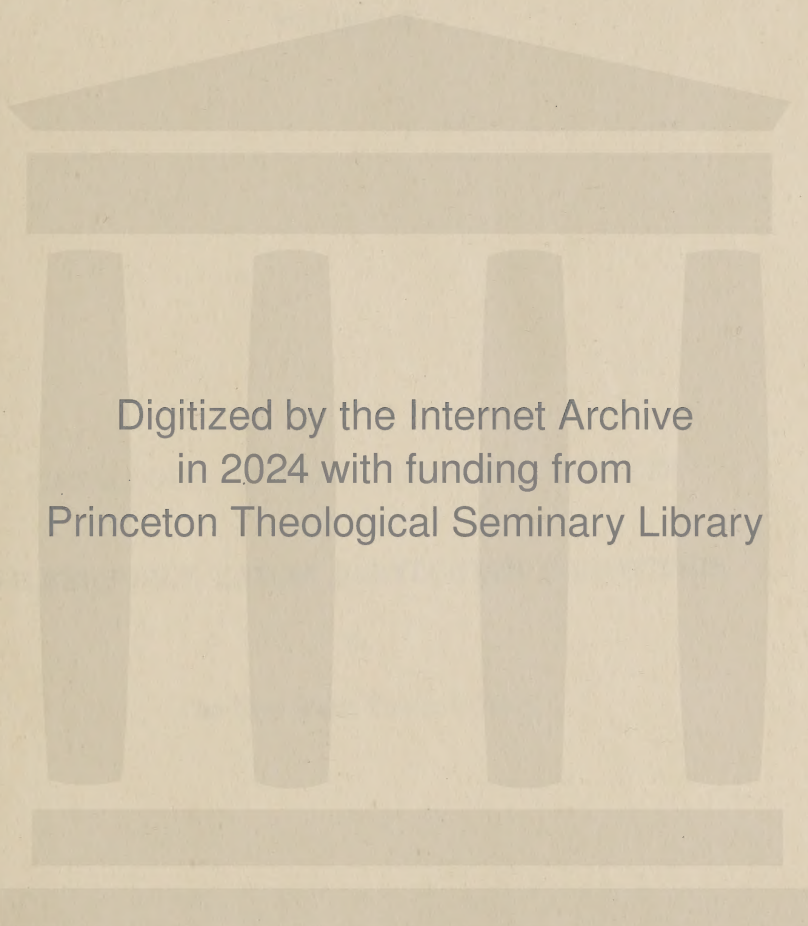


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VOLUME 32

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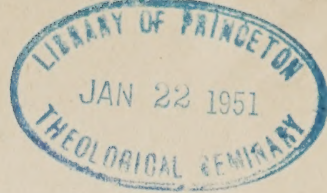
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NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1948



CATALOGUE OF THE CUNEIFORM
TABLETS

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The New York Public Library

Tablets of the Time of the Third Dynasty of Ur

BY

A. LEO ✓ OPPENHEIM

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1948

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The publication of this volume has been aided by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, and by a grant from the New York Public Library.

To the memory of my parents
ALFRED AND JOHANNA OPPENHEIM
who died in the German Concentration Camp
of Theresienstadt in 1942 and 1943.

ERRATUM

By an error in binding, the plates I to XV were
bound following page xv instead of following page 272.

American Oriental Series Volume 32
CATALOGUE OF THE CUNEIFORM TABLETS OF THE
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PREFACE

This catalogue contains three hundred ninety-three tablets dating from the Third Dynasty of Ur. They are taken from the "Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection" in the New York Public Library to which fifteen texts from a small collection of cuneiform documents in the possession of this Library have been added.

Coming from various sites in Southern Babylonia, the tablets of this Collection have been bought by the late Wilberforce Eames (*cf.* the Bulletin of the New York Public Library, XL p. 773f.) in this country. With few exceptions they represent the ordinary types of Sumerian economic texts (often labelled "temple-documents") which are, besides the texts of the Neobabylonian period, the largest group of cuneiform documents preserved. Texts of this pattern usually are of a rather limited interest and have, therefore, always been neglected. As to the tablets of the Third Dynasty of Ur, their monotony and great number have so far prevented any thorough and systematic research aiming beyond chronology, onomastic studies, epigraphy and the very basic facts of the religious, cultural and social structure of this period. As a matter of fact, the steadily and rapidly increasing number of published texts did everything but attract new scholars to this important group of documents; the highly valuable information which they contain remained buried in the usual type of impressive looking text-publications with copies and indexes (of personal, divine and geographical names) accompanied by very cautiously styled remarks as to the content of the individual tablets.

It is indeed the unsolved, and probably insoluble, problem of adequately publishing such a huge amount of cuneiform documents which is responsible for this state of affairs. Every reasonable attempt was made to master this *indigesta moles*: we have editions with introductions, copies, transliterations and translations of every tablet enlightened by more or less extensive comments, while other scholars thought it sufficient to give only transliterations or even mere "*inventaires*." Another group of publications presented only copies accompanied by a number of more or less useful lists of every description.

When I visualized these problems, I decided to adopt a compromise solution: important texts I copied, transliterated and translated *in extenso*; of others I transliterated and translated significant passages, single phrases and even words only. On Plate XV I collected, moreover, the copies of such lines and words which I failed to understand or to read. The numerous texts of the ordinary type have either been only translated or characterized in condensed remarks. Everywhere I tried to es-

establish the typological characteristics of the tablets under consideration by searching the published documents for parallels as to content as well as to individual phrases or words.

The commentary is meant to be the essential part of this book. Here I endeavoured, while clearly tracing the present limits of our knowledge, to collect a maximum of new words and of new facts from the huge text-material which I had to search in order to understand and to evaluate the tablets catalogued and studied in this book. The index of discussed words and phrases clearly shows that the domain of the Ur III texts is in many important respects almost virgin territory neglected by both Sumerologists and Assyriologists.

The main reason why I, an Assyriologist, became so deeply interested in these documents, is the fact that they record under a consistent but thin Sumerian surface an important part of the high achievements of the material culture of the Semitic Akkad period. They link this era to all those later periods which are reflected in the administrative and economic texts written in the manifold dialects of Akkadian from the time of Hammurabi to that of the Seleucids. I, therefore, never hesitated to compare the lexical material of the Ur III texts semantically with that of even the latest Akkadian documents of the same type. Extensive continuity of the material culture characterizes the entire development of Ancient Mesopotamia.

Two shortcomings of this work are due to my being no trained Sumerologist: the lack of references to the non-economic Sumerian texts for which I had to rely upon the frequently antiquated and somewhat haphazardly collected material of Deimel's *Šumerisches Lexikon*, and the partly inadequate and inconsistent transcription of Sumerian I am using, following in the main, however, the usage accepted among the few scholars in this field.

The catalogue itself is followed by indexes listing the personal names, the names of the deities and the geographical names mentioned on these tablets. The date formulae are surveyed in the "Chronological List" (p. 171ff), the names of the months are discussed on page 176f. The bibliography of published Ur III tablets (on p. 215ff) does not only show which texts I used but is meant to be an appeal to all scholars to help to complete it. The plates contain the copies of forty texts and a list of difficult or unintelligible passages.

My sincere thanks are due to the New York Public Library for granting me access to its important collection and for a generous contribution towards the publication of this book. I have furthermore to thank the "Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars," the American Oriental Society and the American Council of Learned So-

cieties for their financial aid which made my work and this publication possible. To Dr. Benjamin N. Schwartz of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. who called my attention to the Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection, I am deeply indebted.

I also wish to express in this place my thanks and appreciation to Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, the Chancellor of the "Asia Institute," New York, for his understanding and constant encouragement, and to acknowledge gratefully the stimulating contact with my fellow scholars which I am enjoying at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

A. LEO OPPENHEIM

March 1948.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assyriologische Bibliothek, Leipzig 1881ff.
AfO	Archiv fuer Orientforschung, Berlin 1923ff.
AJSL	American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures, Chicago 1895-1941
An.Or.	Analecta Orientalia, Rome 1931ff.
AO	"Antiquités Orientales", Musées Nationaux du Louvre, Paris
Arnold	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
ArO	Archiv Orientální, Prague 1931ff.
Bab	Tablets in the Manuscript Division of The New York Public Library
Babyloniaca	Babyloniaca, Études de Philologie Assyro-Babylonienne, Paris 1907ff.
BE	The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A, Cuneiform Texts, Philadelphia 1904ff. For BE III <i>cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Myrman
Bedale	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
BIN	Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies, New Haven 1918ff. For BIN II <i>cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Nies-Keiser For BIN V <i>cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Hackman
Boson	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
B(r)M	"British Museum", London
BRM	Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, New York 1912ff. For BRM III <i>cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Keiser
Buffalo	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Hussey
CH	Codex Hammurabi
Chiera	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
Cont.	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Contenau
Cont. Cuivre	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Contenau
Cont. Umma	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Contenau
Cont. Vêtem.	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Contenau
CT	Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets, <i>etc.</i> in the British Museum, London 1896ff. For CT I, III <i>cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Pinches For CT V, VII, IX, X, XXXII <i>cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> King
Deimel	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography

Deimel Panth.	A. Deimel, <i>Pantheon Babylonicum</i> , Rome 1914
Deimel ŠL	A. Deimel, <i>Šumerisches Lexikon</i> , Rome 1930–1937
Delaporte	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Del.AL ³	F. Delitzsch, <i>Assyrische Lesestuecke</i> , Third Edition, Leipzig 1885
DP	Délégation en Perse, <i>Mémoires</i> , and <i>Mission archéologique de Susiane / Perse</i> , Paris 1900ff.
Falkenstein LKTU	A. Falkenstein, <i>Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Uruk</i> , Berlin 1931
Fish	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Fish, Manchester	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Fish</i>
Frank	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Gelb	I. J. Gelb, <i>Hurrians and Subarians</i> (= <i>Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization</i> no. 22), Chicago 1944
Gen. TD	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Genouillac</i>
Gen. Trouv.	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Genouillac</i>
Haverf. I, II, III	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Barton</i>
Hilpr. Ann. Vol.	Hilprecht Anniversary Volume, <i>Studies in Assyriology and Archaeology</i> dedicated to H. V. Hilprecht . . . Leipzig 1909
Hrozny Getreide	F. Hrozny, <i>Das Getreide im alten Babylonien</i> (= <i>Sitz. Ber. Ak.d.Wiss., Phil.-hist. Classe Bd. 173/1</i>), Vienna 1914
HSS	Harvard Semitic Series, Cambridge
Hussey	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Iraq	Iraq, published by the British School of Archaeology, London 1934ff.
ITT	<i>Inventaires des tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman</i> , Paris 1910–1921 For ITT II, III, V <i>cf. Bibliography sub Genouillac</i> For ITT IV <i>cf. Bibliography sub Delaporte</i>
JA	<i>Journal asiatique</i> , Paris 1822ff.
Jacobsen	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Janneau	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i> , 1843ff.

JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies, New Haven 1947f.
Jean	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern Studies, Chicago 1942ff.
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London 1834ff.
JSOR	Journal of the Society of Oriental Research, Chicago 1917-1932
Kramer, Lament.	S. N. Kramer, Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur (=Assyriological Studies no. 12), Chicago 1940
Kugler	F. X. Kugler, Sternkunde und Sterndienst in Babel, Muenster 1907-1910
Labat Comm.	R. Labat, Commentaires Assyro-Babyloniens sur les Présages, Paris 1933
Landsberger Kult.Kal.	B. Landsberger, Der kultische Kalender der Assyrier und Babylonier Part I (=LSS VI/1), Leipzig 1917
Landsberger Fauna	B. Landsberger, Die Fauna des alten Mesopotamien nach der 14. Tafel der Serie HAR-ra = <i>hubullu</i> , (=Abh. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. Saechs.Ak.d.Wiss. 42/6), Leipzig 1934
Landsberger MSL I	B. Landsberger, Materialien zum sumerischen Lexikon I, Die Serie <i>ana ittišu</i> , Rome 1937
Langdon	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
Langdon Adab	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography <i>sub</i> Langdon
Lau	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
Legrain	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
LSS (NF)	Leipziger semitistische Studien, Leipzig 1904ff.
Lutz	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography
MAOG	Mitteilungen der altorientalischen Gesellschaft, Berlin 1925ff.
MC	A. L. Oppenheim, The Material Culture of the Neo-Babylonian Period on the Basis of its Documents. In manuscript.
Meissner AOTU	B. Meissner, Altorientalische Texte und Untersuchungen, Leiden 1917ff.
Meissner BAWb I, II	B. Meissner, Beitræge zum assyrischen Woerterbuch (=Assyriological Studies no. 1, 4), Chicago 1931, 1932
Mercer	<i>Cf.</i> Bibliography

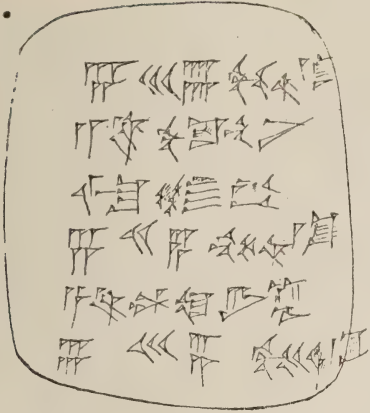
Mietrecht	A. L. Oppenheim, <i>Untersuchungen zum babylonischen Mietrecht</i> , Vienna 1936
MVA(e)G	Mitt(h)eilungen der Vorderasiatisch(-Ägyptisch)en Gesellschaft, Leipzig 1896ff.
Nakahara	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Nesbit	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Nies	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Nik.	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Nikolski</i>
Noor	<i>Cf. p. 1</i>
NYU	Unpublished tablets in the Classical Department of New York University, New York
Nu	American Schools of Oriental Research; Publication of the Baghdad School: Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum at Nuzi, Paris, Philadelphia and New Haven 1927ff.
OECT	Oxford Edition of Cuneiform Texts, Oxford 1923ff.
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications, The University of Chicago, Chicago 1924ff.
OLZ	Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung, Leipzig 1898ff.
Orientalia (NS)	Orientalia, Commentarii Periodici Pontificii Instituti Biblici, Rome 1920ff. (NS 1932ff.)
Pinches Amherst	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Pinches</i>
Pinches Berens	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Pinches</i>
Pohl	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
PSBA	Publication of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, London 1878–1918
R	H. C. Rawlinson, <i>The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia</i> , London 1866f.
RA	<i>Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie orientale</i> , Paris 1884ff.
Radau EAH	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Radau</i>
Reisner	<i>Cf. Bibliography</i>
Riftin	A. P. Riftin, <i>Old-Babylonian legal and administrative Tablets in the USSR</i> , Moscow 1937
RLA	<i>Reallexikon der Assyriologie</i> , Berlin 1928ff.
RSO	<i>Rivista degli Studi orientali</i> , Rome 1907ff.
RT	<i>Recueil de travaux relatifs à la Philologie et l'Archéologie égyptienne et assyrienne</i> , Paris 1870–1923.

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|------------------------|---|
| Salonen | A. Salonen, Die Wasserfahrzeuge in Babylonien (= <i>Studia Orientalia</i> vol. 8/4), Helsingfors 1939 |
| San Nicolò, Schlusskl. | M. San Nicolò, Die Schlussklauseln der altbabylonischen Kauf- und Tauschverträge, München 1922 |
| Schaumberger, Erg. | J. Schaumberger, Ergänzungsheft zum 1. und 2. Buch (Kugler, Sternkunde), Münster 1935 |
| Schneider | <i>Cf. Bibliography</i> |
| Schneider An.Or. I/VII | <i>Cf. Bibliography sub Schneider</i> |
| Schneider, Goettern. | N. Schneider, Die Goetternamen von Ur III (Ur III-Lexikon. Teil 1) (= <i>Analecta Orientalia</i> XIX), Rome 1939 |
| Schneider, Namen | N. Schneider, Das Drehem und Djoha Archiv (4. Heft; 2. Teil: Personennamen und Personennamenbildung), Rome 1927 |
| Schneider, Orient. | <i>Cf. Bibliography sub Schneider</i> |
| Schneider, Zeitbest. | N. Schneider, Die Zeitbestimmungen der Wirtschaftstexte von Ur III (= <i>Analecta Orientalia</i> XIII), Rome 1936 |
| Schollmeyer | <i>Cf. Bibliography</i> |
| v. Soden LTBA | W. von Soden, Die lexikalischen Tafelserien der Babylonier und Assyrier I ("Die akkadischen Synonymenlisten"), Berlin 1933 |
| Speleers | <i>Cf. Bibliography</i> |
| Stamm, Namen | J. J. Stamm, Die akkadische Namengebung (= <i>MVAeG</i> 44), Leipzig 1939 |
| <i>Studia Orient.</i> | <i>Studia Orientalia</i> , Leiden 1925ff. |
| Sturtevant Hitt.Gloss. | E. H. Sturtevant, A Hittite Glossary, Philadelphia 1936 |
| Symb. Kosch. | <i>Symbolae ad iura orientis antiqui pertinentes Paulo Koschaker dedicatae</i> (= <i>Studia et Documenta</i> II), Leiden 1939 |
| TCL | Musée du Louvre, Département des antiquités orientales. Textes cunéiformes. Paris 1910ff.
For TCL V <i>cf. Bibliography sub Genouillac</i> |
| Thompson DACG | R. C. Thompson, A Dictionary of Assyrian Chemistry and Geology, Oxford 1936 |
| Thur.Dang.Rit.acc. | F. Thureau-Dangin, <i>Rituel accadien</i> , Paris 1927 |

Thur.Dang.Syll.acc.	F. Thureau-Dangin, Syllabaire accadien, Paris 1926
TuM (NF)	Texte und Materialien der Frau Professor Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities, Leipzig 1932ff. (NF 1937ff.)
UM	The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Publications of the Babylonian Section, Philadelphia 1911ff.
VAB	Vorderasiatische Bibliothek, Leipzig 1907-1916
Wengler	<i>Cf. Bibliography sub Deimel</i>
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift fuer die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Vienna 1887ff.
YOS	Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts, New Haven 1915ff. For YOS I <i>cf. Bibliography sub Clay</i> For YOS IV <i>cf. Bibliography sub Keiser</i>
ZA (NF)	Zeitschrift fuer Assyriologie und verwandte Gebiete, Leipzig 1886ff. (NF 1924ff.)
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlaendischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig 1848ff.
Zimmern BKBR	H. Zimmern, Beitrage zur Kenntnis der babylonischen Religion (=AB XII), Leipzig 1901

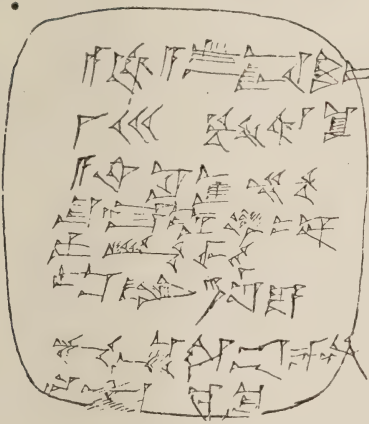
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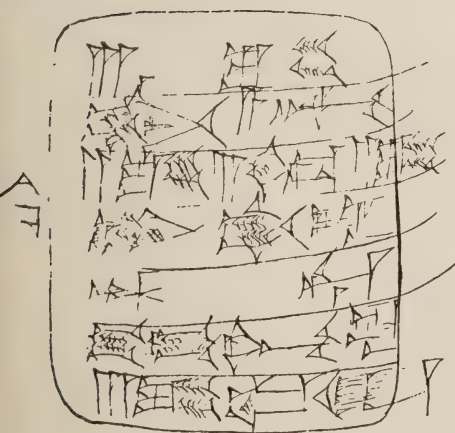


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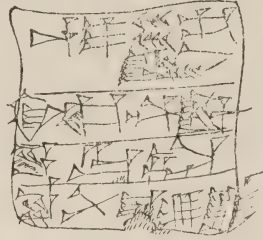
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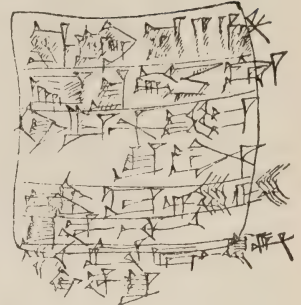
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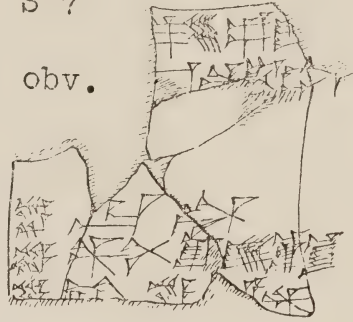


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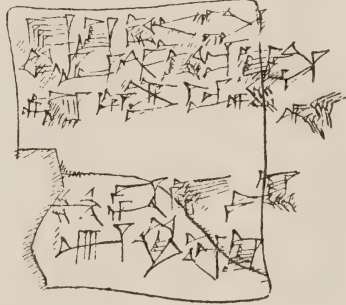


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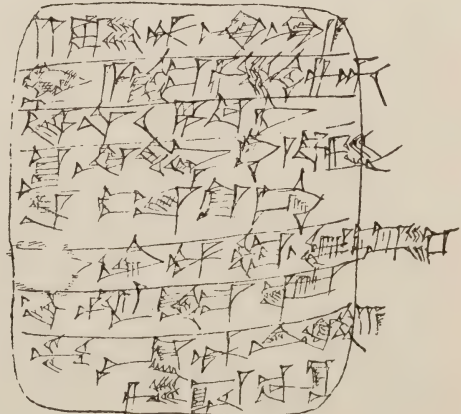


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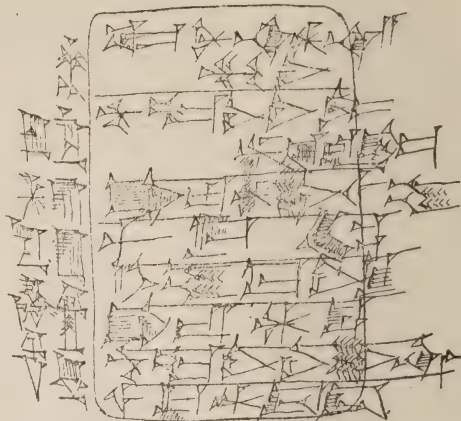
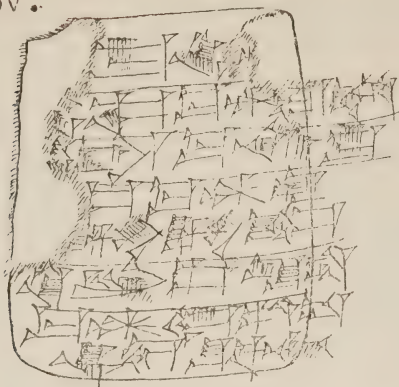
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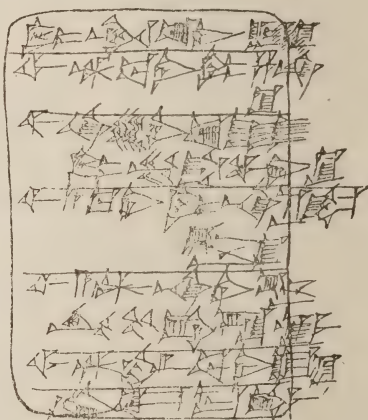
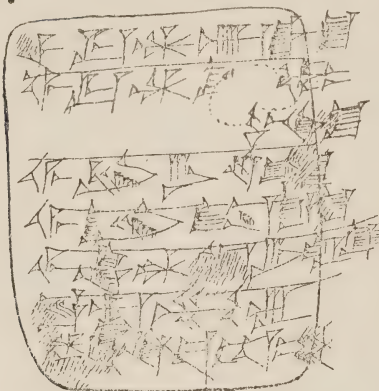
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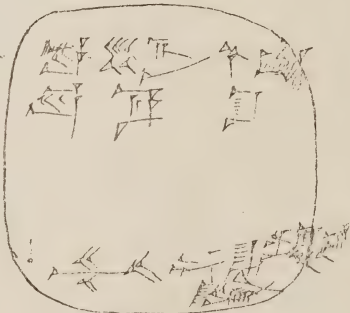
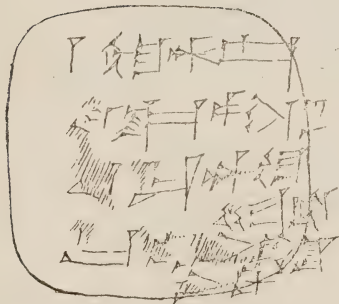
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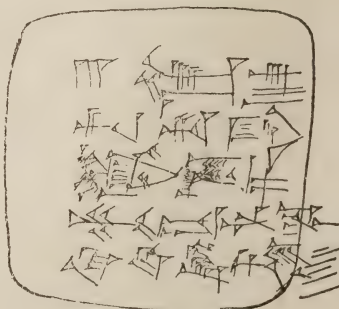
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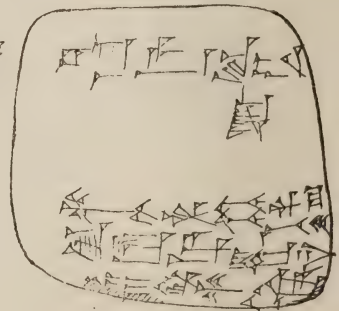
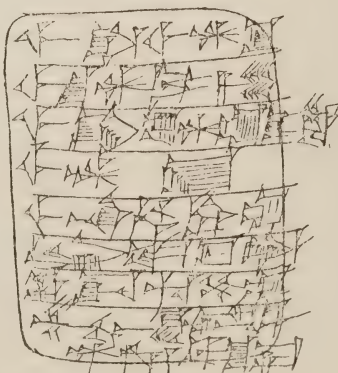
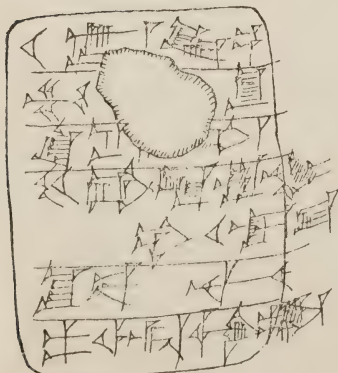


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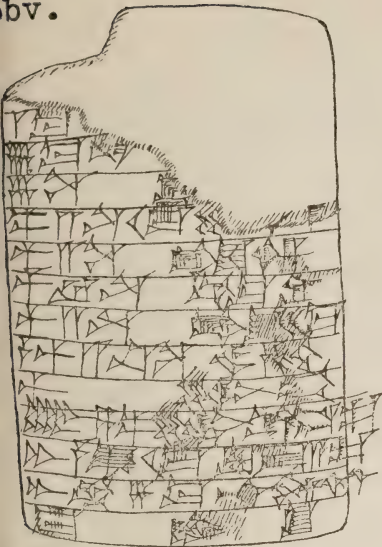


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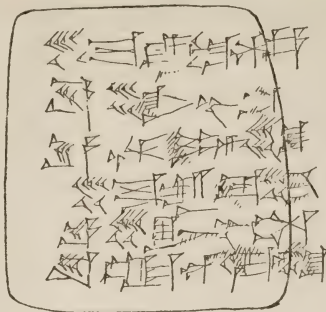
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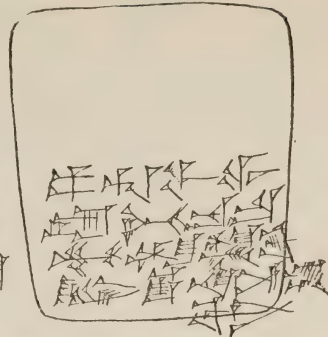
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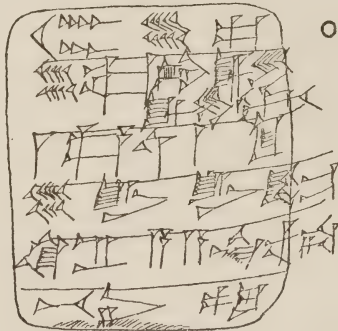


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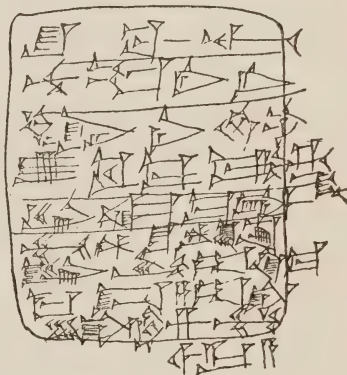
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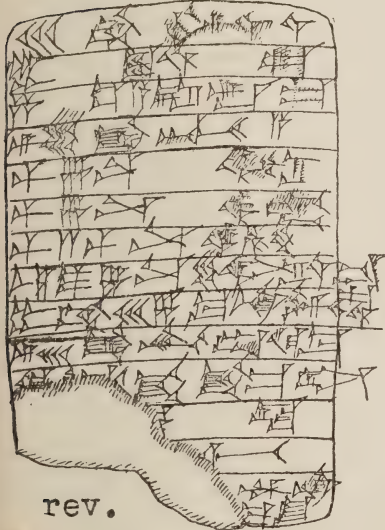


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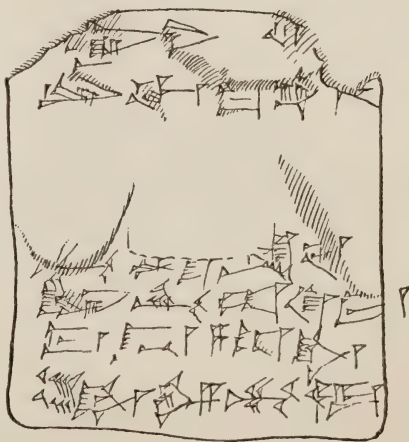
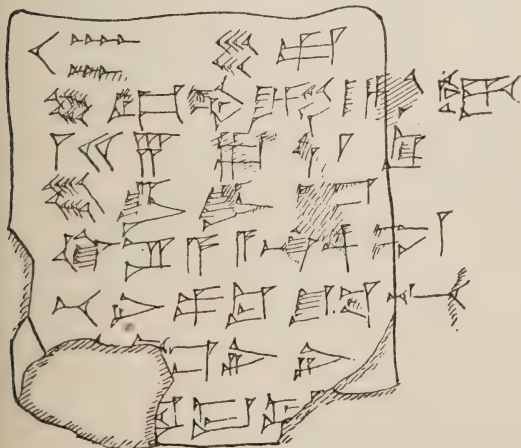
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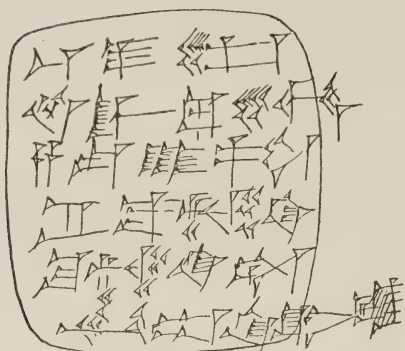


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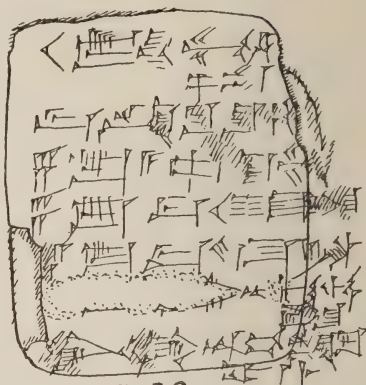


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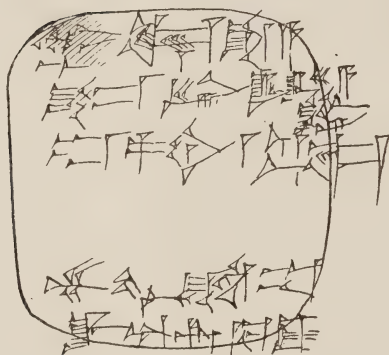
G 16

obv.

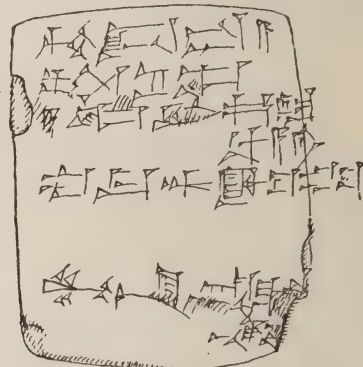


C 16

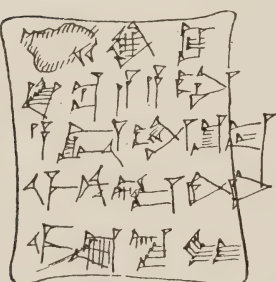
rev.



rev.

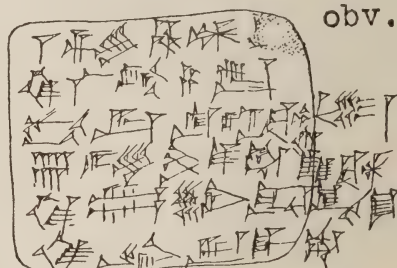


obv.



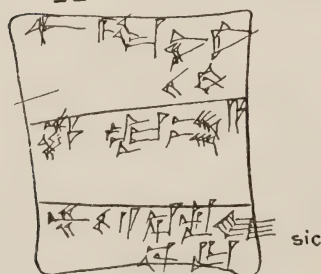
TT 6

obv.



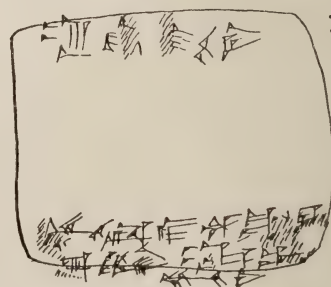
A 5

rev.



sic

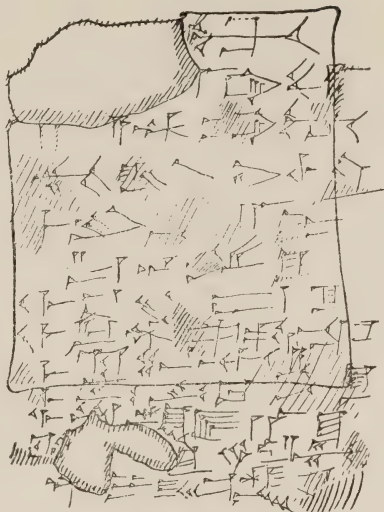
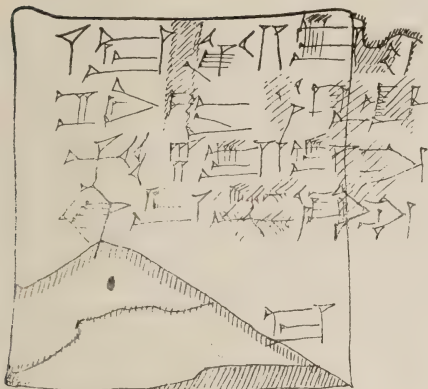
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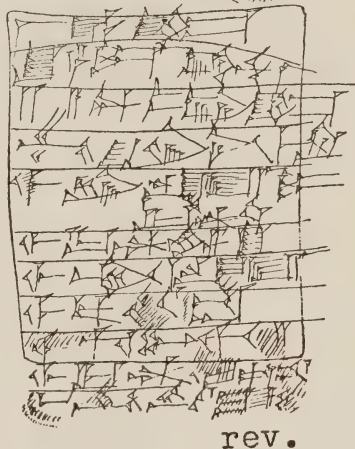
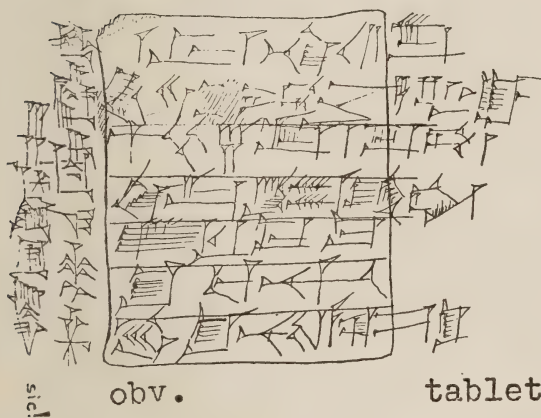
obv.

case

rev.



P 1



obv.

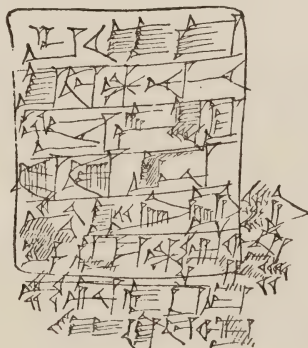
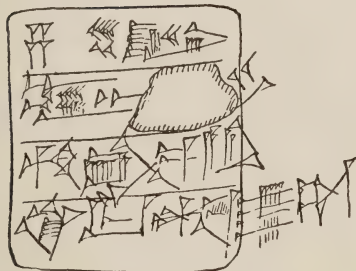
tablet

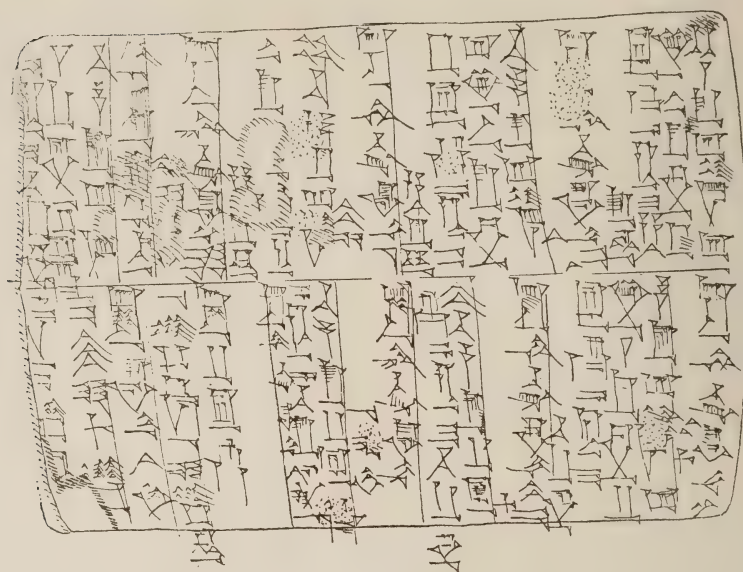
rev.

obv.

Bab 20

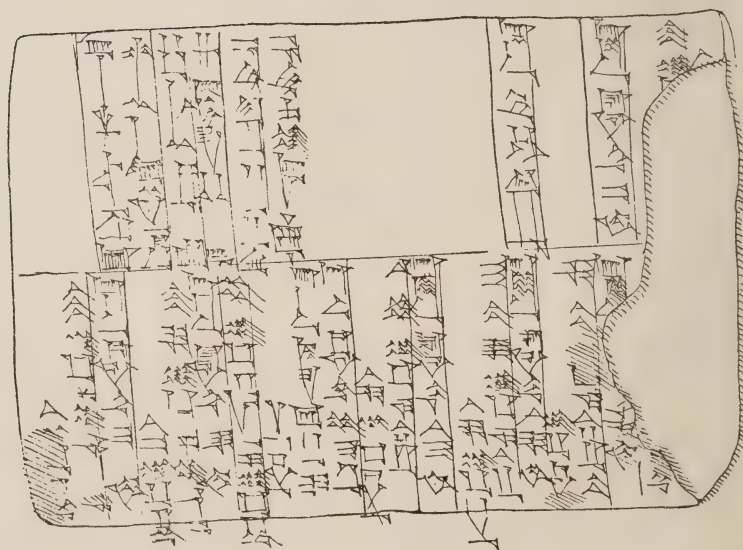
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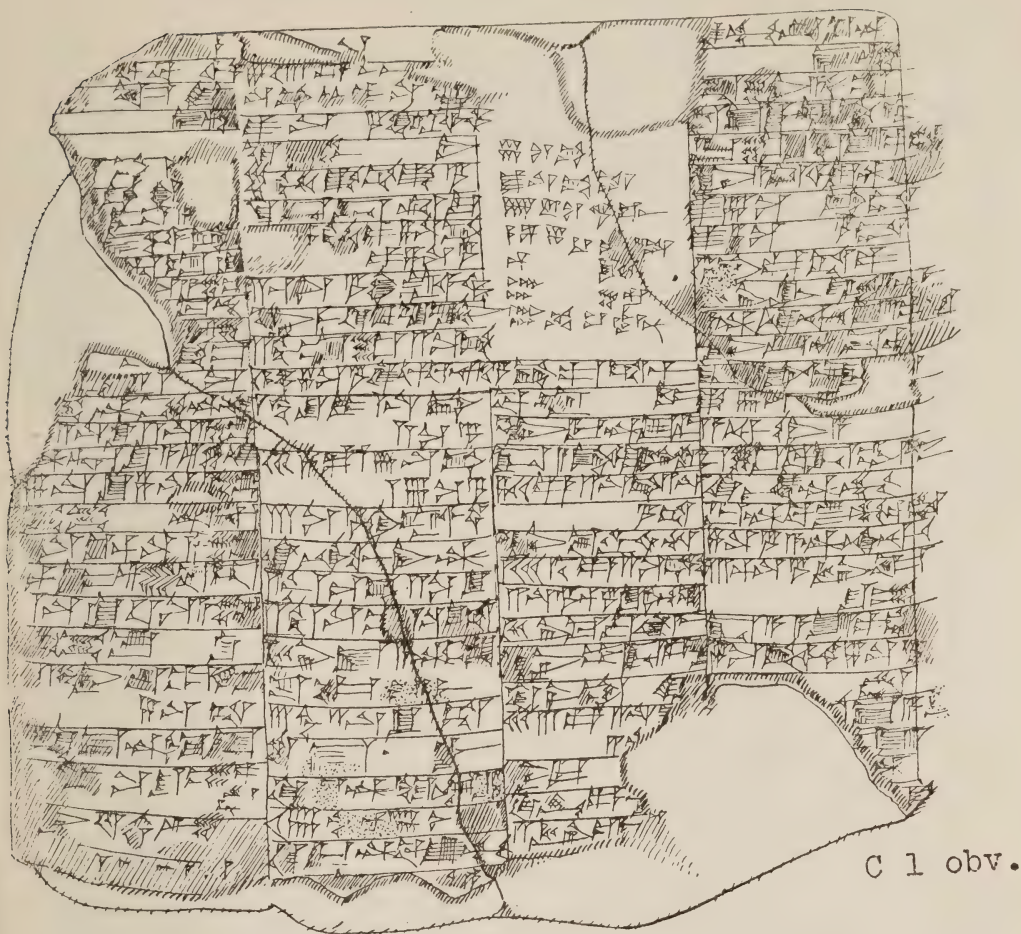


obv.

Noor I



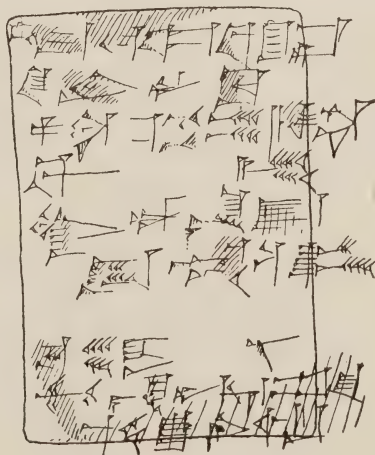
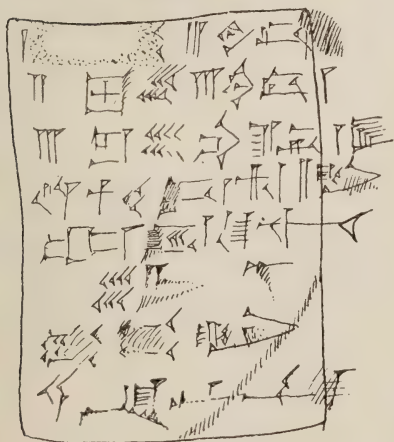
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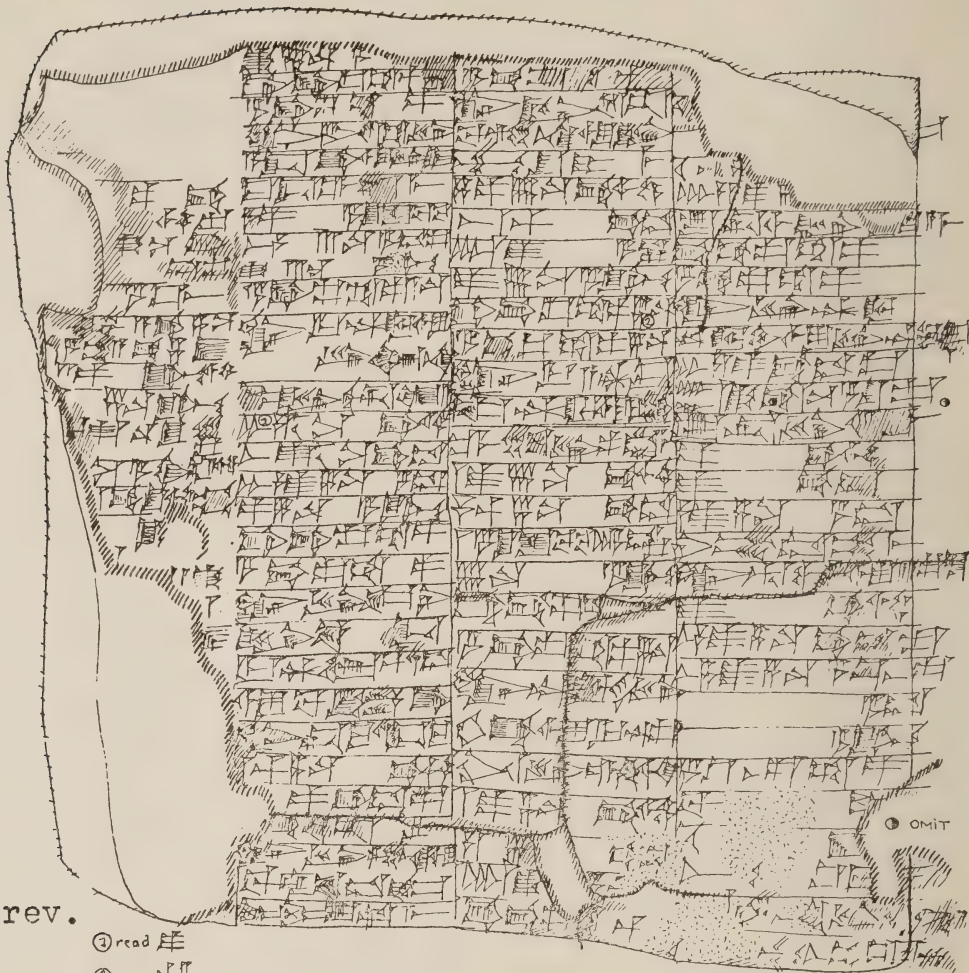
C 1 obv.

obv.

rev.



L 20



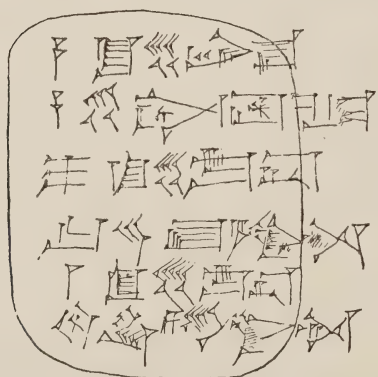
C 1 rev.

③ read 𒀭

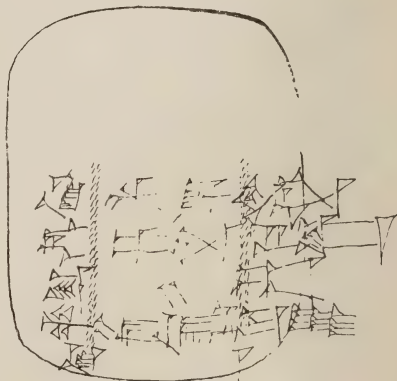
② " 𒀭

obv.

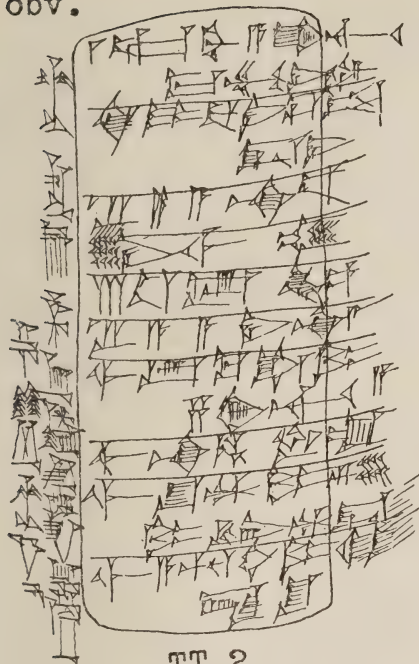
rev.



C 11

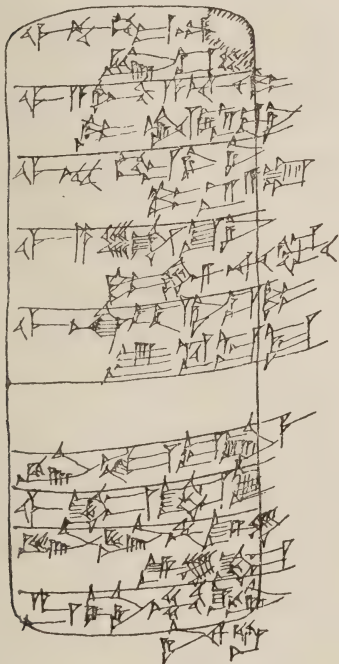


obv.

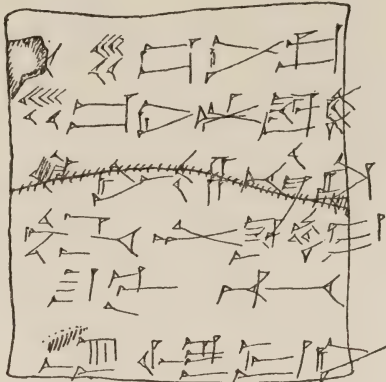


TT 2

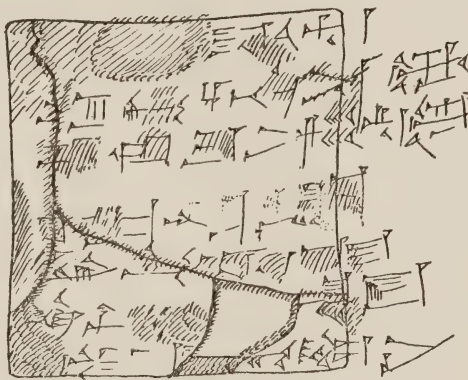
rev.



S 1 obv.

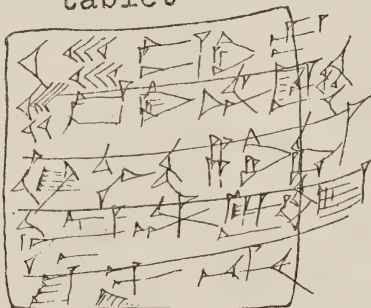


case rev.

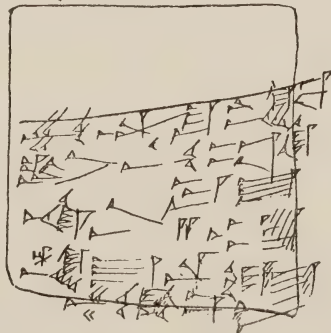


tablet

obv.



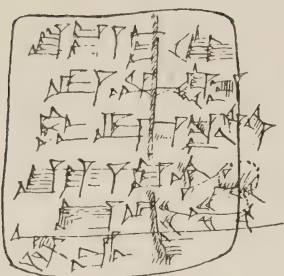
rev.



X

Wilberforce Eames Babylonian Collection

obv.

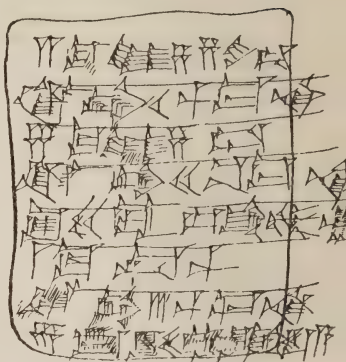


L 5

rev.

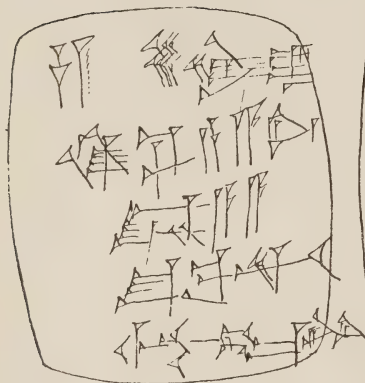


obv.



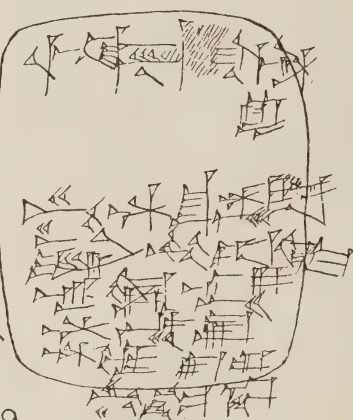
G 1

obv.

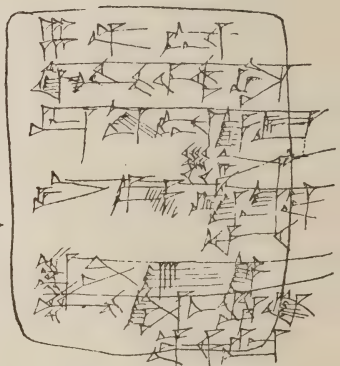


TT 9

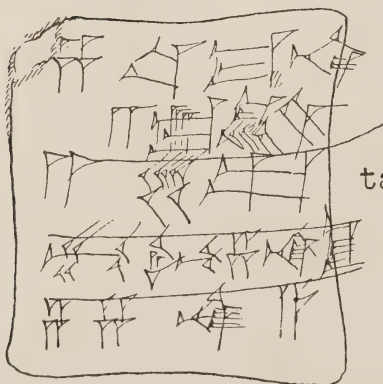
rev.



rev.



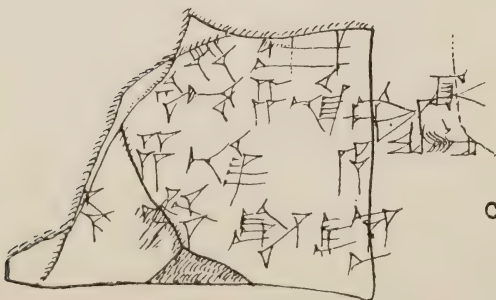
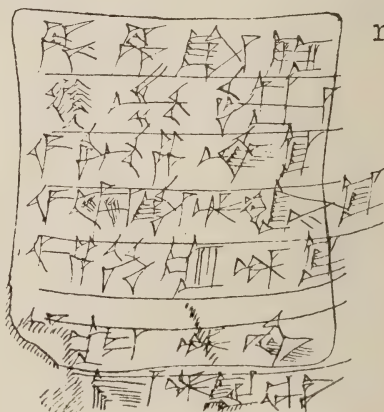
obv.



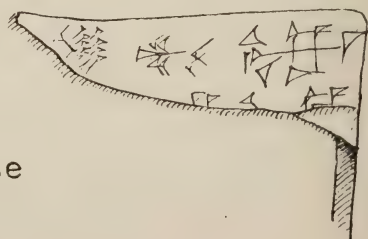
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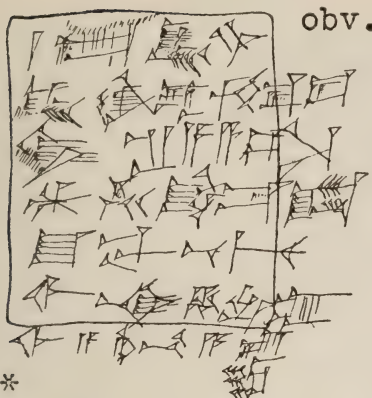
P 3

rev.

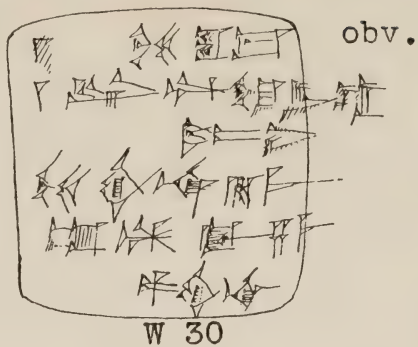


case

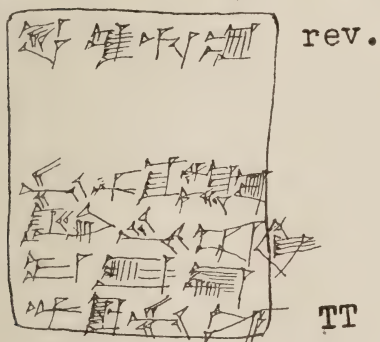




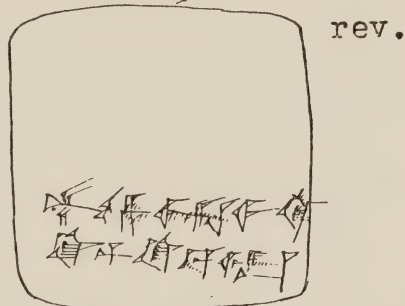
obv.



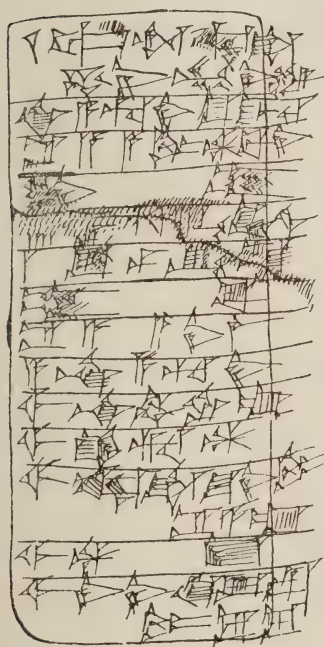
obv.



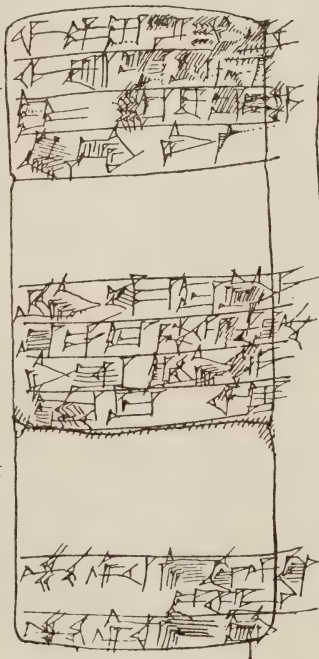
rev.



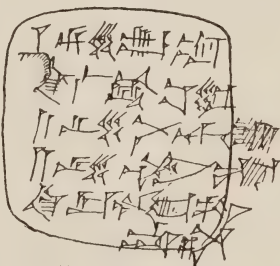
rev.



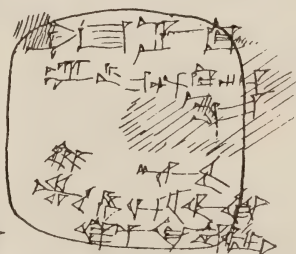
obv.



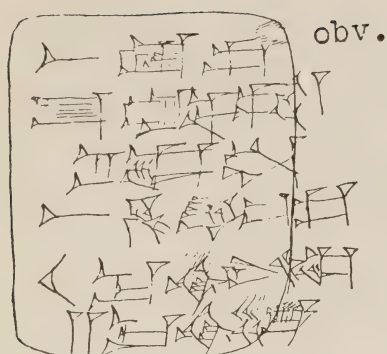
rev.



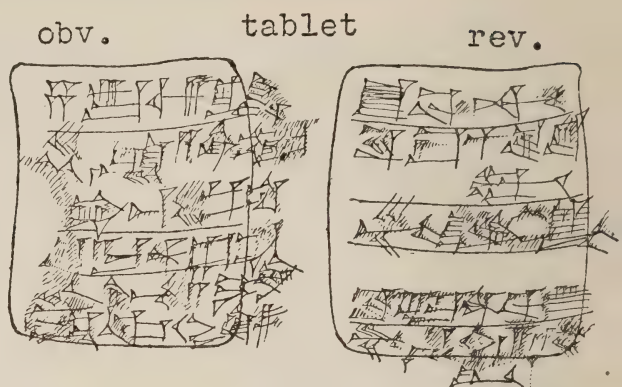
obv.



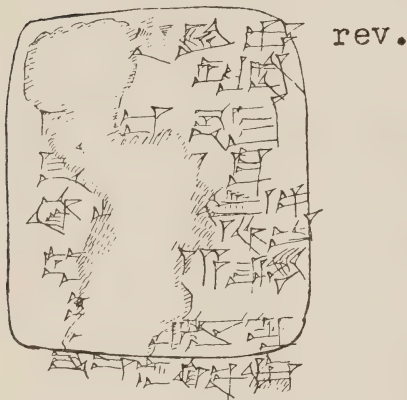
rev.



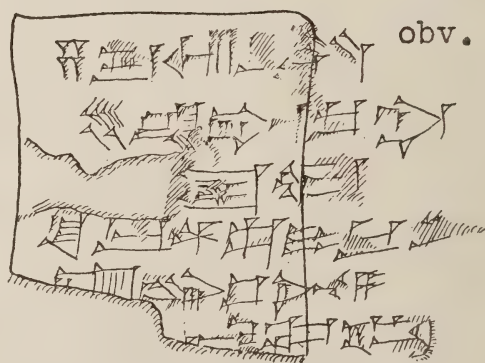
A 4



P 5

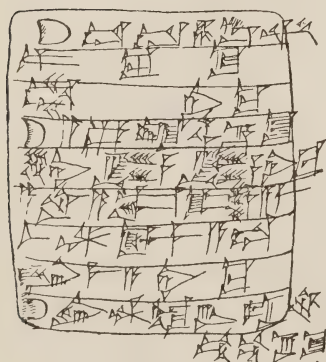


obv.



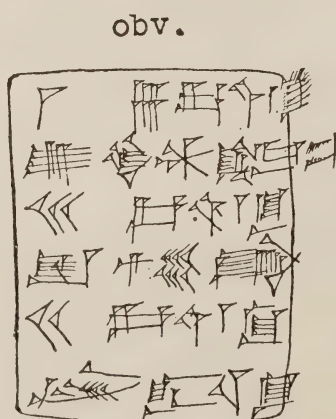
case

rev.

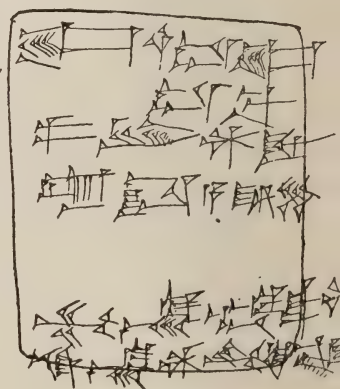


G 7

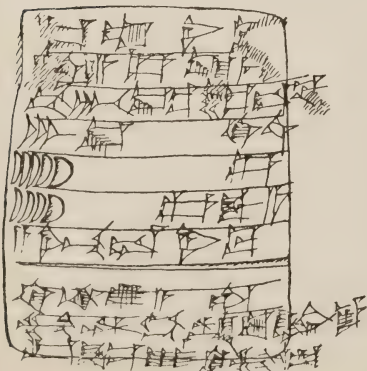
rev.



rev.

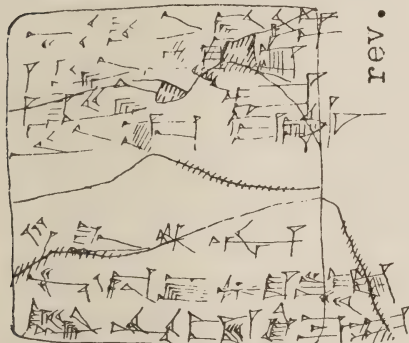
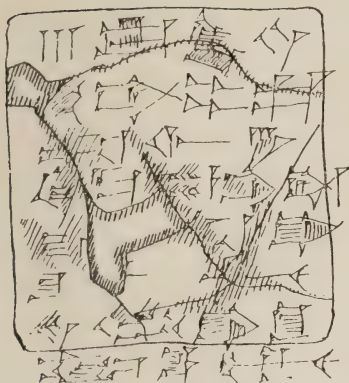


D 19



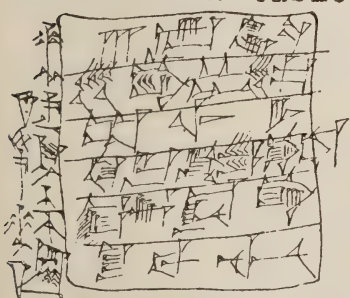
case

obv.

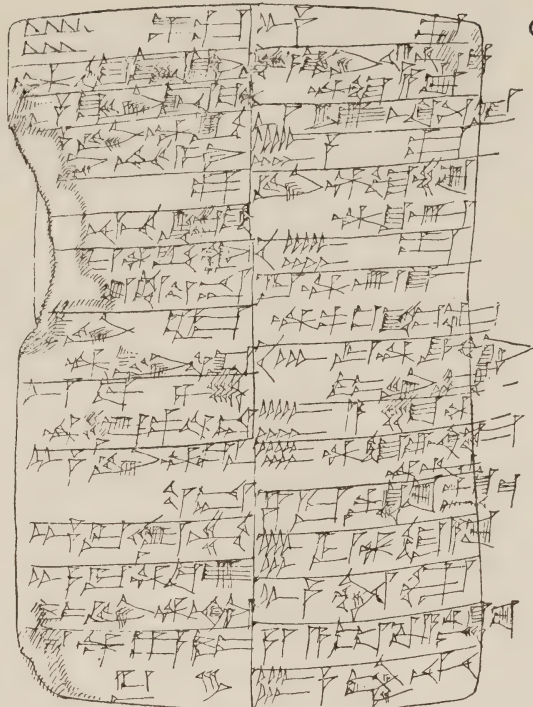
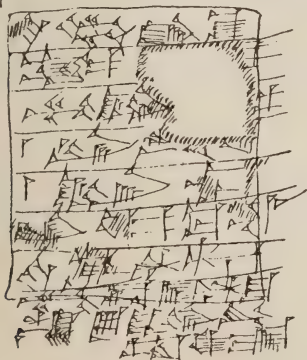


rev.

obv. S 2 tablet

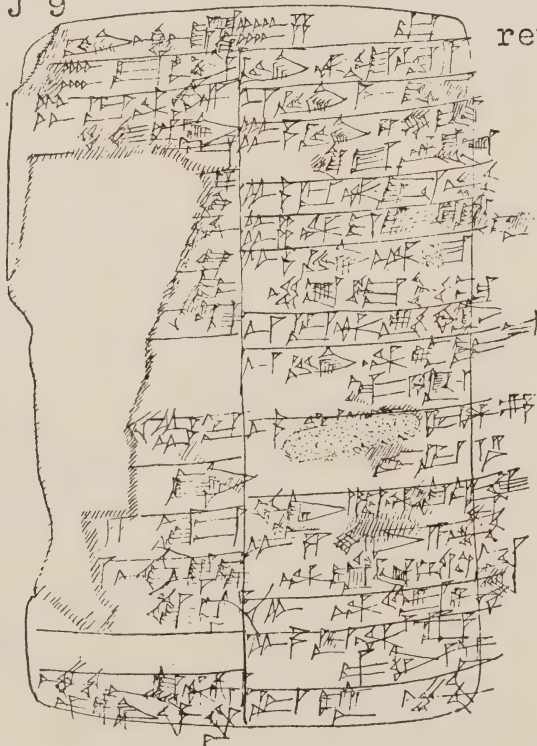


rev.



obv.

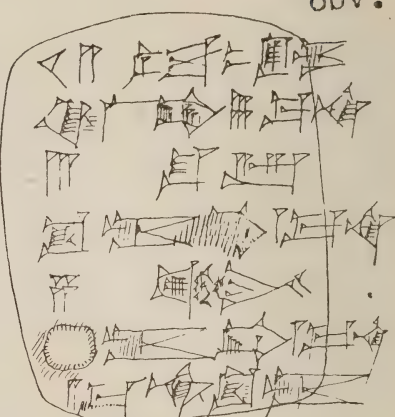
J 9



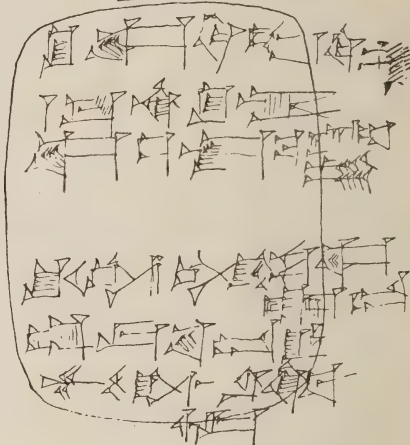
rev.

obv.

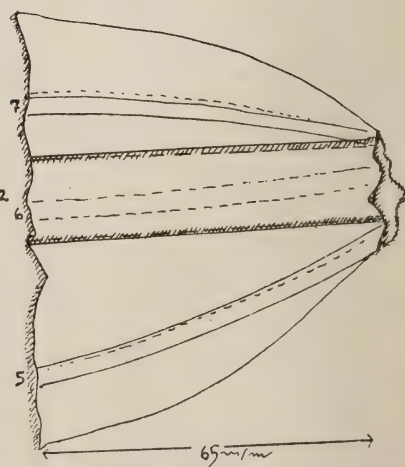
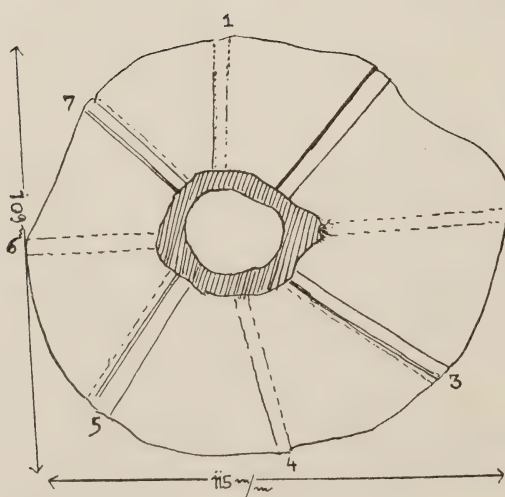
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

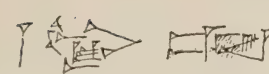
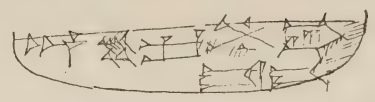
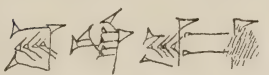
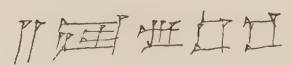
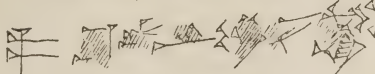
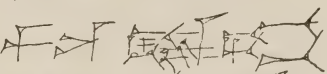

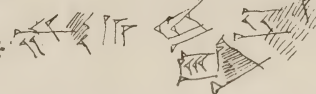

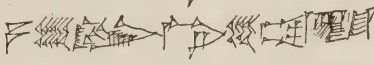
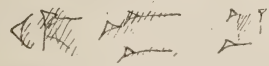
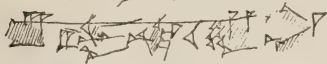
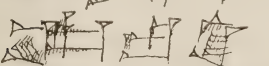

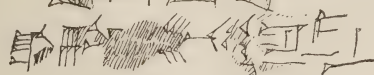
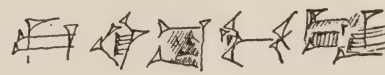

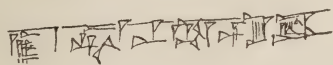
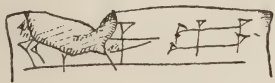
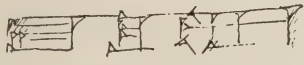
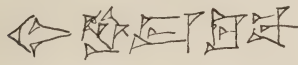
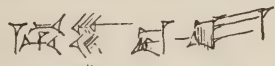

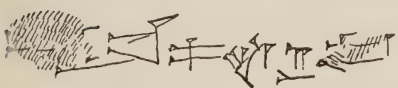


E 19 rev.



Noor II



- D 27  S 22 
- E 22  W 13 
- E 30  W 18 
- F 21  I* 
- H 3  KK 25 
- H 8 
- H 17 
- I 32  F 26 
- I 34  I 32 
- KK 12 
- KK 24 
- KK 27 
- M 19 
- N 4 
- O 8 
- P 7 
- P 21 

CATALOGUE

The Catalogue is arranged according to the Serial-Numbers of the tablets and in the following order: numbers of the type A 1, A 2, B 1, B 2 to X 5; tablets with the numbers 1*-25*; two tablets marked Noor I and Noor II; thirteen tablets of the Manuscript Division of The New York Public Library with the Serial-Numbers Bab 8-10, 12-15, 16-22.

A 1 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., Šū-^dŠîn [2/IV]. šu-ba-ti.¹

"1 royal kùr^a of barley, (for) wages (paid in) barley to single persons of the menials (še-ba gîr-sè-ga didli^b, from the šabira-official A-du; *Du-šu-mu-um* has received, comptroller: Ši-ḫa-lum, date."

^a The "royal kùr" (kùr-lugal, cf. also giš-silà-lugal in Buffalo 2:36, 41:rev. 9) has been created by the king ŠULgi (cf. Deimel ŠL 111/2) and was, therefore, sometimes termed kùr^dŠUL-gi-ra (Reisner 121 IV:18); he regulated the size of the kùr, yet the use of other types of kùr-measures is sporadically reported in our texts, cf., e.g., kùr-si-sá "rectified kùr" in Fish 711:1, kùr-sá-du₁₁ "kùr (used for) sá-du₁₁-offerings" in Cont. Umma 10:2 (cf. also duk-silà-sá-du₁₁ in ITT II 892 IX:1) and kùr-sag (short for kùr-sag-gál cf. Deimel ŠL 111/2) in Genouillac Babyl. VIII 32:1, etc.

¹ Each entry of this Catalogue is headed by a succinct description of the tablet with the following indications: 1) Size, 2) State of preservation, 3) Number of lines, 4) Provenience, 5) Date, 6) Short remarks (mostly dealing with the inscription on the seal), 7) Typological characterization of the text.

These statements are made in abbreviated form and require some comment.

Ad 1: the size of the vast majority of Ur III tablets is so standardized that they are described with sufficient exactness by the terms "square" and "oblong"; exact measurements have only been indicated for very small (i.e. smaller than 30/40mm) or large tablets (exceeding 40/60mm);

Ad 2: the amount of damage on tablets described as "damaged" has not been recorded since all tablets of importance have been transliterated with exact indications of breaks by [];

Ad 4: the provenience is indicated by the abbreviations: P. (for Puzriš-Dagan), U. (for Umma), N. (for Nippur), L. (for Lagash) and (?).

Ad 5: the indications in brackets refer to the year of the named king and (with Roman figures) to the month;

Ad 7: these characterizations quote the typologically important phrase of the text, such as "ba-zi," "zi-ga," "šu-ba-(an)-ti" or "i-dîb."

In the transliterated texts, a comma indicates the beginning of a new line, a semi-colon separates the obverse from the reverse. All translated passages are within quotation marks.

The new kùr contained 300 silà, yet the following references show that the system of measures in our period was not too strictly regulated (*cf.* also the chronological system). In our Collection the text Bab 14 mentions a kùr with 600 silà, while Deimel 21:1 and 141:1 have a kùr with only 72 silà, Langdon AJSL 34, p. 124:1–2 one with 80 and Nik. 214:4 one with not more than 30 silà. On the other hand, we find kùr-measures with 144 silà in BRM III 81:6 (quoted below) and with 60 silà (rather frequently, *e.g.* BIN V 89:2, 155:2, YOS IV 89:2(!) Deimel 110:1(!), Cont. Umma 18:1, *etc.*). These amounts show the relation 1 : 2 (*i.e.* 300 : 600, 72 : 144, 30 : 60) while other references record the following sizes of this measure: 50 silà in BIN V 275:1 and 360 silà in BIN V 131:1 (1 má 30 kùr 360 silà-ta).

Originally the kùr was a container made of reed, *cf. e.g.*, Genouillac ITT III 5552:5 mentioning a basket-maker (ad-KID *cf.* Deimel ŠL 145/34) fabricating (dím) a kùr su₁₁-lum-ma “date basket.” It is often provided with the determinative gi “reed”, *e.g.*, BIN V 273:22, Gen. TCL V 6036 IV:27, Schneider An. Or. VII 169:1–2, *etc.*; note Lutz II 108:1–3 gi kùr-íl “kùr-basket for carrying” and Lutz I 36:1, Nik. 215:1–2 gi kùr-zi-íl “. . . for carrying flour.” The text Pinches Berens 19:3 (!) shows that these kùr-baskets have been pitched with bitumen (*cf.* for this technique of conserving reed-objects *sub* C 15). They often have been sealed to protect their content, *cf.* the term kùr-kišib₃ (misunderstood in Deimel ŠL 111/19²) in Boson 361:1, Gen. TCL V 6036 IV:16, BIN V 273:22, *etc.*, and note the characteristic passage YOS IV 70:1–2 . . . še kùr-lugal kùr-bi kišib₃ U. íb-ra “x royal kùr barley, (on) each kùr-container U. has impressed (for ra *cf.* 23*) the seal.”

The use of gauged standard measures made of bronze is attested in the passages BRM III 81:6 [k]a kùr-zabar-ka-bi 144 silà “[acc]ording (?)³ to the bronze-kùr (containing) 144 silà”, ITT IV 7039:1 48 še kùr-lugal-zabar gar-ra-ta “48 royal kùr barley measured (lit.: having been put) in the bronze (gauging) kùr”, (also Buffalo 41:rev 9). Schneider 155:6, Nik

²The reading kùr-dub for some kind of a container is supported, however, by the Sumerian loanword in Akkadian *gurdubbu* (Larsa-text Jean TCL X 161 *passim*, beside the *našappu*-bowl.)

³[K]a could correspond in this context to Akk. (*ana*) *pî* “according to.”

267:3 kùr-zabar-ta and Cont. Umma 16:1 zabar-ta show abbreviations of this formula.⁴

^b Di(l)-d(i)li, read: didli, denotes laborers or craftsmen working alone and not in gangs, *cf. e.g.*, the label of a tablet-basket (BRM III 179) which contained tablets dealing with (line 6ff.) erín-dirig lú-didli zàh ugula-nu-tu₁₂ "surplus workmen (*cf.* G 7), single persons, (captured) fugitives (and those) who have no overseer," or the lists with names of didli Reisner 144 IV:1ff., An. Or. I 88:378, 412, *etc.*, Haverford I 18 VI:24, *etc.* Note Reisner 139 IV: 23-25 "*in summa* 30 (full-paid) workmen, 2 half-paid (workmen), 3 slave-girls, plus 14 MU-men⁵ and (no figures) lú-didli who do service in the mill."⁶

A 2

Square; intact; 10 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [8/IX]; ì-dífb.

Du₁₁-ga received^a small cattle^b as šu-gíd-duty^c from Ab-ba-ša-ga. Rim: 156.

^a Ì-dib or ì-dífb "has received" is an important technical term of the Sumerian administrative language; its legal implications are not very clear but the fact that the legal tablet (loan) Gen. TD 5539:4 has ì-dífb instead of the consistently used šu-ba-ti "he has received as a loan" shows that there was only little difference between these two terms.

A specific shade of the term dib (dífb) is "to receive (wages)," "to be hired (or: to be an employee)," hence lú dífb-ba (or: dífb-a) 'hired man'; *cf. e.g.*, ITT IV 7214:rev 1 šà-gal lú-dífb-ba-ne-šè "for the board of the hired men" or CT III 9 No. 18344 II:31-32 gemé-guruš še-ba-dífb-ba "female and male (workers) receiving wages (paid in) barley," *etc.* The legal status of these hired workmen remains obscure and so does the strange designation of a certain group of them: giš-dífb-e dífb-ba as in Chiera 10 III:9, Haverf. I 30 VI:22, Haverf. III 366:rev 11, 374 IV:6(!), CT X No. 21355 33 III:18, Nies 26:5 (erín giš-dífb-e dífb-ba), Reisner 101 IV:4 (gan-dífb giš-dífb-e dífb-ba [*cf. sub* C 8 for gan-dífb]), 139 III:19, 154 VII:20, *etc.*

⁴ In Lutz II 108:1-3 the kùr-basket is specified as ka-tab-ba "(with) two openings" and this specification of a container recurs in gi-pisan + gi ka-tab-ba (Pinches Berens 19:1(!), ITT V 6886:1) and in kuš udu ka-tab geštin-šè "leather(-bottle made of) sheep(-skin) with double opening, for wine" (Nies 74:1-2, Hussey 52:rev 1).

⁵ This profession (MU *i.e.* muḫaldim) is usually interpreted as "baker", *cf.*, however, my detailed discussion of this problem in M C. The Ur III references are rather scarce: C 16:3 in this Coll., Schneider 45:22, 54:9, RTC 401 II:12 (between the gudu₄-priest, *cf.* E 4, and the cup-bearer, *cf.* F 19), *etc.*

⁶ Usually tugboat-men are described as dil-dil *i.e.* didli, *cf.* Deimel ŠL 128/13c and Jacobsen p. 55f. *Cf.* Pinches JRAS 1905, p. 815f. 1:4 ugula ab didli.

Does this term mean “worker hired by (a ceremony performed with) the giš-díḅ (wooden emblem used for the hiring-ceremony ?)” or have we to refer to giš-díḅ = *ṣabātu* “to arrest” (Series *ana ittišu* tablet III IV:13 [MSL I p. 29]), hence “hired chaingang-man?”

Another type of workmen is termed nu-díḅ-ba “(who) does not receive wages”, *cf. e.g.* CT III 8 No. 18344 II:32f. (gemé-guruš še-ba (nu)-díḅ-ba), Haverf. III 241 III 13, IV:4 (erín nu-díḅ), Reisner 151 IV:2–3 (ukú-íl-e-me nu-díḅ-ba-me), 160 V:9, *etc.* Note in this context the tablet Haverf. II 112:1–9, a payroll with the wording: “One Ni-zu, the urì-gal⁷ of (a gang of) 10 (men), one Ur-^dLú-làl, a fugitive (lú-zàḅ) (escaped) from Ur-[], one man (lú *cf. sub* P 18) belonging to Gù-dé-a, old (libir) (and) receiving no wages (nu-díḅ-ba), one Ur-mes (working) for the god Enlil (mu-^dEn-íl-šè(!)), one man (lú) belonging to Urdá-gi-na, total: 5 workmen who do not receive wages (guruš-nu-díḅ-ba(!)) nor draw barley (še šu-nu-ti-[a]).”⁸

Dib has exactly the same meaning as díḅ as can be seen, *e.g.*, in Reisner 160 V:9 guruš nu-dib-ba, Hussey 17:3 *et passim* gemé-nu-dib and RTC 318:rev 5 lú dib-ba.

^b Namely: sheep and two breeds of goats, ordinary ones and máš-gal lú SU, *i.e.*, “goats from the country of the Subarians.” The sheep of this provenience (*cf.* also Landsberger AfO X p. 152 note 55 and Gelb, Hurrians and Subarians, p. 26) seem to have been bred on account of their wool as show the passages Mercer 59:3 síg(!) udu lú SU.A^{ki} “wool from Subarian sheep” and ITT II 892 III: 14f. síg giš-ga-zum-AG SU.A “combed Subarian wool” (*cf. sub* G 1).

Analogous designations of cattle-races are ganám and silá nim “Elamite ewes and lambs” in Pohl 266a:1, udu Sa-bu-um^{ki} “Sabum (a town in Elam) sheep” in Pinches Berens 45:1, 4, ITT III 5003:1, 5, máš Má-gan “Magan-goats” in Langdon 13:1–2, Boson 287:1–2, udu and máš lú URU-um⁹ (this Coll.

⁷ The urì-gal nam-10 (Deimel ŠL 331/36a) is an overseer or foreman (over a group of 10 men), *cf.* also Pinches Berens 73:1 *et pass.* (“10 hired men (erín ḥuN-gá) NN (is their) urì-gal”). Nam-10 (RTC 398:12, YOS 21:4 *etc.*) corresponds to the Akk. expressions *eširtu* and *ašarātu*.

⁸ From “man of hire” *i.e.* “hired man,” dib acquires the meaning “to hire” which is often attested, *cf.* this Coll. E 26, G 7 and H 30. The worker termed bala-díḅ-ba (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 9/35) was probably hired for a bala-period while the one called bala-gub-ba was obliged to do service (gub) for the same length of time.

⁹ *I.e.* of the race bred in the country of the lú URU-um *cf.* Boson 327:1, CT XXXII

H 6:1) *passim* and probably ganám Ša-ru-mi-um in Fish No. 206:2, Holma-Salonen 26:3 and udu-še Ĥa-ar-ši-tum in YOS IV 217:3. Large cattle is sometimes designated as "Amurrian" mar-tu, *cf.* in our Coll. O 7:2, and Fish No. 97:3, 153:1, 206:2, Boson 86:1, *etc.*

^c This term (šu-gíd) denotes some tax or duty consisting in animals delivered from the flock to the é-ḫaldim "kitchen(?)" (*cf.* D 2) and once (in Fish 439:6) "for the dogs" mu-ur-ra-šè (*cf. sub* A 5). Note the interesting passage Gen. TD 5498 III:21-22 šu-gíd ù ba-ug₆-ga(!) nu-ub-ta-zi "(those animals given as) šu-gíd-duty and the dead ones he has not discounted."

Note that the verb šu-gíd quoted by Deimel ŠL 354/314g (referring to Legrain 14) does not exist; GÍD means there "to flay" and "šu" has to be read "šè" hence: "its hide is to be flayed for the palace."¹⁰

A 3 Small [25/27mm]; intact; 29 lines. U., Šū^dŠīn [3/XII].

Recording wages paid in kind to 12 workmen; they consist for the first 7 men [l.1-14] in "5 silà beer,^a 3 silà bread, 5 shekel onions, 3 shekel oil and 2 shekel naga,"^b and for the next 4 men [l.15-22] in 3 silà beer with the same items; the last man receives "30 silà beer, one jug of dida-beverage and 10 silà naga;" summary [l.25-27], date.

^a Kás (Deimel ŠL 214/36) is the usual beverage and besides ninda "bread" the most important item of wages paid in kind. Its two qualities are termed gin "normal, ordinary" and sig₅ "fine;" rarely: kás sig₅-lugal "fine beer, royal (quality)."¹¹

^b Naga (Deimel ŠL 165a) is a frequently recorded item in this type of payroll (in our Coll.: B 5:3, 7, D 13:22, 26, E 16:2, 7, G 12:2, 6). It is usually assumed that naga is given to workmen (together with oil, according to Jacobsen p. 15 note 2) for the fabrication of soap, *i.e.*, for cleaning purposes. This,

32 I:14, Jean 62:3, Dhorme SA 44:1, Haverf. II 57 III:14 *etc.* Note the personal name Lú-URU-mu (references in Schneider, *Namen* no. 2042).

¹⁰ No syllabary offers the equation GÍD = šaḫāṭu "to flay" but *cf. sub* S 5.

¹¹ The reading of the sign LUGAL (as adjective of quality) is šar(r)a as is clearly shown in YOS IV 292:21-22 with šar-ra and ús-sa-a instead of LUGAL and ÚS denoting "royal" and "second" quality.

"Royal" quality characterizes bitumen (esír-é-a ITT III 6139:3), figs (nu-úr-ma BE III 54:1-2), oil (ì-giš BIN V 167:1f.), butter (ì-nun Hussey 54:1), lard (ì-šaḫ Reisner 179:1), sesame (Lau 102:1), cassia (kas₆ Gen. TD 5636:1), pea-flour (Haverford III 162:1), fine and normal beer (kas sig₅ and gin Nies 39:1, 8, Pinches Berens 50:1f.), dry kisal-wood (giš-kisal-ḫád ITT V 6778:1) and other commodities.

however, is difficult to accept. Amidst items of such primary necessity as are: bread, beer, oil and onions, there is no room for the luxury of soap. With regard to wage-lists of later periods, I propose to consider naga as denoting a spice, corresponding thus to the *saḫlû* (usually interpreted as "mustard," or "seeds of water-cresse," thus G. Meier in ZA 45, 208) of the Middle- and Neo-Babylonian period.

This does not exclude the possibility that the plant naga was used in a double¹² way: the crushed seeds as a spice (mixed perhaps into salt or into the dough to season the coarse bread, as it was done later with *saḫlû*), while the alkali-rich plant itself was burned to obtain potash, and eventually, by leaching the ashes, alkali. This twofold use made of one plant is attested in ancient and modern Asia Minor, as was pointed out by I. J. Gelb, Alishar (OIP XXVII) p. 25, with regard to a plant called *allānum* in the Old-Assyrian texts of that provenience.

The fact, finally, that the Ur III texts mention "crushed" and "sprouted" naga favors my interpretation. Cf. naga kum (Deimel ŠL 165b/15) and naga gaz (BRM III 3:13, etc.)¹³ on the one hand, and naga si-è (e.g. Nik 277:1) "sprouted, germinated naga"¹⁴ on the other hand. They have certainly been used as spices.

A 4 Square; rev. damaged; 14 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [7]. Seal: Da-a-[gi₄] dub-sar. Copy: Pl. XII.

1 (kùr) kas₆ kùr, é-kišib₃-ba-en₅, si-ka-ta, 1 ku₆-bil kùr, 10 ma-na na₄-ka, 2 ma-na TIR(?), [] ki Lú-kal-la-ta, []

¹² A third use is likely to be indicated by the text Nik 438 (rev. 9) where this plant is listed among oil, al-la-ḫa-ru (line 6, also TCL V 5680 IV:7, V:23, Schneider An. Or. I 34:1, Fuye RA 16 p. 19 III:11), še-kur-barley, etc. for tanning. The *harmil* plant mentioned above is likewise used to dye leather red.

¹³ Although the text ITT V 10011 mentions naga-gaz (II:4 rev) beside še-LÚ-kum (*ibidem* l.6) it is very likely that no difference existed between the qualifications gaz and kum. Cf. eša kum (Speleers 86 VIII:241) and gaz (YOS IV 298:6), šim-sig₆ kum (Speleers 86 VIII:199f.) and gaz (Schneider An. Or. VII 311:25), zì kum (Pohl 121:3) and gaz (this Coll. C 1 rev IV:6), še-LÚ kum (ITT V 10011 rev II:6) and gaz (YOS IV 298:7), etc. and furthermore giš-kum "mortar" (Deimel ŠL 191:4) beside urudu-giš-gaz (BE III 71:19, 73:2, Schneider 130:5) with the same meaning.

For gaz alone (never kum) in the meaning "to kill an animal, butcher" cf. Pinches PSBA 1915 no. 3:rev 2, Legrain no. 67, Speleers 86 VII:210, etc. and the term é-gu-gaz in Eaverf. III 175:rev 3, ITT II 970:7, 3503:7, Nik 185:rev 1, Nies 41:8, etc.

¹⁴ Cf. še si-è "sprouted barley" (e.g. BRM III 152:2), bulùg si-è (cf. this Coll. W 6:1, 3). Literally: "horned" cf. Akk. *qarnānu*.

giš fl(?), [] túg(?), ki U[r-^d]Šul-pa-è-ta, ki[šib₃ Da]-a-gi₄, [dub-sar], date

"1 kùr *kasû*-plant(s)^a from the storehouse^b of the en₅-si, 1 kùr fresh fish,^c . . .^d, 2 mana TIR(?)^e from L. [], from U. (has been received), s[*seal of the scribe Da*]-a-gi₄."

^a The plant denoted with the sign *gazi* (*i.e.* *gá* + *zíz* "basket" plus "emmer-wheat") is explained in the syllabaries (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 257) as *kasû* "cassia", an odoriferous plant of still unidentified nature, used in Mesopotamia to scent beer and wine. This plant was grown in gardens (*cf.* Boson 364:1 "25 sar garden-territory, its products are 20 (*silà*) *gazi* (measured in) kùr") and we read about *gazi šar(r)a* "royal quality" in Gen. TD 5636:1 and "crushed *gazi*" in ITT II 892 IV:3 (*gazi kum*) and ITT V 10011 II:3.¹⁵

Note, however, that the same sign is sometimes used as an adjective describing a special quality of salt, of a certain stone, and of a certain milkproduct. *Cf.* *mun gazi* "gazi salt" in RTC 106:5, Nik 403: rev 3, Pinches Amherst 69 IV:19 (NÍG.ŠID-AG *mun-gazi*^{15a}), Pinches Berens 21 IV:13, Nies 1:27, Gen. Babyl. VIII 34:2-3 (*má mun-gazi*) and the key passage: ITT II 3503:rev 8 [1]4 (*guruš*) *mun gazi* "14 (workmen appointed to) *gazi* the salt." The sign *gazi* obviously is standing here for *gaz* "to crush, pulverize," and should be read *gaza*; *mun-gaza* means therefore "pulverized salt"¹⁶ which fits very well in Reisner 5 IX:13 *ki mun-gazi* "territory (covered with) salt-dust."¹⁷ We have furthermore in TCL V 6044 IV:11 the term *gug-gaza*, *i.e.* "small cut *gug*-stone" (a red precious stone, Akk.: *sâmtu*) and finally *ga-gaza* occurring in this Coll. E 24:11, Speleers 115:5, TCL V 6040 VI:7, 22 *et pass.*, Hussey 5 II:24, BIN V 82:2, 6, 13, Cont. 25:4, BRM III 7:15, BIN V 159:1, Boson 302:2, 8, Bedale 55:1-2, Schneider 385:2, An. Or. I 190:34, *etc.*, mostly listed among butter, oil and dates.¹⁸ *Ga*

¹⁵ The meaningless *silá-fl* of Schneider 324 V:182 most likely has to be corrected (adding one small horizontal wedge) into *gazi-fl* "carrier of cassia" (for similar names of profession *cf. sub* E 27).

^{15a} In spite of the well-established reading *uttuku* for NÍG.ŠID, I still have transcribed NÍG.ŠID-AG "to settle the accounts."

¹⁶ Salt was often traded in bricks termed *sig₄ mun* (not translated in Deimel ŠL 565/65), *e.g.* Pinches Amherst 69 I:15, III:15, RTC 307 IV:19.

¹⁷ Line I:7 of this text shows *ki mun-gál* "salt-covered territory."

¹⁸ *Ga-gaza-DIL* in Boson 302:2, 8 remains obscure.

stands here most probably for ga-ḥar “cheese”¹⁹ and ga-gaza denotes some sort of crumbled cheese (for another type of crumbled cheese: ga-u₄+gunû-gaza cf. I 34).

Only in Nik 400:1 (besides kù-mun 1.3, 4) and 401:1, 3 we have kù-gaza; cf. German “*Hacksilber*”?²⁰

Thus the sign gazi, i.e., gá+zíz²¹ should be read gazi when it renders the name of the plant “cassia”, and gáz or gaza₂ as homophon of gaz “to crush.”

^b The term é-kišib₃-ba corresponds exactly to Akk. *bīt kunukki* (or: *bīt unqi*) and means, therefore, “magazine, storehouse” and not “archive” (so Deimel ŠL 324/78). Note [é]-kišib₃-ba gu-la “large warehouse” in Reisner 113 I:2, etc.

^c Ku₆-bil “fresh fish” (cf. also E 34 III:18, G 15:1) is usually measured in kùr and silà, while other kinds of fish are counted (by the piece or in baskets); only in Boson 323:1–2 we have 169 gi-ḥal ku₆-bil 60 (silà)-ta 54 gi-kaskal ku₆-BU-[] “169 ḥal-baskets with fresh fish, each (containing) 60 (silà), 54 travelling-baskets with BU-[]-fish” (cf. also Boson 325:3).

The name of the basket gi-ḥal (cf. the jar duk-ḥal, e.g., in RTC 307 VI:3) must not be confused with the name of a fish ku₆ gi-ḥal (or ku₆ ḥal in YOS IV 10:1) as has been done by Deimel in ŠL 2/20 (add there the references Cont. Umma 1:1, Boson 313:rev 3 and cancel RTC 306 V:10). Various sorts of ḥal-baskets occur in our texts: An. Or. I 138:10 gi-ḥal-ku₆ 60-ta “reed ḥal-basket for fish of 60 (silà content)”, Fuye RA 16 p. 19f. XII:4 gi-ḥal-gíd-da in-u “long ḥal-basket made of straw,” BIN V 273:2–3 gi-ḥal-gíd-da-mušen gíd-bi 1½ kùš-ta “long ḥal-basket for birds, each 1½ cubit long,” Nakahara 31:5–6 (gi-ḥal kin-gi-a(!) “for messengers”), Fish 740:2, 13 (for flour), 758:11, ITT III 5552:5, V 10001:1, etc. Cf. the names of the baskets gi-ḥa-an, discussed *sub* A 5, and gi-ā-an *sub* C 5.

^d Clearly written but unintelligible; no parallel so far.

^e The sign looks like “tir” but it ends like “gín”; reading?

A 5 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), Šū^dŠin [5]. Seal: Kù-ga-ni dub-sar dumu [Ur^dŠUL-gi]. Copy: Pl. IV.

1 gi-ḥa-an [] , ki-lá-bi 4 gín, amar ur-zír-ra(!) ba-an-tu-

¹⁹ As to ga short for ga-ḥar, cf. CT V 25 no. 18346 I:6 *et pass.* where ì and ga stand for ì-nun and ga-ḥar, cf. also ga-gal (TCL V 6040 IV:5) for ga-ḥar-gal (Legrain no. 382) and other instances quoted *sub* no. E 7, I 34.

²⁰ I fail to understand kù mun in Nik 400:3, 4, BIN V 304:2, Jean 96:1, Lutz II 77:1f. (kù-ḥi-a mun).

²¹ Note Deimel ŠL 250 for pisan+si (instead of pisan+zíz) with the same meaning.

ru, 8 gi-kaskal 30 (silà)-ta gúp ba-an, ki Nir-in-da-gál-šè, ki Lú-Ib-gal-ta; kišib₃ Kù-ga-ni, date

"1 ḥan-basket^a weighing 4 shekel, brought in for(?) the young dogs;^b 8 travelling-baskets^c (containing) each 30 silà gúp ba-an^d (received) from L. (acting) as a substitute for N.; seal of Kù-ga-ni."

^a The basket ḥa-an has not been listed in Deimel ŠL *cf.*, however, gi-ḥa-an *sub* no. 85/451, H.-h. in Iraq V Kish 69 III:20, and Meissner BAWb I p. 23f.; note also a copper-container ḥa-an in TuM V 102 I:2. It recurs in Gen. TCL V 6036 XIII:51 as gi-ḥa-an sfg-kur-ra ka-tab-ba "ḥan-basket for/with kurra-wool (*cf.* G 1) with double opening (*cf.* A 1)" and in BIN V 273:20f. *Cf.* with ḥan the names of the baskets ḥal (*cf.* A 4) and á-an (*e.g.*, Deimel ŠL 334/23).

^b The term amar ur-zír-ra "puppy" recurs only in Reisner 227:6. These dogs, ur-ra or ur-zír-ra²² have been tended by the sipa-ur-ra "shepherd of the dogs" (in this Coll.:4*:5, 5*:seal(!), Boson 120:rev 1, Legrain 9:31, Langdon 9:2, Lau 126:rev 6 (sipa-ur), Pinches Berens 56:5 (ùr-ra), Jean RA 19, p. 39, 25:rev 8, Jean 5:5 (sipa ur-zír-ra), Reisner 230:5); they are usually considered to be "tie dogs" (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 575/77 and Landsberger, *Fauna* p. 80 note 6). Yet, no reason is indicated in the texts for the keeping of these dogs which were mostly fed with fallen, old or worthless domestic animals. *Cf. e.g.*, in this Coll. 4*:4f., Bab 12 V:6, furthermore ITT III 6552:1-2 "one old (šugi₄) donkey as food for the dogs (šà-gal ur-ra)," Legrain No. 199 (anše-libir)²³, 276, 330, 333, Pinches Berens 56:5, *etc.* Note also Jean 5:1-2 "8 hides from donkeys the carcasses of which the dogs have eaten (lú+ug₆(!)-bi [for the reading adda *cf. sub* I 15] ur-zír-ri ba-ab-kú)." These dogs were fed meat from large cattle (Reisner 93 III:10 gu₄ . . . mu-ur-ri-kú(!)-a-šè), from donkeys (*cf.* above and Fish No. 439), from bears (*cf. e.g.* Nies 123:8-9, Gen. Trouv. 56:1-2, 57:1-2) and from small cattle (*passim*). They even receive bread (Reisner 227:1ff., Lau 126:9-10), barley-flour and fish (ITT III 4926:2, 6169:1-3, Haverf. III 287:1-2).

Note finally the passages Reisner 208:7, 229:2, 230:2 which

²² Note the extraordinary writing ùr-ra in Pinches Berens 56:5.

²³ *Sic*, instead of dusú, (*cf. sub* N 20), the context requires the meaning "old donkey." For the reading of the sign LIBIR, *cf.* YOS I 13:8 é-LIBIR-la "old temple" (libir).

report that such choice pieces of meat as uzu-úr "loins" were given to these animals.

^c Gi-kaskal the "travelling-basket" (cf. also W 51:1) is not listed in Deimel ŠL; its sizes range from 10 silà (Nakahara 31:2, Fish 586:4) to 60 silà (Cont. 25:6-7, Speleers 122:1, 55 silà in Fish 741:1). Other specifications are zì-gu-kal-šè "for pea- (and) kal-flour" in Lutz I 33:1-2, gîr-dù-a "provided with a foot" in BIN V 273:5, TCL V 6036 IV:9-10, gal gîr-dù-a²⁴ esîr(!)-su(!)-ba(!) "large, provided with a foot, pitched with bitumen" in Lutz I 26:1-2 (and Nik 233:1-2, 234:2), nîg-buru_x²⁵ ka-tab-ba "for harvesting, with two openings [cf. A 1]" in TCL V 6036 IX:19 and nîg-sâr-ra esîr-su-ba *l.c.* IX:34. Note Lutz II 105:1-3 "30 travelling-baskets with honey (and) butter as a zur₇-offering for the temple of En-lîl."

^d Gûg-ba-an is a difficult term describing baskets; cf. gi-kur₆ gûg 10-a "kur₆-basket gûg 10-a" in Reisner 128 IV:20, V:27, or gi-pisan gûg dim₄-ba (unintelligible) pitched with bitumen, in TCL V 6036 IX: last line, and finally Gudea Cyl. A 28:6 gûg-gal.²⁶ It is certain that gûg does not denote a leguminous plant (Deimel ŠL 345/5) in this context, it is more likely that this term originally denoted a container (basket) of a special form and that gûg defines in the above quoted passage the form of the recorded baskets.²⁷ However, ba-an denotes also a container of a certain size²⁸ and this does not fit in our text

²⁴ Cf. also BIN V 273:5, TCL V 6036 IV:9-10, and gi-gá-gîr-gub. Note An. Or. I 138-8 utûl-gal-gîr "provided with a foot."

²⁵ The reading of the sign usually transcribed EBUR (to be differentiated from ŠIBIR), has been communicated to me by Dr. Geers who discovered the gloss bu-ru on an Istanbul fragment (Ni 10188) of the so-called S^b.

²⁶ Note nîg-gûg zî-KAL kûr "n.-container (for/with) KAL-flour (gauging) (one) kûr" RTC 307 I:5.

²⁷ Cf. Deimel ŠL 345/7 for gûg as a measure.

²⁸ For ba-an (later giš-ban and even giš-ba cf. e.g. BE VI/1 54:2, BIN II 93:4, 96:2(!) etc., as a loan word ¹⁵ba-an-nu in TCL XI 248:4, 19), cf. Scheil RA 15 p. 85f., Deimel ŠL 5/24 and the two passages Reisner 254:1, Pinches Berens 89 II:18 giš ba-an 5 silà "ban-container (gauging) 5 silà." As to the container gi ba-an-DU₈.DU₈ cf. the recent discussion of von Soden in *Orientalia* NS XVI p. 70f. With regard to the references of the Ur III period, it may be added that we have giš ba-an-DU₈.DU₈ in ITT V 6854 III:5 and that the expression ba-an-DU₈.DU₈ sometimes is used to describe certain containers; cf. ma-sá-ab ba-an-DU₈.DU₈ in Legrain RA 30, p. 117f. 3:5, and giš á-an ba-an-DU₈.DU₈. This suggests to connect DU₈.DU₈ with the equation quoted in Deimel ŠL 167/74 (DU₈=tarāšu) and to translate, tentatively, ba-an-DU₈.DU₈ by "(containing) 10 silà gauged." The fact that we have the expression *mašihu taršu* "correct measure" in later texts (cf. e.g. Augapfel, *Rechtsurkunden* p. 110 *sub mašihu*) supports this explanation.

where the basket is said to contain 30 silà. For further discussion of the terms gúg and níg-gúg cf. F 7.

B 1 Square; intact; 19 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/VI], ì-díḅ.

Lines 1–13 list various amounts of large and small cattle: barley(-fed) oxen and cows, ordinary oxen and cows, barley (-fed) and ordinary sheep, lambs, (grown-up) lambs, ewes, (grown-up) she-lambs, goats, she-goats, she-goats which have kidded^a, (grown-up) she-goats.

After a blank, line 14 has: kud-a sig₇-a^b; then: “from Na-ša₆ Be-lá-a-zu has received.”

^a The tablet has ùz-máš-nu-a which I propose to correct into ùz-máš-dù-a “she-goat which has kidded” (correct also YOS IV 65:1, 3 and An. Or. I 16:11) corresponding to the phrases áb-amar-dù-a (BE III 79:1) “cow which has (already) calved” and ganám-silá-dù-a (Nik 461:4) “ewe which has (already) ewed.” For the terms for “to be with kid/lamb/calf” cf. *sub* H 13. The phrase giš-dù-a (cf. Nik. 461:5, Boson 252:1, 327:2, An. Or. VII 24:1, 11, Pohl 289:6, Nesbit 16:5, etc., only in Pohl 277:4 we have máš-gal giš-dù-a as on the XIIIth tablet of the series H.-h. edited by Hartman-Oppenheim JNES 4, p. 156 line 8) describes male animals and is very likely to refer to uncastrated males (cf. also Holma-Salonen p. 31). The correlated term (“castrated”), however, is not attested in our textmaterial (cancel Deimel ŠL 437/17) and this seems to indicate that either all male animals (with the exception of those termed giš-dù-a) have been thus altered or that the above mentioned translation of giš-dù-a is not correct. The very scanty and mostly ambiguous evidence from later Akkadian texts for the custom of castrating the males of domesticated animals (to be discussed elsewhere) seems to speak for the latter alternative.

^b These two verbs usually denote agricultural activities (ku₅ “to cut, reap”, for sig₇ cf. *sub* E 7) but in our tablet they refer to a procedure to which the listed animals have been (or: had to be) subjected. There exist only very few parallel passages: the label BRM III 173 was once attached to a basket containing tablets of the same type as the present text: gádub-ba gu₄-udu kud-a sig₇-a ù NÍG.ŠID-AG [s]ag(?) -lal-a-bi ì-gál “tablet-box containing (tablets dealing with) oxen (and) sheep (which were) kud (and) sig₇ and (with) statements of accounts concerning their horns(?)”;²⁹ Boson 156:3 has 1 dùr

²⁹ I consider sag-lal-a a phonetic spelling of sag-lá-lá = *qarnu* (Deimel ŠL 115/270 from a bilingual religious text).

kud-a "one kud donkey" and Gen. TD 5503 I:10-14 (list of cattle-zi-ga)"1 white ox the 9th day, 1 white ox the 10th day, 1 gu₄-giš ba-ug₆, sig₇-a ne-kú-dé (cf. KK 24), comptroller L." I cannot offer any interpretation; ku₅ can mean neither "to geld" (for amar-ku₅ in this sense cf. elsewhere) nor "to cut (the horns)." Note also: (animals) ku₅-ta tu-ra in YOS IV 217:19, 247:8.

B 2 Oblong; intact; 21 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [5/X], ì-díb.

12 items of domestic animals given by various officials (among them: en₅-si of Nibru and Umma, 1.5-6) as mu-TÚM-offerings and received by Ab-ba-ša₆-ga, 1.16-18.

Note: 1.1-2 "one stag (and) one hind^a (from) Ne-ri-iš-a-ḥu lú Ma-ar-da-ma-na^{k1}"^b and 1.8 "one lamb (from) Te-ù nim."^c Rim: 23.

^a Lulim nita/SAL (written lu.KIŠ.lim) "stag" and "hind" (Deimel ŠL 537/129 and Landsberger *Fauna* p. 98f.) were kept as domestic animals, sometimes even fattened with barley^{29a} (lulim ŠE) (cf. Schneider Orient. 22 p. 23).

^b Neriš-aḥu (if a-ḥu is not a mistake of the scribe for a-tal) is probably a Subarian personal name (cf. Gelb-Purves-Mac-Rae OIP 57, p. 240 for the element "nirš") especially because another inhabitant of the Mardamana-country is called Na-ag-da-ma-tal (Gen. TD 5500 III:1). For the latest discussion of these names in Ur III texts cf. I. J. Gelb, *Hurrians and Subarians* p. 109ff. Apart from two names in our Coll. (Ne-ri-iš-a-ḥu and Da-sal(?)-ib-ri lú-SU in R 11:4) I would like to add to the impressive list collected by Gelb: Ar-ši-iḥ-lum(!) in Chiera 10 III:22, Taḥ-ḫi-še-en in Lau 173:10 (new reference) and from unpublished texts (in private collections): Ū-na-ba-dal and En-ni-ip-še-en.

^c Nim (in Legrain 318:5, BIN V 72:5, Nik 351:rev 1, Gen. TD 5565:4, Nies 40:8, Fish 401:2, Schneider 24:5, etc. we have ni-im) denotes not only the "Elamite" but most probably also a certain profession in a semantic parallel to mar-tu and kaššû. This can be seen from personal names followed by nim (e.g. ITT III 5155:rev 4, RTC 392:8, Lau 126:rev 4, Hussey 75:rev 4) and from terms like nim-dí-ba-a-me "hired Elam-

^{29a} The reading nigu/a for ŠE attested in the series H.-b. (cf. my article JNES IV p. 156 and the notes 6 [Dr. Geers] and 7 [Dr. Jacobsen]) has not been adopted for this book. The main reason was the desire to render the consistent technical terminology of the Sumerian cattle-breeder such as (udu)-ŠE "barley-fed", (udu)-ú "grass-fed", (udu)-gaba "bran-fed" and (udu)-gi "reed-fed."

ites" in RTC 380:1, Jean RA 19 p. 39f. LXXXV:7 (*cf.* Jean RA 19 p. 19), *dumu-dġb-ba Šušan^{ki}* in ITT IV No. 7099, *etc.* Nim-utul "Elamite (and) shepherd" in Haverf. II 98:2 seems to suggest that these foreigners were employed as shepherds in Mesopotamia.

B 3 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. U., *Šū-^dŠin* [6/XI].

1 túg uš-bar, dam Lú-Ib-gal, 1 túg uš-bar, dam Ĥa-an-du, mu-TÚM ^dNin-gi₆-par₅, 1 túg uš-bar dam Lú-kisal; 1 túg uš-bar Lú-dingir-ra, mu-TÚM ^dMa-ni-iš-ti-su, date

"1 uš-bar-garment^a (by) the wife of L., one u.-garment (b)y the wife of Ĥ. (as) mu-TÚM-offering for the goddess ^dNin-gi₆-par₅ (or: ^dNin-gipar); 1 u.-garment (by) the wife of L., 1 u.-garment (by) L. (as) mu-TÚM-offering for Maništisu."^b

^a Our tablet belongs to a small group of Ur III texts which record the offering of garments to various deities. The most important tablet of this group is Fish 601 with the wording (line 1-3): 2 túg uš-bar, 2 túg uš-bar níg-ib, túg ^dPa-bíl-sag *i.e.* "2 u.-garments and 2 uš-bar níg-ib (meaning ?³⁰)-garments (being) the clothing of the god Pa-bil-sag," and similar items of these two types of garments for the following deities: ^dIb-gal, ^dGu-la-Umma^{ki}, ^dNin-s[ún], ^dŠarā-Umma^{ki} and ^dUš-ka-t[ab-ba]; the reverse has "old garments (túg sun) for (of) the deities." *Cf.* furthermore CT X 17746 III:16 síg-túg-dingir-re-ne and Gen. Babyl. VIII 14 recording the offering of various garments (among which, line 1: túg sag uš-bar) to ^dŠarā-U[mma^{ki}] and ^dNin-é-gal, and finally the parallel texts BIN V 17:1-3 and 18:1-3 "one uš-bar-garment (being) a túg tur kar-ra for ^dŠarā-A-pi₄-šál (*cf.* Gelb AJSL 55 p. 72) (and) ^dIm-dugud-mušen-bábbar." While the uš-bar-garments are used as túg "clothing (for the image)" in Fish 601:3 (*cf.* also BIN V 163:4-5 and *sub* 14*) their function is determined in the last two texts by the enigmatic expression túg tur kar-ra (*cf.* perhaps kar = *ba-šá-mu* "mourning-dress") in CT XII No. 92691 11:IV:22 which recurs in YOS IV 267:8, 35, Fish 604:1 and Nik 397:6 (here: túg ^dŠarā kar-ra Umma^{ki}).³¹

³⁰ Probably some kind of strap or girdle (= *ulāpu* Deimel ŠL 579/390), *cf.* níg-íb (lá) and íb-lá and similar ideograms for the "bound" garment termed in Akk. *kušitu*.

³¹ The garments of the list Schneider An. Or. I 46 seem to be destined for the clothing of images since we have in line 20 ^dNin-dul-du-e or: ^dNin-e₁₁-e, and the "heading" (line 29) runs túg si-il-[l]a dul-du-e. These garments are termed: túg níg-lám, túg SAL-lá(!), túg gu-la, túg gú-è and bar-si sír-ra (l.4,13).

There are various types of uš-bar-garments³² in secular use: the túg sag uš-bar, *e.g.* Schneider 292:1-2, An. Or. I 39:2-3 (sag uš-bar and uš-bar), BIN V 248:6-7, ITT III 5401:1-2, Cont. Vêt. 8:2-3, *et passim*, RTC 276 I:9-10, IV:16-17, *etc.*,³³ also Schneider 277:4 túg uš-bar sag uš-bar; the "small (tur)" túg uš-bar in Schneider 389:7, BIN V 246:3, TCL V 6054 II:4, *etc.*, and the túg uš-bar garments characterized as follows: ba-kešd(a) "reinforced"³⁴ in ITT V 6744:2, ka-ĪAR(?) (meaning?) in BIN V 246:2, nin-ú³⁵ in ITT V 6853 IV:1, gi₆-ni³⁶ in ITT V 6812:6 and "(made of) mug-wool" (*cf.* KK 24) in Reisner 134:1, ITT IV 7300 II:8.

Note finally that the weight of the uš-bar-garments ranges from 3 mana (TCL V 6054 II:12-13) to 6 mana (ITT V 6773:5-6); *cf.* the pertinent indications in Pohl 239:14-15, BE III 137:6-7, ITT III 5095:1-2 and *passim* in Cont. Vêtements No. 1, 3, 4, *etc.*

^b For the deity called ^dMa-ni-iš-ti-su, *i.e.*, the deified king of the dynasty of Agade, *cf.* also the text published by Pinches in JRAS 1920, 21ff. and the following references showing that the kings of this dynasty maintained their place in the pantheon in the period of the Third Dynasty of Ur: the personal names Ur-^dŠar-ru-kèn (No. 1317 in Schneider, *Namen*) and Ur-^dMa-ni-iš-ti-su (No. 1220) and Schneider An. Or. VII 52:4 "door of (the temple of) Na-ra-am-^dŠin."

B 4 Square; intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [7/III], ì-dib.

Ur-bandà receives from Ab-ba-ša-ga various oxen for the 7th day. Rim: 44.

³² As an adjective describing a special quality of garments, we have uš-bar in Pinches, Berens 12:3, ITT IV 7057:3-5 (túg níg-lám uš-bar, túg šà-ga-dù uš-bar and túg bar uš-bar). *Cf.* also ITT IV no. 8011.

³³ Sag is not everywhere an adjective denoting a fine quality (Akk.: *rêštá*) *cf.* RTC 301:rev 8 "x níg-lám-garments of 3^d quality which have no sag (sag nu-tu₁₂)" and ITT V 6928:1 (silver), Arnold 4:2 (*ditto*) and Speleers 128:1 (*ditto*) (add these passages to Deimel ŠL 115/87) with kù-babbar sag-tu₁₂; meaning? For sag "fine quality" *cf.* H 46.

³⁴ This term refers to the technique of using reinforced threads for weaving purposes, *cf.* gu-kešda and gu-tab ("double thread") in Pinches Amherst 100:6, 109:5, Gudea Statue L III:9 (1.5 "fourfold thread").

³⁵ Ū as name of a garment recurs in BIN V 172:1, 173:1, Cont. Vêtements 2:2, Jean 149:1-2 (specification: guruš and u₄+gunû), BIN V 246:4 (specification: ge₆ and u₄+gunû), *etc.* The meaning remains obscure; note, however, that An. Or. I 292 contains a list of garments termed túg ú-ge₆ (1.1) to be distributed among men called in line 44 lú-túg-ge₆-me.

³⁶ *Cf.* also BIN V 246:4, TCL V 6054 I:13 for the adjective gi₆/ge₆.

B 5 Small [25/31mm]; intact; 10 lines. U., no date-formula.

Wages paid in kind to two individuals characterized as du_3 -TA and du_3 -AŠ^a; they consist in "5 silà fine beer, 3 silà bread, 2 shekel oil, 2 shekel naga, one fish and one bunch^b of onions" and in "1 jug of dida-beverage, 2 silà ordinary beer, 10 silà bread, 2 shekel oil, 2 shekel naga, 3 fish (and) 3 bunches of onions."

^a Deimel ŠL 167/42, (*cf.* also Schneider An. Or. I p. 51f.) noted that the signs DU_3 .AŠ sometimes appear after personal names, *cf. e.g.*, Schneider 425:4, 8, 430:4, 8, 12, 440:8, 445:8, Boson 314:rev 3, Cont. Umma 95:4, 8, BIN V 299:6, Langdon Adab 1:4, rev 1; *etc.*; all these texts are of the same type as the present tablet. DU_3 .TA occurs in Schneider 426:4, 445:8 Nik 362:4 as *sukkal* DU_3 .TA, and in Schneider 381:4, 12 written *du*-TA which determines the reading of DU_3 in du_3 -TA and most probably also in du_3 -AŠ. Haverf. II 2 III:11 has *Sukkal- du_3* as a personal name.

^b *Sa sum* "bunch or braid of onions;" *sa* means here "(strung or braided) bunch" (for other meanings *cf. sub* E 7 and H 4). The phrase *sum sa-lá-a* "to twist or string onions" (for this meaning of *sa-lá-a cf.* also E 19) appears in H 27:3 of our Coll. and in BRM III 112:1 "(workmen) for harvesting (*še-ŠE*. KIN-a [*cf.* TT 11]) . . . *sum sa-lá-a*) and for the braiding of onions."

For onions as part of wages paid in kind *cf.* in our Coll. D 13:22, 24, E 16:3, 8 and G 12:3, 7.

B 6 Small [20/23mm]; intact; 12 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [2/IV]. *šu-ba-ti*.

Ur-nigìn-gar receives dead animals (*ba-ug₆*)^a of the 1st day from Lú-dingir-ra; among them: one male *síg^b* and one *máš-ga-a-síg* *i.e.* "sucking male kid of *síg*-descent."

^a The reading *ug₆* (suggested in Deimel ŠL 69/34 and already by Thureau-Dangin RA 7 p. 146 n. 1) is borne out by passages like *ug₆-ug₆-ga-a₄* in I 10:5 of this Coll. and Fish 139:5. The usual translation "slaughtered" is contradicted by the following references: *síg udu ug₆* "wool of a *ug₆* sheep" (*e.g.* RTC 304 II:27), *kuš ùz ba-ug₆* "hide of a *ug₆* goat" (*e.g.* BRM III 48:1), *kuš udu ba-ug₆* (*e.g.* Pinches Amherst 89:1, Schneider 245:1, An. Or. I 234:3) or *sa gu₄-udu ba-ug₆* "tendons (? *cf.* H 4) of *ug₆* small and big cattle." These passages suggest the meaning "dead," and not "slaughtered;" this is corroborated by ITT IV 7805:1-7 1 *gu₄ ba-ug₆*, *gu₄ á-sìg-ga ba-ug₆-a*, *nam-erím-bi*,

é ^dNin-Mar^{ki}-ka, Al-la . . . ì-in-tar; zi-ga, Da-da “1 ug₆ ox, that this ox has died by the á-sig-disease (cf. W 34) A. has sworn in the temple of N.; expenditure (attested by) D.”³⁷ Cf., however, lú ug₆-udu “sheep-slaughterer” in DP XIV p. 78 19:rev 16 and gír-udu-ug₆ zabar “copper-dagger to slaughter sheep” in Gen. TD 5515:9, 5529:3 and Gen. Trouv. 86:5, 8 (for gír udu-tag/šum cf. *sub* F 19) indicating the meaning “to slaughter” for ug₆. On the other hand we have ug₆ “dead” said of human beings as in Reisner 112 I:13, Jacobsen 54 II:24, etc., especially in lists of workmen such as Nies 58, Haverf. III 238, Hussey 12, Reisner 157. *Non liquet*.

^b Síg the “wool-(sheep)” occurs in our Coll. N 4:1-2, O 4:7, R 8:2. Cf. Deimel ŠL 539/5.

B 7 Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [5]. Seal: A-gu dub-sar dumu Lugal-é-maḥ-e.

8 giš-ùr, é-erin(?)-dúr-šè tu(r₅)-ra, ki Ur-é-maš-ta, kišib₃
A-gu, date

“8 harrows^a, brought into the . . . -house,^b from U., seal of A.”

^a Text: giš-ùr-(ra) (variant: giš-úr-ra Fish 537:3), the term giš-gán-ùr-ra (cf. Meissner MVAG 18/2 p. 55f. = *maškaktu*) of CH § 260 occurring only in Schneider 268:2-3. The Sumerian harrow was a “brake” consisting of a heavy beam³⁸ which was dragged over the plowed field to crush the clods and to cast down the earth. It was drawn by oxen, cf. gu₄ giš-ùr-ra in BIN V 271:13, Pinches Berens 22 II:5, 11, Pohl 273: rev 13 (beside gu₄ apin), 267:2 (beside gu₄ TÚK-kin), 303:1 (beside gu₄ numun) and this work was usually done immediately after the plowing since both activities are mostly referred to in one phrase (cf. *sub* Noor I). The ùr was accompanied by a worker called gurus al “spade worker” who had to crush oversized clods (cf. in this Coll. I 5 and L 3) or by the gurus šà ùr-ra the work of whom was termed al (An. Or. I 77:1f.) The entire procedure had to be repeated three or four times (giš-ùr-ra a-rá 2/3/4-kam *passim*, cf. e.g. E 20:2ff., E 22:1 of this Coll.) until the field was levelled (ùr = *muššudu* “to press down,” *sapānu* “to level” Deimel ŠL 255/17, 36).

³⁷ For the oath of the shepherd in the temple of this goddess cf. also Haverf. III 395 IV:6-10(!), VI:1-2, ITT V 6913:rev 1, 8231:4, etc. Cf. Note 133.

³⁸ For ùr “beam” (as building material) cf. RTC 307 V:8ff. 44 giš-ùr gíd 10 kùš gu-kilib 1-kùš “44 beams, 10 cubits long, 1 cubit perimeter,” Reisner 121 XIII:23, Fuye RA 12 p. 19 I:17, 23 (old and new, 6 to 8 cubits long), V:6 (giš-ùr-gal), etc.

Note the enigmatic terms: lú-ùr (*e.g.* YOS IV 112:6), lú ùr-ra (Schneider 392:11, An. Or. VII 175:5-6(!)) and lú ùr-ra lugal (Schneider 403:12).

^b Though somewhat damaged by the seal-impression, the name of this building (*cf.* also Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 28 note 4) can be read: é-erin-dúr; *cf.* Gen. TD 5501 I:26 lambs sacrificed at the ka gu-la "great gate" and at the é giš-erin-dúr, Fish 627:3 "50 slave-girls to carry barley from the erin-dúr-ŠÛ³⁹ (erin-dúr-ŠÛ-ta é-àr-ra-aš = é-arà-š(è)) to the mill," also BIN V 244:2(!) and Holma-Salonen I:rev 1(?). The term probably denotes a warehouse and this seems to be corroborated by the passage Langdon JRAS 1935 p. 358:3-4 8 giš-ùr gá-nun ŠU(?) -zu-gar-ra-ka tu(r₆)-ra "8 harrows brought into the warehouse (*cf.* W 32) of (?) ŠU(?) -zu-gar-ra (meaning ?)," a parallel to our tablet.

B 8 Oblong; intact; 13 lines. U(?), ŠÛ^dŠîn [6]. Seal: Šeš-a-ni dub-sar dumu Da-da.

17 guruš u₄-l-šè, En-duš-DU-ta, é-udu Umma^{ki}-šè, gi-zi ÍL-gá, 13 guruš u₄-l-šè AN-ZA-QAR íd Gír-su-ta, é-udu Umma^{ki}-šè; gi-zi ÍL-gá, ugula Ab-ba-šag₆, kišib₃ Šeš-a-ni

"17 day-laborers^a who carried zi-reeds^b from E. to the fold^c of Umma, 13 day-laborers who carried^d zi-reeds from the "pillar" of the Girsu-canal to the sheep-fold of Umma; overseer: A., seal of Š."

^a Guruš (and gemé for the female) denotes a worker of a certain but unknown legal and social status. A comparison, though incomplete it may be, between the guruš-worker and the one termed erín gives some insight into the complicated structure of the social organization in this period: the guruš is nearly always hired for day-work⁴⁰ at standardized wages (*cf.* below) while the amount of barley received by the erín is only very rarely indicated (*cf. sub* no. C 13) and usually termed šà-gal erín "food for the erín," just as we have šà-gal gu₄ "food for the cattle." The guruš is very often specialized in various professions (*cf.* below) which is not the case with the erín, and he is never determined by local names as it often happens with the erín (*e.g.* erín Ar-ma-an^{ki} in Gen. Trouv. 50:4, TUM-ma-al^{ki} in Schneider 32:5, Ne-bi-ru-um Schneider

³⁹ This spelling recurs DP XIV p. 78, 19:10 (Akkad-tablet coming from Umma) é-gal giš-erin-dúr-ŠÛ-ka.

⁴⁰ Exceptions: guruš-iti-šè "(paid) per month" BIN V 272:166, guruš iti-2-šè YOS IV 168:1-2, guruš iti-14/6/3-šè Reisner 137 III:8ff.

17:6, Maš-kán-šar-ru-um^{ki} in Schneider 9:7, Si-ma-núm^{ki} in Pohl 300:12, *etc.*)

Yet, these important differences are sometimes neglected by the scribes, as, *e.g.*, in the text Bab 14 of this Coll. where guruš on the tablet is replaced by erín on the case, or in ITT II 3503 listing indiscriminately erín and guruš while ITT III 5225:rev 3 declares both to be “hired men” (lú huN-gá-me); note also Reisner 173:rev 12 with the important proviso: guruš uru-ta nu-è “guruš who is not (allowed) to leave the town!”

The wages of the guruš range between 60 silà per day and 20 and even 10 silà for the youngsters (guruš bandà; once termed dumu-urda An. Or. I 280:40) or the old men (guruš šu-gi₄ in Schneider 382:122, 128, Pinches Amherst 84:rev 17, Reisner 172:6, *etc.*) According to their wages the guruš have been termed: guruš-á “guruš (with full) wages,” guruš-á-2/3 (*i.e.* receiving 40 silà), guruš-á-1/2 (=30 silà) and guruš á-1/3 (=20 silà); *cf.* the texts Haverf. III 160:1ff., 236:1ff., RTC 402:1ff., *etc.*, and for higher wages (120 silà to 30 silà) YOS IV 284:20ff.

These men have been scribes: guruš dub-sar in YOS IV 211 I:2, 15, and guruš-á-1/2 šeš-tab-ba dub-sar “half-paid guruš, assistant-scribe (*cf.* R 11)” in Haverf. II 99:1, guruš dub-sar ugula uš-bar “scribe, overseer of the weavers” in Reisner 159 XII:15; *kalû*-priests: guruš gala in RTC 425:1; nu-bandà-officials: Reisner 173:1-2; but also joiners: guruš nagar Fish 610:1, Langdon Babyl. VII p. 237f. 20:1; basket-makers: guruš ad-KID YOS IV 168:1, 220:8-9; fisher-men: guruš šu-ku₆ YOS IV 189:1; fowlers: guruš mušen-dù ITT V 6801:1, fullers: guruš túg-du₃⁴¹; bakers: guruš muḫaldim Nies

⁴¹ Against Deimel ŠL 167/40 “upholsterer,” I propose the translation “fuller” for the following reasons: Fish 606:1-2 describes the activity of the túg-du₃ with šà-tag AG, and šà-tag (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 384/94 = *miḫṣu*) means obviously felt (not “*matelas oriental*” Legrain p. 77 note 4 to Legrain 303); the túg-du₃ BIN V 51:1 delivers an aš-ba-tum sig₆ “fine seat”; *cf.* also Reisner 132:rev 11 (túg šà-tag sig-gi), ITT II 869:rev 1 (“to túg-du₃ the back of a chariot”), III 5547:2 [correct Deimel ŠL 536/163] (“to túg-du₃ a chair”), Reisner 126 III:14, 132:17, *etc.*; the túg-du₃-worker is mentioned in ITT II 962:2, 3488:rev 4, III 6414:3 side by side with the tanner (ašgab) who is everywhere avoided on account of the specific odor connected with his profession as is the fuller.

The material used by the túg-du₃ is called túg-tur-tur (ITT II 962:rev 1, III 6414:11) *i.e.* “rags” but he uses also wool, *cf.* Nies 170:1 (túg-du₃-a sig ga-zum(!)-AG), also Mercer 63 and its exact parallel Speleers 116. The rags have been cut (du₃ = *paṭāru*, *par'u*) to little pieces and then compacted (*kalag* as *term. techn.* attested in Nik 389:rev 3 “2/3 mana wool šà-tag kalag-gi-dè to make felt”) into felt.

60:77; Reisner 139 IV:24; guruš sig₇-a (*cf.* E 7); ox-drivers: guruš šà-gu₄ *e.g.*, Cont. Umma 38:1; sailors: guruš mâ-laḥ₄ in Bab 8:1; tugboatmen: guruš ab YOS IV 211 I:1, Nies 41:3; carriers: guruš ukú-íl *passim*; court-sweepers: guruš kisal-luḥ Nies 41:1; earth-workers guruš šà-saḥar Langdon Babyl. VII p. 237f. 6:rev 1, *etc.*⁴² Note also the names of profession of guruš-workers indicated in Reisner 173:6ff., Nies 41:13–22 (parallel text: ITT II 3503) which I partly fail to understand.

Attention may furthermore be called to the interesting passage ITT III 6175:1–6 3 guruš nim 60 ninda-ta 10 gín i(a)-ta iti-l-kam iti 12-šè nim nam-ra-AG-me “3 Elamite guruš-workmen (receiving) 60 silà of bread, 10 gín of oil from the 1st to the 12th month, being Elamite prisoners.” This shows that the namra-AG (inhabitants of conquered countries, *cf.* the literature quoted in Sturtevant Hitt. Gloss.² p. 107) have not simply been slaves but had a special legal status; they receive wages (*cf.* also Jacobsen 28:820, note there the revealing sequence: janitors, rá-gaba-officials, palace-employees (šà-é-gal) and nam-ra(!)-AG-me) termed: še-ba in TCL V 6039 VIII:10, but šà-gal in Nik 329 IV:6,⁴³ and are hired out as guruš for a limited period.

^b Gi-zi (Akk. *kīsu* Deimel ŠL 85/176) is some kind of reed used to feed domestic animals (*e.g.* šà-gal lulim-šè in RTC 426:4, or Nesbit 26:3, *etc.*) With a few exceptions (Fish Manchester 3476:1–3, YOS IV 80:1–3 “37 bundles gi-zi as fodder for the sheep (fed with) fine barley”) this type of reed is weighed and not measured in bundles as reed usually is. The terms lú gi-zi (Reisner 140 I:18, Haverf. II 94 III:5, 16, III 375 I:13) and erín-gi-zi-me (Haverf. I 246:11, Reisner 290:3, *etc.* and W 82:9 of this Coll.) are difficult to explain; Legrain p. 38 note 2 proposes “*artisans travaillant le roseau(?)*,” which is ruled out by the fact that gi-zi is nowhere said to be used for industrial purposes. I can only refer to an analogous expression, *i.e.*, erín

⁴² Note special types of guruš-workmen: guruš-tab-ba (“double pay”?) in Lutz I 44:1, 6, xx guruš sag-TAG Reisner 310:1 (gemé sag-TAG in Scheil RT 17 p. 28:1) and guruš gemé sag-dub Legrain 379:1, YOS IV 67:1f. Meaning?

⁴³ *Cf.* also YOS IV 67:5–6 recording that 172 sag-ḫi-a nam-ra-AG (“various persons”) have been given as an a-rù-a-offering to the god ^dŠarà. They came from the capture of the town Ša-ri-i[b]-ḫu-um, others are said to come from Ur-^{giš}ḫil-lum^{ki} (Gen. Trouv. 86:rev 6, list of booty), Ḫa-ar-ši^{ki} (Gen. TD 5485:2), kur Mar-tu (Nesbit 9:5), Ša-aš-ru^{ki} ù Šu-ru-ut-ḫu^{ki} (Gen. TD 5545:4). For prisoners of war given as a níg-ba-lugal to a deity *cf.* the text Speleers no. 250 (Isin-Larsa-period).

giš/gi ma-nu (Reisner 111 XI:19, Haverf. II 32 III:13, ITT II 3503:3); for giš/gi ma-nu *cf.* E 27.

^c É-udu (in this Coll. H 19:3, 8 and KK 11:8) corresponds to é-gu₄ and to é-uz(ù)-ga (*cf.* E 1). Note é-udu é-gal-la in Chiera 21:20.

^d The spelling ÍL-gá (this Coll.: D 19:2, KK 11:9, P 20:7) is probably to be read ga₆-gá. Other passages, however, such as ukú-íl-la (Haverf. I 253 IV:3), guruš gi-fl-la and in-u fl-la (Haverf. III 259:5-6) and the name of the month še-fl-la (*passim*) show a verb íl “to carry” written with the same sign (íl = ga₆). It is difficult but inevitable to account for this state of affairs by assuming a phonetic development linking (i)ga to il(a) via g > ŋ > n > l.

B 9 Square; intact; 12 lines. U., Šũ-^dSîn [2/XI]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šũ-^dSîn).

Seven items of barley-flour^a for the 4th to the 10th day, received from ^dŠará-kam (line 8: 25 silá Ír-ḫu-la), seal of the en₅-si.

^a Various sorts of zì-še are mentioned in Ur III texts: zì-še šara “royal quality” (X 6:23, Boson 306:1), zì-še-LŪ (*cf. sub* C 11), zì-še sa-(a) “flour made of roasted barley” (so Deimel ŠL 367/53c after Hrozný, *Getreide* p. 78)⁴⁴ in ITT II 892 II:10, Nies 68:63, 79, RTC 307 II:10, Nakahara 5:2, 8, Fish 710:3, BIN V 77:3, Boson 310:3, Speleers 86 I:15 *et pass.*, Haverf. II 88:9ff. (here še-sa beside še-sa-a), and finally zì-še dub-dub (M 4:13 in our Coll. has zi dub-dub) in Nies 175:4, Boson 310:2, Fish 716:2, Chiera 8 XI:33, *etc.* *Cf.* for the latter expression *sub* R 3.

B 10 Oblong; intact; 16 lines. U.(?), Ibbī-^dSîn [2/VII-X]. Seal: [Ur]-mes [dub]-sar [dumu La]-na-ab, dedicated to [Ibbī-^dSîn]. ì-dfb.

Seven items of cattle brought as mu-TŪM^a-lugal by six persons (line 5-6 “one lamb (by) Ur-^dŠUL-gi-ra en₅-si”), received by In-ta-è-a, comptroller: ^dNanna-ma-ba the scribe; no kišib₃-formula, date. Rim: 9 udu.

^a For mu-TŪM-lugal *cf.* in this Coll. D 23:6, I 1:7, L 2:4 and Bab 12 I:19 and for a unique variant: ki-lugal-ta mu-TŪM Boson 218:4-5.

The exact reading of mu-TŪM is still to be established since

⁴⁴ Note also gíg-sa-a Schneider An. Or. VII 311:23, gú-gal/tur-sa-a in Nik 321:1-2 (roasted wheat, large and small peas).

every possible reading ("gub", "tum" and "ara₆") is attested. Cf. first: incoming (mu-TÚM) and outgoing (zi-ga) items of cattle are summed up in the group of texts CT X 42 No. 21546 and No. 21445, 43 No. 14335, 45 No. 21252, 19101, *etc.* as (šu-nigin x) gub-ba and (šu-nigin x) zi, hence: mu-gub, as is also indicated by the equation *šipirtu* = mu-gub-bu in RA 28, p. 120. Fish 534:1-8, however, runs "one Lugal-gú-en-[na] who is ill has to bring (line 6: tùm-mu-dam) one Lú-^dSin (and one) Lú-hé-gál-e (as his substitutes) at the time of the ezen-maḥ-festival; if he does not bring them (lines 7-8: tukum-bi nu-mu-túm) he has to return his wages" (for tum in this meaning cf. Reisner 229: rev 2 udu ur-zír-ri tum-ma), hence suggesting: mu-túm. And, finally, the frequent occurrences of mu-TÚM-ra (for mu-ar(a)₆-ra but note ir-ra "brought in" Reisner 49:4 and Nik. 440:1, rev 3) as *e.g.* in our Coll. Bab 19:9 šà mu-TÚM-ra. It is important to note that two of these three different graphics recur in the phrase kišib₃ A B tum(u)-dam "B has to bring the seal of A;" here we have: tum in Boson 13: rev 1, TÚM-ra in Reisner 274: rev 2 and tùm in ITT V 6893: rev 1, Lau 252 I:4, and Reisner 137 III:4.

C 1

Large fragment (130/130mm), being the right upper quarter of a thick (50mm) tablet; four columns on each side. U.(?), no date-formula preserved. Copy: Pl. VII, VIII.

Since a full transliteration would require a disproportionately large space, I offer only a comprehensive analysis of the text.

The first of the preserved columns on the obverse (probably the 5th or 6th of the original) lists various commodities—such as flour (zì ba-ba sig₅), dates, bundles of reed and sticks (gi and giš ma-nu), beverages and eša-cereal—destined for zur₇-offerings given to ^dGú-an-na (line 16), ^dInnana ^dDumu-zi ab.zu (lines 20-21) and to the sacred locality Ib-gal(!) (line 23). Note in line 18 the obscure *terminus* ^dInnina šu-a-gi-na. The lines 25ff. mention gír-lam-cakes (cf. D 27) for the couple ^dEn-líl and ^dNin-líl.

The content of the next columns is entirely different. It records wages paid out to persons termed guruš, gemé and SAL; each entry states where these persons have been stationed (ki-NN) and the names of the pertinent gír-official. The wages consist of kás "beer," ninda "bread" and NÍG.ĜAR-ra sig₅ ("Feinmehl" according to Landsberger OLZ 1922 Sp. 341, cf. also in this Coll. F 12). The females described as SAL have the following professions: nar "singer" (line 9), dub-sar "(female)

scribe"^{44a} (line 10) and šu-i "(female) barber(?)" (line 12). They are said to come respectively from a village (é-duru₅-^dAMAR-^dŠin-ka-[]-a, line 18f.) or the palace (šà é-gal, line 21).

The third column begins with a blank upon which the scribe has incised some lines with a sharp tool after the clay had hardened. The first two lines are: ninda-bi (1) kùr-ta 10 (silà) ba-ra-tur "from this bread-(allowance) have been subtracted 10 (silà) per (each) kùr". This formula—and a parallel which refers to beer—is repeated time and again, also on the columns on the reverse. The deductions vary between 10 silà and 25 silà. No reason is given for this deduction. The rations, consisting of fine and normal beer, fine and normal bread, and bread made of pea-flour (ninda zì-gu), rarely ninda-ŠU (rev. col. I:10, 19) and NĪG.zì SAĤAR ba-ba (cf. Deimel ŠL 212/16) (rev. col. II:16, III:7), are given to guruš-workmen or to named persons described as follows: "men from Ma-rí^{ki}" (col. III:20), martu (III:26 and rev III:6), "messengers" (lú kin-gi₄-a-didli(?) -me, col. IV:10), ukuš-officials (rev. I:4 ukuš igi L/ lugal-[]-a-me, I:11 ukuš L/lú-[]-me), "door-keepers, ragab-officials" (I:15 ì-du₃ rá-gaba-me), mar-tu lú-maškim-me (rev. col. II:12), "highlanders from Marḥaši" (nim lú Mar-ḥa-ši^{ki}, rev. col. II:22). The work to be performed is indicated only once: col. III:15–16 a-bal dù-a giš-gir₁₂(i₃) Ba-da-al-tum (cf. for these activities *sub* E 7 and E 26).

Note, finally, the obscure passage in obv. col. IV:3–4 á-in-a-nu-um ká é-gal-la tu(r₅)-ra.

C 2 Square; intact; 15 lines. U. (?), Šū-^dŠin [8/I–XII]. ba-zi.

"3 young female gazelles,^a dead, given out by In-ta-è-a have been received by ^dŠUL-gi-rí-mu for the warehouse (é-kišib₃-ba-šè šu-ba-an-ti); comptroller: ^dNanna-ma-ba the scribe, date". Rim: 3 mašda.

^a Mašda (in this Coll. E 5:2, 5, H 37:4, O 12:1–2) is discussed in Deimel ŠL 74/284 and Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 33f. Note Boson 299:3 amar mašda-gi₂₂-gi₂₂ (cf. for this reading D 22) corresponding exactly to máš-šu-gi₂₂-gi₂₂.

C 3 Square; intact; 14 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/IX]. zi-ga.

Large amounts of small cattle expended mu-gemé-bandà-šè^a by Lú-dingir-ra; (coming) from (the) Na-kab-tum;^b maškim-official: A-ḥu-ni.

^{44a} If Schneider in *Orientalia* NS VIII p. 60 is correct, this passage would yield the first reference to a female scribe in the texts of this period.

^a Literally “for the young slave-girls;” analogous phrases in the same context (mu- . . .-šè), however, always refer to officials such as en₅-si (this Coll.: D 20:3), qar-du (*cf.* N 9) (N 9:8, O 8:7, 15:6), gir₅(im₂)-officials (W 64:7, 9*:13), ukuš-officials (*cf.* H 8:3, W 29) or šakan_x-officials (*cf. e.g.* Fish No. 309:2, *etc.*) The texts Nik 333:rev 1, YOS IV 285:4 and Schneider An. Or. VII 104:5 (of ^dInnina), 108:70 (of ^dInnina) mention the gemé-bandà, and in Gen. Babyl. VIII HG 11 II:3-4 we read about cattle given as šu-gíd-duty (*cf.* A 2) to the é-muḫaldim (*cf.* D 2) u₄ gemé-bandà Na-káb-tum-ke₄ túg-ba šu-ba-ab-ti-a ba-ab-kú “(and) eaten the day when the young slave-girls of Nakabtum (*cf.* next remark) received the(ir) wages (paid) in garments.” The rôle of the gemé-bandà remains obscure.

^b The frequent spellings Na-ga-ab-tum (*e.g.* TCL V 5669 III:3, Fish 611:rev 4, 628:2-3, BIN V 132:15, Jean 141:5, Cont. Umma 5:4, *etc.*) determine the reading Na-káb-tum and exclude Na-da-tum (Deimel ŠL 70/90), Na-gúb-tum (*l. c.* 70/49) seen by many modern copyists (“da” instead of the very similar “gáb”). This term denotes probably a certain locality (*cf. e.g.*, TCL V 5669 III:2-3 Gú-edin-na-ta Na-ga-ab-tum-šè gin-na “gone from G. to N.” or lú Na-káb-tum-me in Haverf. I 102: rev 7, Gen. TD 5551:rev 1, Pinches Amherst 54:15, rev 9, *etc.*), and cattle is very often specified as gu₄ Na-káb-tum (Lau 84:1, Mercer 41:1, Pinches Amherst 52 V:8, *etc.*), amar Na-káb-tum (Reisner 5 X:11) or ùz Na-káb-tum (Reisner 47:1), *i.e.*, as “oxen, calves, goats from N.”, and in YOS IV 211 IV:98 and on the seal An. Or. I 12 we even have sipa Na-káb-tum-me. This place was probably very famous for its cattle-breeding, and Pinches Amherst 52 XIII:13-14 (summary of various types of cattle) é-tùr-ta Na-káb-tum-ta “(coming) from the cattle-run (namely) from N.” clearly fits this interpretation.

C 4 Square; intact; 21 lines. P., AMAR-^dSin [1/III]. šu-ba-ti.

Ur-nigìn-gar received various small amounts of dead cattle of the 4th day from Lú-dingir-ra. Among them: line 3: amar peš mu-1 gùn-a^a, line 4: udu še-sig₅ usa^b and line 5: gukkal bábbar.^c

^a *I.e.*, “calf, peš, one year (old), dappled.” The term peš (*cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 34a, Deimel ŠL 346/20-21) is said to describe animals (big cattle) as not yet mature (*cf.* our Coll. H 9:1, G 9:1, KK 10:1) but the age of these animals is nearly

always determined either by *ga* "sucking" or by numerical indications ("one year old", cf. e.g., Nik 48 with *amar peš mu-1*, *amar peš ga*.) Since male as well as female animals are described as *peš*, this term remains obscure.

^b "Sheep (fed with) fine barley, second quality." The term *usa* (sometimes written *ús-sa* as e.g. Haverf. III 240 I:8, RTC 307 III:15, *ús-sa-a* in YOS IV 292:22) corresponds to the Akkadian *tardînu* "second quality" and is followed in systematic enumerations by 3-kam (*usa*) and 4-kam (*usa*) "third, fourth quality."

Note the sequence *sig₅—usa—gin* "fine—second—ordinary quality" in ITT V 6805:1–3.

^c The white color of animals is indicated by both *babbar* (written *par*) (this Coll.: D 12:1, F 4:1) and *bábbar* (written *par-par*) (G 4:4, 7, H 10:2, etc.) just as we have *im-babbar* "gypsum" (e.g. TCL V 6162 I:12) besides the usual *im-bábbar*. Note in this context also *geštin babbar* "white wine" in Hussey 5 III:2, Gen. TD 5530:3 (stored in sealed *kùr*-containers gauging 30 *silà*) and perhaps *gemé babbar* "white or fair (?) slave-girl." This last reference (ITT III 5113:1) is rather important with regard to the recent discussion (ably summed up by Gelb, Hurrians p. 43 note 138 [add: Stamm MVAeG XLIV p. 248 note 4]) concerning UD (or *namru*) as qualification of slaves. *Kù-babbar babbar*⁴⁵ in YOS IV 2:2, 16:1, 20:1, 22:2, Pohl 52:2, Nik 439:rev 1, ITT V 6924:1, etc. corresponds exactly to Akk. *kaspu pišû* "shining silver (i.e. cash)" frequently attested in Neo-Babylonian legal and administrative texts.

C 5 Square; intact; 7 lines (2 erased). U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/V].

Amount of barley expended for the fattening of sheep during one month; line 1–3: "205 sheep (to be fed with) barley at 3 1/3 *silà* per (day), 13 messenger-lambs^a at 1/3 *silà* per (day) for 29 days."

^a The terms *silà kin-gi₄-a* (Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 27) and *udu kin-gi₄-a* (*loc. cit.* p. 23 and Boson 299:5, BIN V 291:24) could perhaps be connected with the expression *uzu kin-gi₄-a* (Deimel ŠL 538/43, Meissner MVAG 10/4 p. 17) and denote therefore animals destined for the haruspex.

The term *kin-gi₄-a* "messenger" (cf. Langdon PSBA 35 p. 281 = *gir₅* and Scheil RA 13 p. 19 no. 5 = *lú DU* i.e. *gir_x*)

⁴⁵ For the reading of *kù-babbar* cf. on one hand KÛ-BABBAR-ga in *ana ittišu* 7th tablet III:28 and *kù-babbar-ra* e.g. SAKI p. 36 m II:7 on the other.

sometimes describes baskets, cf. gi-ḫal kin-gi₄-a in Schneider An. Or. VII 331:14 and this Coll. W 51:2, gi-á-an-lá 60 (silà)-ta kin-gi₄-a esír-su-ba in Fish 581:3-4 (lá = "to be carried on a strap.")⁴⁶

C 6 Square; intact; 15 lines. P., ŠULgi [41/II]. zi-ga.

Three items of expenditures: 1 lamb for ^dNin-pisan+gi₄-a, 2 lambs for ^dEn-líl and ^dNin-líl, and various cattle as šu-gíd for the é-muḫaldim; maškim-official was Zabar-dífb.

C 7 Square; intact; 13 lines. P., AMAR-^dSin [3/XI]. i-dífb.

In-ta-è-a received from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga various amounts of cattle (rim: 415) for the 15th day; date.

C 8 Small square (29/29mm); intact; 11 lines. U., AMAR-^dSin [5/XI].

"30 sheep (to be fed with) barley at (the rate of) 5/6 silà (per day) (and) 23 silà fine bran^a (per day) for 29 days; its total amount^b (in) barley is: 2 (kùr) 125 silà (measured in) kùr, its total amount (in) bran is: 2 (kùr) 60 silà (measured in) kùr; as a sá-du₁₁-offering for the god Šará of Umma;^c comptroller: A-lu₅-lu₅, date."

^a Gaba (in this Coll. E 10:4-5, G 6:2, 6, 10-11) is frequently used as additional fodder for fattening purposes (cf. Deimel ŠL 167/34); the translation "bran" (cf. Ungnad *Zeitschr. f. vgl. Rechtswiss.* vol. 36 p. 324, VAB VI p. 284 and Landsberger OLZ 1922 p. 342) is based upon gaba = "remainder." We have "white" (e.g. ITT III 5036:2-3) and "black" (e.g. Reisner 76: rev 1, CT III 11a: 11 No. 13882), "fine" (sig₅) and "ordinary" (gin) bran (*passim*).⁴⁷ Lambs fed with bran are termed silà gaba (e.g. N 19:9, 3*:2) corresponding to silà še, ú and gi "fed with barley, grass or reed".

⁴⁶ The basket termed á-an (Deimel ŠL 334/23) is specified as ba-an-DU₃.DU₃ (cf. sub A 5) in YOS IV 298:24. The á-an su₁₁-lum "date-basket" occurs in YOS IV 238:5 (weighed), and Gen. Babyl. VIII 36:rev 3-4 (10 1/2 á-an su₁₁-lum 4 [silà-t]a and 1/2 á-an ne me mar (meaning?) 3 silà-[ta].) I fail to understand YOS IV 256 II:20 5 gi₁₆ kas₆ á-an tur [].

⁴⁷ Note Cont 21:2 gaba šàr-ra-ús-sa "bran for the šàr-ra-ús-sa-worker." This type of guruš (note the variant: LUGAL-a-ra-ús-sa in the lexicographical text Chiera OIP 11 106 II:8 between dumu é-gal and sár-ra(?)-a-ab-du but cf. *ibidem* 102 VI:17 gala šàr-ra-ús-sa) is listed among other workmen in Reisner 173:10, Nies 41:13, Haverf. III 175:8. Note furthermore kás šàr-ra-ús-sa Chiera 3 III:14, Haverf. II 96:9, III 268:5, and ninda šàr-ra-ús-sa BIN V 177:5. The word means probably "bodyguard" (cf. also Nik 337:10, Chiera 30:14, Haverford III 322:rev 6, ITT II 3503:14); note also Meissner MAOG XIII/2 p. 45 IV:11(!) with the spelling šàr-ara₄-usa. For an obscure reference, I may point to Fish 581:1-2 giš-dug₄-ga-núm šàr-ra-ús-sa.

The use of bran as food for human beings is attested by the short text BIN V 320:1-2 20 silà gaba gin gan-díḅ kú-dè "20 silà ordinary bran to feed the gan-díḅ-workmen"⁴⁸ and by the few references for ninda-gaba "bran bread" (in this Coll. C 1 VIII:12, Pinches Amherst 111:2 [quoted Deimel ŠL 597/185], Haverf. III 151:2, 6, rev 2, ITT V 6990:4, etc.) Note ninda-gab-a šara in Reisner 215:rev 2, etc.

^b Šu-NIGIN in our texts means "*summa*" and šu-NIGIN-bi/a usually "*summa summarum*"; in Haverf. I 24 III:11-15 *et passim* this difference is rendered by šu-NIGÍN and šu-NIGIN respectively.

^c ^dŠará šà Umma^{ki}; šà in this phrase and in others of the same type reflects probably Akkadian influence. Cf. e.g., ^dInnina šà Unu^{ki}-ga G 3:4, ^dNin-giš-zi-da šà Gír-su^{ki} Chiera 10 VII:20, or: zur₇ šà é-gal Fish No. 415:3; èš-èš šà níg-giš-tag-dingir-re-ne YOS IV 272:18-19, gaba-ri šà dub-ba Cont. Umma 88: rev 3, etc.

- C 11 Oblong; intact; 11 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [4/VII]. Copy: Pl. VIII. 120 (silà) zì še-LŪ kùr(?), 120 (silà) še TA? AMA RA? x, 30 (silà) zì še ukuš, Ur-nigìn-gar šakan_x 60 (silà) zì še ukuš, Šà-guškiN šakan_x, ki ^dŠará-kam-ta, kišib₃ en₅-si-ka, date "120 (silà) flour of LŪ-barley^a (measured in) kùr, 120 (silà) . . . ,^b 30 (silà) barley flour ukuš:^c comptroller Ur-nigìn-gar; 60 (silà) barley flour ukuš: comptroller Šà-guškiN. From ^dŠará-kam, seal of the en₅-si."

^a Še-LŪ (lit.: "man-barley") denotes perhaps a certain quality

⁴⁸ I propose to read ga(n)-díḅ (Deimel ŠL 143/64) on account of gan-díḅ-ba in Legrain RA 10 p. 63f. 17:5 and of gan-díḅ nu-díḅ-ba Haverf. II 46:2-3 as well as of gan-díḅ giš-[díḅ]-e díḅ-ba-me in Reisner 2 VI:9, 20, 101:IV:4. The term could be explained as one of those not too rare Sumerian nouns derived from a verbal form (cf. Poebel, Gramm. § 655a): gan-díḅ = "may I receive (wages)" (i.e. "may I be hired") which could have been the legal formula pronounced by the worker wanting to go into service. The man bound by this formula was therefore called: gan-díḅ.

These workmen have been stationed at the mill, they are making bricks (ITT III 6231:1f., V 6885:3, Hussey 14 IV:17) and do agricultural work (ITT V 6989:1f., Haverf. II 46:2f., ITT III 5054:1-4) etc. Note the text ITT II 3757:1-2 recording that "2 mana 53 shekel silver, the wages (earned by) the gan-díḅ-kù-me i.e. gan-díḅ-workmen (earning) money have been offered to the temple as a máš-da-ri-a-offering at the occasion of the New Year's festival." This is in harmony with the fact that these workmen are often referred to as attached to a temple, cf. ITT II 4130:2, to a deity, cf. Legrain RA 10 63f. 18:rev 2, or to a town, cf. RTC 319:3, rev 2, Haverf. II 94 II:19. Note that ITT II 3683:2-3 differentiates between erín-gan(!)-díḅ-ba-kam and erín-lugal, the latter receiving wages (níg-ba), the first only board (šà-gal).

of barley (Deimel ŠL 367/168 “eine Zwiebelart” does not fit in these texts, cf. also Ebeling MAOG V₃ p. 26 note c), or a spice (*kusibirru* = ú-še-LÚ-SAR in CT 14, 41 [H.-b. XVIIIth tabl.]) It is mostly mentioned besides gú “pea” cf. e.g. Nies 73A:4, Pinches Berens 22 I:11, ITT II 892 IV:1-2, Jean 82:9, etc. We also have “crushed LÚ-barley”, i.e. še-LÚ gaz (Pinches Amherst 69 III:2, Haverf. III 240 IV:1) and še-LÚ kum (YOS IV 298:7) (cf. A 3) and “ground LÚ-barley” še-LÚ àr-a (BIN V 77:4). Cf. this Coll. W 82.

^b Cf. the copy; unintelligible. No parallel passage known.

^c This qualification of barley-flour is unique and remains therefore obscure.

C 13 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [2/XI]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dŠin).

50 (silà) ninda-ŠU, erín giš-giri₁₂ ^dŠu-^dŠin-ka gub-ba ib-kú, ki Lú-kal-la-ta, kišib₃ en₅-si-ka, date

“50 (silà of) ŠU-bread(?)^a (which) the erín-workmen^b stationed in the garden of Š. have eaten, from L., seal of the en₅-si.”

^a The bread: ninda ŠU (not listed in Deimel ŠL) occurs only very rarely (cf. e.g., RTC 307 I: last line but one, Chiera 2 III:9, Reisner 116 II:2, V:1) and is usually measured in kùr. Our passage, however, could be linked to the syllabary-entry ninda ŠU gíd-da = *kamānu* (Deimel ŠL 597/292) referring to a long shaped ŠU-bread. Cf. also *sub* S 10.

^b Cf. for the erín-workmen (Deimel ŠL 393/22 and Pohl “*Militaerkolone*”) the discussion *sub* no. B 8. The legal status of this group of workmen is illustrated by the “di-til-la”-text YOS IV 208 showing that the erín was some kind of a “*Minderfreier*.” The text has line I:17ff. “U. sued one named G. as being an erín (nam-erín-šè inim ì-ni-gá-ar l.18-9)” but it was proven that he was the son of a temple slave girl (belonging to, or: dedicated by) the en₅-si (nam-dumu-gemé-dingir-ra-en₅-si-ka-ka ba-gi-in); in III:53ff. of the same tablet we have a similar case: U. sued L. as being a private slave (nam-ÌR-šè inim in-ni-gá-ar) and his father is to take an oath that he was the son of a slave-girl of his (ad-du lú-dumu-gemé-na ì-me-a).

Other references show the erín as a wage-earner like the guruš (differentiated ITT IV 7268:2-3), cf. e.g., Nies 48:1, Reisner 175:1, ITT IV 7381:rev 1, etc. but note also: erín-bal-dīb-ba “hired for a bal-period” (Nies 23:3) erín-bal-gub-ba “doing service for a bal-period” (ITT IV 7381:rev 14),

erín nu-díb (Haverf. III 241 III:2, IV:4, etc.), erín giš-díb-e díb-ba (Nies 26:5), erín im-nu-íl "who does not carry earth" (Reisner 2 VI:7, 17, 3 III:13), erín lugal (ITT II 3683:3 receiving níg-ba), erín še-nu-tu₁₂ (Reisner 171:5f., 175:3, 94 III:42, etc.), a series of only partly intelligible terms showing the complicated structure of the social organization in the Ur III period.

- C 14 Square; intact; 15 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [4/V]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki}.

Three items of cereals (eša and barley) for the temple of ^dŠarā (line 4: é-^dŠarā-šè a-rá 3-kam), the temple of ^dNin-ur₄-ra (1.5-7) and for the priest called ensi (1.11 ensi-šè),^a received from ^dŠarā-kam, seal of the en₅-si.

^a For this priest (Deimel ŠL 99/253 šā'ilu) cf. Gudea Cyl. A III:26 (priestess as, e.g., in Reisner 256:2) and ITT V 6717: 1-4 "one erín-worker to carry the tablet-basket (erín gá(!)-im-sar íl-da), one watchman⁴⁹ of the new building (who) do not receive board (níg-kú nu-ù-díb-a), one ensi."

- C 15 Square; intact; 9 lines. U(?), Šū-^dSîn [7]. Seal: Inim-ma dub-sar dumu Šeš-kal-[la].

2 gi-kùr zì, ka-sì-ga esir-su(!)-ba, ki A-gu-ta, kišib₃ Inim-ma, ni-zi, gír Lú-^dNin-šubur, šà-bal-a date

"2 kùr-baskets for flour, with sì-ga-opening,^a pitched with bitumen^b from A-gu, seal of I., comptroller: L., šà-bal-a."^c

^a The term ka-sì-ga clearly corresponds to ka-tab-ba "with a double or doubled opening" as an adjective describing a basket;⁵⁰ this passage is, so far, only paralleled by An. Or. I 134:12 gi-kur-zi-da ka-si-ga but si/sig has too many values to allow any interpretation. (Cf. perhaps the H.-h.-passage [IXth t.] gi-pisan-kuš-sig₅-ga = šā maš-ku u^h-hu-[zu] "coated with leather".)

^b The technique of pitching wooden or reed objects with bitumen is often mentioned in texts of our period; cf. this Coll. F 30:3. For kùr-baskets thus impregnated see BIN V 87:1-2, 207:1-2, Jacobsen 19:1-3 (Jacobsen p. 22), Fish 745:1-2 (and No. 746), Lutz II 108:1-3, Pinches Berens 19:3(!), TCL V

⁴⁹ Cf. e.g. RTC 394:2, 395:2, Nies 15:3 and other texts of this type. Note the variant lú-en-nu in Lutz I 42:5.

⁵⁰ I wonder whether the following adjectives of the leather-bottle kuš ú-túl (or read ú-bu₄, but "cowherd-bottle" seems more likely, cf. for utul note 140) are to be mentioned in this connection: ka-še-a-díb(?) 1.18, ka-tab (read: taba ?) su₁₁-lum 1.27, ka-bíl-ga giš-ma + gunú-a 1.34f. of YOS IV 292. For another term ú-BU₄ used as adjective describing leather cf. sub KK 29.

5680 III:31, V:21, *etc.*; furthermore, the baskets termed gi-kùr-nag (Nik 229:3, TCL V 6036 V:27), gi-pisan nam-ra-AG “booty(?)-basket” (TCL V 6036 V:18 *et pass.*), gi-gá im-sar-ra “tablet-basket” (TCL V 6036 IV:17, 26, ITT V 6940:1-2, 6941:3, BIN V 273:23-24 esir(!) hād-a), gi-ma-an-sim zì-šè “mansim-basket⁵¹ for flour” (TCL V 6036 V:28, Nies 20:2-3 [for sesame]), gi-gìr-gìr-basket (Lutz I 9:1-2), gi-su₇-basket (BRM III 137:1, Nik 229:2), gi-girim-basket (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 483/81) (Nies 20:2-3), *etc.*

Ropes (gi-má-da-lá in ITT III 6351:5 *cf.* Salonen, *Wasserf.* p. 118f., *Nautica* p. 15), jars (Fish 562:1-4, Cont. 99:2), wooden doors (Fish 561:3-4, Speleers 86 IX:251), harrows or beams (YOS IV 256 I:7f., III:45) and other objects have equally been treated with bitumen to protect them against the humidity and its deteriorating effects. Note the list BIN V 83 recording various objects with the remark (l.13) kin esír-su-ba “(for) the procedure of pitching with bitumen.”

^c The frequent administrative remark šà-bal-a (in this Coll. D 25, E 32, F 7, I 47, I 50 [here šà BAL = šà-bala], W 57, 7* and Bab 8) refers to the very interesting term bal(a). Originally referring to a certain period of time (*cf. e.g.*, Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 65 note 4 and Deimel ŠL 9/1; one year in CT III 50:154-7 No. 21340 iti-šu-numun-ta iti-še-kú-šè iti-2-kam bal-bi 1-a₄ “from the 4th to the 5th month, (being) two months (in) one (and the same) bal”), it very likely denoted the office held during this period and consequently—this only conjectural—assumed the meaning of “official” or the like; hence *e.g.* zi-ga bal-a (*passim*) “official expenditure” or bal-(a)-šè (*passim*) “for official purposes”, *etc.* *Cf.* now also Jacobsen’s remarks in JNES 2 p. 170 note 66, and E. F. Weidner in AfO XIV, p. 53 on the still problematic meaning of Akk. *palú*.

- C 16 Square; damaged; 12 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dŠin [4]. Seal: Ur-^dNun-[gal] dub-sar dumu Ur-^dŠarā gá-dub-ba. Copy: Pl. IV.
10 gín kù *Mu-ḫa*-[] maškim [ù], Ur-^dŠin šu-ku₆, 5 gín A-kal-la muḫaldim, 5 gín Ur-gi₆-par₅ (*i.e.* gipar) bappir, 5 gín Ur-nigìn-gar nim, (partly erased: Lú-bal-ša₆-ga) bappir, gír-sè-ga ^dAMAR-^dŠin sag-me, máš-da-rá-a, en₅-si-ka, a-ka Lú-kal-la ba-a-gar kišib₃ Ur-^dŠarā gá-dub-ba

⁵¹ *Cf.* Deimel ŠL 342/30, 31 (bilingual texts) and BRM III 136:4f., 137:2, TCL V 6036 V:13 *et pass.*, YOS IV 316:1, Nik 229:1, Schneider An. Or. I 158:4-5(!) and BIN V 83:8-9, 87:3. *Cf.* the spelling gi-ma-sim Pohl 121:23. This basket was mostly used to store flour.

"10 shekel silver^a for M. the maškim, [and] U. the fisherman, 5 shekel for A. the baker, 5 shekel for U. the brewer, 5 shekel for U. the Elamite (*cf.* B 8), menials of (the king)

^dAMAR-^dSîn, (all) slaves^b being *mašdarû*-offerings^c of the en₅-si, placed at the disposal^d of L., seal of the recorder U."^e

^a Kù stands here for kù-babbar (*cf.* this Coll. TT 1:18). For kù "pure, clear" (said of oil, Akk.: *ellu*) *cf. e.g.*, ITT III 5258: rev 1 (i-giš kù).

^b Sag-me "slaves" recurs in the parallel passage ITT IV 7727: 3-4 sag-nitá-me maš-da-ri-a; *cf.* also sag-ḫi-a "various slaves (adults and children)" in YOS IV 67:5, Scheil RA 24 p. 45:5, *etc.* *Cf.* also TT 4.

^c Máš-da-rá-a is a phonetic spelling for maš/máš-da-rí-a (just as máš-da-ru-a in Lau 194:8) originally denoting the regular sacrifice of a kid (*cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 18:62 with references). *Cf.* máš-da-ri-a guškiN kù-babbar "m.-offering of gold (and) silver" in YOS IV 56:19, of silver YOS IV 270:5, Schneider 197:18 (maš-da-rá-a) and RTC 429:rev 1-2 (lugal-šè). Baskets with m.-offerings are mentioned in ITT III 5552:5-6.

^d For the phrase a-ka NN . . .-gar *cf.* Deimel ZA 25 p. 328ff., Jacobsen p. 11 note 3; it recurs in this Coll.: D 23:8 (a-ka NN-a-ka ba-a-gar), I 6:2, 5, W 6:2, 4. Note that a-ka-a ba-a-gar (*e.g.* Chiera 7 VI:15, VIII:2-3, 9) is "(the amount) placed at the disposal (of somebody)". For the reading "ga(r)" *cf.* the passage BIN V 323:14-16 a-ka NN gá-gá-dam tukum-bi NN la ba-a-ga₄ beside Lutz I 78:20-23 a-ka NN ba-a-ga₄ a-ka-a gá-ra-ta.

^e In contradistinction to this statement the imprint actually shows the name of the son of Ur-^dŠará; this deviation recurs not too rarely, *cf. e.g.*, in this Coll.: O 28 and W 57 (*cf.* below), while the tablets G 26 and I 35 show the imprints of the seal of the brother of the man named in the kišib₃-formula. In other instances there is no obvious connection between the name on the seal-inscription and that on the tablet as *e.g.* in H 33, W 56, W 62, W 73 and on the legal text TT 11, all of this Collection. In two cases, 23* and W 57 (*cf.* below), it is even the man receiving the goods who impresses his seal, not the man mentioned in the kišib₃-formula.

The problems here involved can only be solved on the basis of a consistent study of all the sealings on Ur III texts.

Of exactly the same type as A 3, dealing partly with the same persons.

D 1 Oblong; damaged; 16 lines. N., ŠULgi [42/VIII].

8 ma-na l[á] igi-3-gál . . . , *En-um-ì-lí*, 20 ma-na lá 1 ma-na 6 gín šám kù-babbar, *I-la-ak* šu-ku₆, 9 2/3 ma-na 1/2 gín kù-babbar, Na-an-na; 6 ma-na 16 gín i[gi-x-gá]l kù-babbar, *Nu-úr-ì-lí*, šu-nigin 42 2/3 ma-na 9 gín 1 igi-6-gál kù-babbar, níg-šam₄-ma šim-giš-erin-šè, šu-ba-an-ti-eš, gír ^dUtu-gir-gal ù Á-da-a-ka, šà *Puzur₄-i[š-^dDa-gan]*, date "8 mana mi[nus] 1/3 [gold or copper]: *En-um-ì-lí*, 19 mana 6 shekel (ditto) price of silver:^a *I-la-ak* the fisherman, 2 mana 40 1/2 shekel silver: Na-an-na, 6 mana 16 1/xth shekel silver: *Nu-úr-ì-lí*; in summa: 42 mana 49 1/6 shekel silver (these men) have received for the purchase of cedar-resin;^b comptroller: U. and A., from *Puzur₄-i[š-^dDa-gan]*."

^a This sign is nindá + še-a₄ while níg-šam₄-ma in line 10 is written only: nindá + še; this graphic difference (on a tablet coming from Nippur) corresponds to what Poebel has stated in BE VI₂ p. 3 note 1.

^b For some of the rare references of šim/giš-erin cf. YOS IV 295:1-2 (1 gú erin kù-bi 10 gín "one talent of cedar worth 10 shekel silver"), RTC 304 II:18 (13 ma-na giš-erin), ITT III 4977: rev 1 (šim-erin-dried hād-da i.e. "dúb" cf. MVAG 18/2 p. 23:74), etc.

D 2 Square; intact; 21 lines. P., ŠULgi [41/IX]. zi-ga.

Same type as C 6 (same year and officials); mu-TÚM-offerings of one lamb severally to ^dEn-líl, ^dNin-líl, ^dNusku, ^dNinurtā (by the en₅-si of Nippur 1.4-6), to the ^dLamma-lugal^a (by the en₅-si of A.ĪA^{ki})^b to ^dSîn and ^dNin-líl; maškim-official: Zabar-dīb. The lines 14-17 refer to small cattle given as šu-gíd-duty to the é-muḫaldim.^c

^a The ^dLamma-lugal (cf. Schneider Orient. 8 p. 50 and *Göttern.* no. 244ff.) is the statue of the deified king; cf. also ^dLamma-^dŠu-^dSîn in F 19:7 and ^dLamma-^dAMAR-^dSîn in Fish No. 782 III:1, Schneider 345:2. Rarely, the word alan is used for statue as, e.g. in alan ^dŠUL-gi or alan Ur-^dNanše in Foertsch MVAG 21, no. 1: II:28 and rev I:12.

^b Cf. for this town Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List p. 88 note 126 and Gelb, Hurrians and Subarians p. 94ff.

^c To the é-MU (i.e. é-muḫaldim) (Deimel ŠL 324/26 "*Kueche und Bäckerei*"), only cattle, living or dead, has been delivered (exception: 13*:2 of this Coll.: flour). For the delivery of ba-

ug₅-animals (cf. B 6) note Nik 530:rev 8 with the differentiation: living šu-gíd-cattle for the é-muḥaldim and dead cattle for the é-kišib₃-ba. Note especially Gen. Babyl. VIII HG 11 II:2-4 šu-gíd é-muḥaldim . . . ba-ab-kú stating that these animals have been used for food. YOS IV 251, a list of big and small cattle, shows the unintelligible passage 1.13f. é-MU-e ba-ab-du₈.

D 3 Square; damaged; 16 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/III]. šu-ba-ti.

Same type as B 6 (same persons); animals: donkey (dùr), male desert donkey, ^a sheep, goats.

^a Text: anše edin-na nitá, cf. anše edin-na SAL in O 4:2 (references in Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 8).

D 4 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [4]. zi-ga.

4 1/3 ma-na kù-babbar, mu-udu-še-nu-gur-ra-šè, é-gal-la tu(r₅)-ra, A-*ḫu-ni* dumu Sukkal-maḥ maškim, ki Lú-kal-la-ta; zi-ga-a₄

“4 1/3 mana silver—on account of the barley (-fed) sheep which have not been returned ^a—have been brought ^b into the palace; maškim-official was A., the son of S. Expenditure (made) by L.”

^a Gur means here “to return” (Akk.: *turru*) but elsewhere “to protest, contradict” (cf. Dossin RA 32 p. 7ff.), or “to come back, return” (Akk.: *târu*); cf. TCL V 5669 III:22 (Nibru^{ki}-šè gin-na (ù) gur-ra “to go to N. and to come back”), YOS IV 73:7, 216:4, BIN V 74:6, 268:11, Schneider 108:4, etc.

^b Tu with the meaning Akk. *šûrubu* is nearly always written with the sign tur₅ (exceptions: e.g. this Coll. E 5:8, Nik. 471: rev 4) to be read tu when followed by “ra” and tur₅ in the other cases (cf. e.g., é-gal tur₅-a in Boson 325:rev 1).

D 5 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [5].

Small cattle for sacrificial purposes: for the u₄-sar gu-la, ^a the deified kings ^dŠULgi and ^dAMAR-^dSîn, for ^dGu-la of Umma, ^dEn-líl and the sanctuary of the town Æg-gi^{ki}. ^b

Lines 8-10: 1 udu-še 1 udu-ú á-u₄-da-šè, sá-du₁₁ šu-a-gi-na, ^dŠará Umma^{ki}. ^c

^a U₄-sar (Deimel ŠL 381/215 cf. also Delitzsch HWB p. 495b *sub saḫiru* and the etymology proposed in Holma-Salonen p. 24) denotes the crescent (cf. Delaporte 22:1 u₄-sar as charms made of silver) and, therefore, the first day of the month, cf. the equation u₄-sar = ar-*ḫu* BRM IV 34 I:19, and the legal

texts ITT IV 7558:3, YOS IV 11:rev 2, Gen. TD 5557:4.⁵² The 15th day was equally termed u_4 -sar⁵³ (cf. the legal text Schneider 498:2, 7). The terms sag u_4 -sar (Fish No. 47, Legrain 274:3) and u_4 -sar gu-la ("big u_4 -sar") (*passim*) are difficult to identify; sag u_4 -sar denotes the first u_4 -sar, *i.e.* the day of the new moon since both quoted texts are written on the last of the month (cf. also sag- u_4 -sar = *ri-eš ar-ḫi* in BRM IV 34 I:20), while the u_4 -sar gu-la is recorded in texts which also mention the u_4 -sar of the 15th day (cf. *e.g.*, Schneider 357:1, 5 372:1, 5, 378:2, 8). Note also u_4 -sar giš gígir-ra (Cont. Umma 43:2) and finally lú u_4 -sar in RTC 332:3, Reisner 223:3.

^b Read perhaps bara Āg-giṣ^{ki} "throne-dais of the town A." and not Bár-àg-giṣ^{ki} (thus Gelb AJSL 55 p. 69) referring to a section of this town. BIN V 117:6 shows that Āg-giṣ^{ki} was situated somewhere upstream from Umma, and Schneider 382:64 mentions the reed-thicket of Āg-giṣ^{ki}.

^c For á- u_4 -da-šè (cf. also Boson 90:5, 97:2, Fish 765:3, Schneider 378:10, *etc.*) cf. á with the meaning "work (German: *Leistung*)" discussed H 26, hence: "as daily (religious) duty". Since sâ-du₁₁ as well as šu-a-gi-na (cf. Deimel ŠL 354/402 "*regelmaessige, feste Gabe*", Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 95 note 5 "*normal*", Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 82f.) are said to denote regular offerings, I fail to understand the meaning of this phrase. For šu-a-gi-na cf. also the obscure formula nam-ra-AG šu-a-gi-na in Speleers 86 V:119 and An. Or. I 64: 29f. where a list of various goods is headed: šu-[a]-gi-na níg-dib-[-lu]gal.

D 6 Square; intact; 15 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [5/XII]. ì-dib.

Four items (lambs) delivered by 4 persons the 25th day as mu-TÚM; received by Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 4.

D 8 Square; intact; 11 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/XI]. šu-ba-ti.

Exact parallel to B 6. Ur-nigìn-gar received dead small cattle from En-dingir-mu; from TUM-ma-al^{ki}.

D 9 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [4/XI]. ì-dib.

⁵² This text runs: A B kù in-da-tu₁₂-ŠI (hardly: -giš) "B owes A money (he has taken an oath by the king . . . [text damaged] . . . that he will certainly return it (ga-ab-rug-de) at the u_4 -sar of the month. . .)." The quoted formula corresponds to Akk. *rašû* or *išû kaspu ina muḫḫi NN* (cf. muḫ NN tuk in Meek AJSL 33 p. 228 no. 12:5, p. 232, 20:7). The sign šî seems very likely to indicate an Akkadian reading, perhaps *išî*⁵⁴.


⁵³ The double meaning of u_4 -sar corresponds to that of Akk. *arḫu*. This term denotes not only the first day of the month (Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 105) but also the day of the full moon: TCL XVII 6:7 (Old-Babyl. letter) *ûm 1-kam . . . i-na wa-ar-ḫi-i-im . . . i-na gim-ri wa-ar-ḫi-i-im*.

In-ta-è-a received 4 lambs from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga; 1st day.
Rim: 4.

- D 10 Small (25/27mm), intact; 11 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [1/VII].
šu-ba-ti.

Exact parallel to B 6. Ur-nigìn-gar—A-*ḫu-ni*.

- D 12 Square; intact; 7 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/VIII]. šu-ba-ti.
Parallel to B 6. ^dŠUL-gi-ri-mu—*Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am*.

- D 13  Small (32/35mm); damaged; 29 lines. U.(?), Ibbī-^dSîn [2/VII-X].

Parallel to A 3 and C 20. Names of 5 individuals receiving each 5 silà fine beer, 2 silà bread (1.1-6), names of 14 individuals receiving each [] silà beer, 2 silà bread, 5 shekel onions, 2 shekel oil, 2 shekel naga. Summary, date.

- D 14 Square; damaged; 7 lines. U.(?), no date-formula.
345 še-k[ur] lu[gal], 15 (kùr) gi[g^a kùr], ki-[s]u₇ é-^d(?)Gu-la,
2(?) [x-t]a(?), dub-bi ki(?) []; ki(?) -su₇ a-kun-ne-ta, dub-ba
[x]^b-bi-tar-ri-dam^c

^a For gig “wheat” *cf.* also this Coll. KK 25:5.

^b There is apparently no space for èn nor do the traces allow to read any homophonous sign. *Cf.*, however, Schneider An. Or. VII 219:18 where the same sign is very likely to recur.

^c For èn . . . tar *cf.* Poebel ZA 38 p. 81ff. In our text this phrase seems to indicate that the tablet was to be made the subject of a special inquiry. *Cf.* the parallel document Schneider An. Or. VII 219:17-18 [dub]-ba(!) [è]n(!)-bi-tar-ri-dam, also Nik 461: rev 14-15 LAL-ni 3 máš-silá èn-bi-tar-ri-dam “a surplus of 3 male kids, to be inquired into”, YOS IV 276:5, 12, 289:15-16 (nu-u[m]-túm èn-bi-tar-r[i]-dam), Gen. Trouv. 67:8, BIN V 300:20 (list of workmen), Boson 372:10 (*ditto*, èn(!)-tar-ri NN ì-gál), Haverf. III 319:1-4 (NN IGI.GAR é ^dNin-Mar-ka èn-bi-tar-ri-dam) and Buffalo 1 VI:11(!). Note furthermore a group of labels from tablet-baskets, such as Nakahara 49:1-4 gá-dub-ba gaba-ri dub-ba a-ka-a gá-gá ù èn-bi-tar-ri “tablet-basket with copies of tablets, (dealing with) aka-gar-transactions (*cf.* C 16) and (with tablets which are) subject to inquiries,” ITT III 4912:1-5 gá-dub-ba èn-bi-tar-ri(!) NÍG.ŠID-a ì-gál, and BRM III 168:1-5 gá-dub-ba é-TÚM ^dEn-líl-lá-šè IGI.(GAR) èn-bi-tar-ri.

The nuance èn . . . tar = Akk. *arkātu parāsu*, as attested in the series *ana ittišu* VI with tablet II:36 (MSL I p. 81), occurs in Gen. Trouv. 67:rev 8 (letter), YOS IV 208 II:48, *etc.*

- D 18 Square; intact; 12 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [1/IV]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dSîn).

Three items of fine and ordinary beer for the 8th, 9th and 10th day, (received) by Ur-mes. Cf. D 22.

- D 19 Square; intact; 12 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [4]. Seal: Da-a-gi₄ dub-sar. Copy: Pl. XII.

68 guruš u₄-1-šè, ú-ḥar-an ÍL-gá, 30 guruš u₄-1-šè, saḥar zi-ga;
20 guruš u₄-1-šè, lú-da-šè; ka-è-ka gub-ba, ugula Lú-^dŠarā,
kišib₃ Da-a-gi₄, date

“68 workmen (paid) per day for carrying ḥar-an-plants,^a
30 workmen (paid) per day for removing^b earth,^c 20 work-
men (paid) per day, lú-da-šè (unintelligible), are stationed
at the inlet^d (of the canal), overseer: L., seal of D.”

^a The plant ḥar-an recurs only in Fish Manchester 3484:2 and Nik 142:20 where laborers are recorded to be occupied with ú-ḥar-an ka+UD(?) -ra. This verb has been interpreted by Jacobsen p. 24 note 4 (ú-a-ši ka+UD(?) -ra) as “to weed out”; it recurs in YOS IV 225 I:1-2 ú-sud⁵⁴ ka+UD(?) -ra, beside ú-attu-ku₅ I:4-5.

Due to the carelessness of ancient scribes and modern copy-ists a series of signs, all consisting of a “ka” plus an inscribed small sign, has been rather hopelessly mixed up. First I should like to single out a sign which simply means kú (*i.e.* ka+ninda): in the sense of “to drench, steep (hides)” which recurs still in texts from the Cassite Nippur (*cf. e.g.*, UM II₂ 140:2-3 and BE XIV 48:17) and as šákulu “to steep” in Neo-Assyr. and Neobabylonian texts. The pertinent phrase in our texts is kuš a-gar (nu)-kú(!)-a “hides (not) soaked in the a-gar (probably “ooze” *cf.* Deimel ŠL 579/505a with my discussion of a-gi₄-a in KK 24)”, *cf.* furthermore YOS IV 231:4, 292:36(!), BIN V 106:15, ITT III 6174:1-2, V 6879:1, Gen. Babyl. VIII HG 5:1f., Speleers 96:4, 9, Scheil RT 37 p. 135:5, *etc.* and note ITT III 5470:1-2 “15 silà barley-flour to be drenched in the ooze(?) (a-gar-kú-a) for the ŠI.TAB-hide (or read: kuš-ši-taba and *cf.* kuš-tab-ba discussed in my article *Orientalia* NS XI p. 119) of a bar-an-donkey” with regard to the role of flour in the Mesopotamian tanning-procedure as discussed in my MC.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ This plant recurs: BIN V 342:5, Nik 133:2, 138:5, Jean 106:4, *etc.*

⁵⁵ The soaking of the hides in alcoholic liquids (*cf.* for references Thureau-Dangin RA 17, p. 29 and Rit. acc. p. 14 II:21-25) is referred to in the text Schneider An. Or. I 145:3-6 5 kuš-udu a ú-ni-[]-rí-na kú-a kú(!)-bi geštin(!) ba-ka-ra-kešda “5 sheep hides soaked in an ooze (a) of ni-[]-rí-na-plants (very uncertain),

We also have a term ka+UD(?) denoting an activity connected with the maintenance of canals, *cf.* Cont. Umma 38:2, TCL V 5676 X:5 “(workmen) to ka+UD(?) *i.e.* to drain(?) the water of a canal and to fill (si-ga) it with earth,” Gen. Babyl. VIII 9:3 (giš-íl, giš-al and sa-ka+UD as tools), BIN V 210:3 (rope-bundles as gu ka+UD-ra [*cf.* gu ka+UD-ra in the pre-Ur III text ITT IV 7086:rev 3]).⁵⁶ Note finally: ka+UD(?) in YOS IV 298:rev 2 (building-material?), ka+UD(?) ga ì-BAD in YOS IV 314:rev 1, udu še ka+UD(?) a-aš Gen. Trouv. 67:rev 6 (letter), the name of profession lú ka+UD(?) du/rá in Gen. Trouv. 78:9, all with unknown meaning.

^b For saḫar zi-ga “having removed earth” *cf. e.g.*, Lutz I 44:10–11 “tab-ba and hired workmen having removed earth from the inlet of the canal and its bed(?) (ka-íd ù gá-bi-ta)” or CT IX 39 No. 14318 I:6–9, wages for hired men who plowed the field with the long double gab⁵⁷ and removed the earth.

^bŠe zi-ga means “having removed, transported barley (from . . . to . . .)” as in Schneider 279:7, BIN V 238:3, 6, 10.

^c For saḫar *cf. sub* E 23.

^d Ka is the “inlet” (lit. “mouth”) of a canal (*cf.* the local name Ka-íd-da Jacobsen 35:6, Gen. Babyl. VIII 34:rev 6) in contradistinction to kun (*cf.* Langdon 49:11–12) the “reservoir” (*cf.* Poebel in ZA 39, p. 161 n. 1). When said of water, è means “to let the water out” (*cf.* Boson 37:2, 39:2, ITT V 8235:2, Fish 612:2, 4, Nik 118:2, *etc.*), when said of saḫar (*i.e.* earth), “to remove, dig out” (*cf.* this Coll. P 20:3); ka-è as the name of a locality (in our text), however, remains obscure.

D 20 Small; intact; 6 lines. U(?), ŠULgi [31]. Seal: Lugal-ezen, dumu Lugal-[] ma[škim(?)]

this ooze (kú-bi instead of ka-bi) has been prepared(?) with wine” (other possibility: read sag for ka and *cf.* sag. . . sar Deimel ŠL 115/128–130 ?).

⁵⁶ Note the text Schneider An. Or. I 164 which I translate (as far as it can be done) “380 fine sa-gu, 460 sa-gu giš-da (meaning?), 30 talent gu giš-ra-r[a] (threshed gu), 1 (or: 60) slave-girl(s) at 30 (silà per day), 5 slave-girls at 20 (silà), overseer: Ur-^dNin-tu; 18 slave-girls at 30 (silà), 6 slave-girls at 20 (silà), overseer: A-du. IGI+GAR-AG gu ka+UD(?) ra, comptroller: G., date.”

⁵⁷ Gab-tab gíd, *cf.* also Pinches Berens 73:rev 2. For gab-tab *cf.* Nies 55:13, Reisner 5 IX:18, VIII:22, Hussey 28 II:14. Giš-gab denotes a plow (better: a type of plow characterized by its gab-wood) and iku giš-gab in CT X 34 no. 15322 II:12 means “field plowed with the g.” (*cf.* for the analogous expressions *bīt šinni* and *bīt šikkati* in Neo-Babyl. texts.) For a special gab *cf.* Reisner 5 III:9 lú huN-gá giš-gab-si “hired man (trained to plow with) the hornshaped-gab(-plow).”

274 (kùr) esír gul-gul, é šu-sum-ma Ab,-ba-mu en₅-si-ka, kišib₃ Lugal-ezen

"274 (kùr) of crushed^a bitumen^b (are) in the (ware-)house for deposits^c of A. the en₅-si; seal of L."

^a Gul-gul "crushed" as adjective of esír is very rare, cf. Salonen *Wasserfahrz.* p. 148.

^b For esir/esír cf. Forbes Bitumen and Petroleum in Antiquity *passim*, and Salonen *Wasserfahrzeuge passim*. Though the latter listed rather completely the material of our epoch I am adding, with no claim to absolute completeness, the following items: esír ĥur-sag "mountain bitumen" (ITT III 5108:1, V 6978:4), esír gín(?) -zi (BIN V 189:3), esír a-ba-al si-ga "bitumen filled in buckets" (Gudea Cyl. A XVI:8, ITT V 6978:2, ITT II 755:3, 5 [besides esír-ĥur-sag a-ba-al si-ga], Reisner 121 V:20) and esír TUM (sig₄-gur₁₄-šè) "for (the laying of) kiln-fired bricks" (Pohl 312:2).

Note also ITT III 5059:2 4 gaz esir "4 mortars for (the crushing of) bitumen" and cf. *sub* 7* for peš/gir esir. For igi-esír cf. Deimel ŠL 449/224 adding: YOS IV 298:18, Schneider 253:9, Fish 560:2, Chiera 11 III:20, etc.

In this Coll. we have esír-è-a (F 30:1, I 6:1, 4, 7*:1) and esír-ĥád (S 23:15).

^c For šu-sum-ma "deposit" cf. Deimel ŠL 354/206c; add: Jean 165:rev 4, Fish 537:rev 1 šu-sè-e-dam An. Or. I 190:52 (meaning ?) Note šu-sum-ma "handed over," "delivered" in Pohl 295:3-5 ("guruš-worker hired to bring barley (še túm-a-da díb-a) from . . . to . . . and having delivered this barley (ù še-bi šu-sum-ma)'), 297:5-13 ("worker . . . having tugged a ship . . . to Ur and delivered (the flour) in Ur (Uri^{ki}-ma šu-sum-ma) and having returned this ship to the harbor") and Fish An. Or. XII No. 1:8-9 ("this ship has been returned (ba-rug) but has been handed over (šu-sum-ma) to A. with a leak (?)") (Cf. S 5).)

D 21 Square; intact; 9 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [4/VII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki}.

Two items of barley-flour (2nd and 3rd day) received from ^dŠará-kam.

D 22 Square; intact; 16 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dŠin [1/XII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki}.

Parallel to D 18: fine and ordinary beer for the 27th, 28th and 29th day, received by A-al-lí. Line 7-10: "one jug of fine dida-beverage (containing) 15 silà máš-šu-gi₄-gi₄-

d[*a*(!)]^a one of ordinary *dida* as *zur*₇-offerings (for) the field of *Lá-tur*.”^b

^a The spelling of this cultic term with “*gi*” is, as far as I can see, unique. The final *d[a]* of our text is confirmed on the one hand by a clearly written “*da*” on tablet D 25:4 and on the other hand by Fish 786:2 *udu* [*m*]áš-šu-*gíd-da*, hence originally: *máš-šu-gi*_{4/22}-*gí(d)*. Note also *mašda-gi*₂₂-*gi*₂₂ quoted *sub* C 2.

^b *Zur*₇-offerings on/for(?) localities are quite frequent; *cf.* in this Coll. F 27:1 and R 3:6–8 (for a *ki-su*₇ [*cf.* F 27] *cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 50), furthermore for a garden in ITT V 6925:rev 4, for a town (*Ki-sur-ra*^{ki}) in ITT V 6925:rev 6.

The field *Lá-tur* (or *La*₅-*tur*, if the copy Boson 333:13 *Lál-tur* is to be trusted) is frequently mentioned (*cf.* the analogous name of a field: *Lá-maḥ*). *Cf.* also p. 214 n. 1.

D 23 Square; damaged; 12 lines. ?, ŠULgi [41]. Seal: *Lú-bàn-da dub-sar dumu Lú-gar-lagar-e*.

mu-TÚM lugal consisting of large and small cattle^a received by *Na-ra-am-šarrim*, [*a*]-*ka Ba-ša*₆-*ka ba-a-gar* “placed at the disposal (or: on the account) of B.” (1.8–9).

^a Line 1 runs [] *áb al*. The meaning of the term *al* (reading confirmed by the Sumerogram *al*-(*lá*) in Hittite cuneiform texts, *cf.* Sturtevant, *Hitt. Gloss.*² p. 28, 35) is not quite clear. It is used even in Neo-Babylonian texts, always describing female animals (mostly: *SAL . al*). In our period it refers to mature cows (older than 3 or 4 years), *cf. e.g.*, Schneider 248:5–6, Gen. TD 5499: II 1–5, *etc.* Note Lau 178: rev 11 *áb al šu-gi*₄ “old *al* cow” and especially Schneider 257:1 *kuš áb al* “hide of an *al* cow” which indicates that the quality termed *al* was important for the value of the hide.

D 24 Square; intact; 10 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dŠin [3]. Seal: *Ni-kal-la* [].

205 *gemé u*₄-1-*šè*, *SUM-tab-ba šu-ùr-ra*, *še a-ta-du*₅-*a*, *ù e-sa-dúr-ra*, *a-ša*^d *Šará-ka gub-ba*; *ugula Lugal-é-maḥ-e*, *kišib*₃ *nam-ša-tam Ni-kal-la*, *date*

“205 female workers (paid) per day for caulking^a the *SUM-tab-ba*, for . . .^b the barley out of the water and for providing the canal with fascines(?),^c stationed on the field of the god *Šará*; overseer: L.; Seal of the *ša-tam-office*:^d *Ni-kal-la*.”

^a The phrase *SUM-tab-ba šu-ùr-ra* (in our Coll.: KK 11:2, N 16:2, P 17:10) occurs very frequently denoting an important

work done on the irrigation-system and mostly executed by women (exceptions: *guruš* in KK 11, N 16, Boson 38:2, BRM III 125:3, Gen. Babyl. VIII 22:2, BIN V 272:28–29).

Šu-ūr-ra (Deimel ŠL 354/249–252) means “to press down, level, erase, clean” but also (*cf.* TCL VI 35 II:47 = *si-e-ri*) “to plaster” and more exactly (*cf.* Langdon RA 31 p. 112ff.) “to plaster an embankment” (*sêru ša kâri*) and “to plaster (*i.e.* to caulk) the mud (of a canal, *sêru ša ru’ti*)” (against Fish, John Rylands Library Bulletin 1935 p. 101 “dam?”). The objects of this activity are: *e* (small canal) (*e.g.* KK 11:2), *íd* (canal) (*e.g.* Nakahara 38:4, ITT II 766:2), *ka* (the inlet of a canal) (*e.g.* Jean 81:2–3), *gú* (bank of a canal) (Lutz II 91:3–4) and *kun zi-da íd-da* (reservoir (enclosed) with weirs⁵⁸ of the canal) (in CT VII No. 12942 [legal text] 18:3–4). Since all these objects belong to the irrigation-system SUM-tab-ba is very likely to denote also an important part of it.⁵⁹

As the above quoted passages from syllabaries suggest, šu-ūr-ra most probably denoted the pitching, plastering and caulking of all parts of the canals in order to close up the gaps and crevices caused by the heat of the summer and to safeguard the whole amount of water which the annual high-water of the river was expected to bring down from the mountains. This interpretation is corroborated by the fact that the šu-ūr-ra (once šu-ŪR-dè in Fish 743:3) is usually mentioned besides the harvest-work (ŠE.GUR₁₀-a) (*e.g.* in this Coll. N 16, also Boson 50:2, Schneider An. Or. I 75:2f., 161:7 *et passim*, 213:4, Nik 130:1f., 150:1f., 155:1f., Chiera 2 IV:10, *etc.*) and by the fact that the tablets recording such work are mostly dated of that time of the year (*cf. e.g.*, Schneider 183, Fish 743, YOS IV 92, *etc.*) After the harvest the šu-ūr-ra had to be done to prepare the irrigation-system for the inundation due in early summer.

^b The phrase *še a-ta du₃-a* “having removed(?) the barley from the water” recurs only in Chiera 2 IV:14 (*cf.* note 59a) and in Reisner 14:7 (14, 20) (“ox-drivers *še a-ta du₃-a*”) and remains unintelligible, chiefly on account of the manifold and divergent meanings of *du₃*.

⁵⁸ Kun-zi-da = *miḫru* “weir” (rather than “*Staubecken*” Deimel ŠL 77/11) or more exactly “basin provided with weirs” since *zi-da* is equated *šaḡu* “to be/make high” (Deimel ŠL 84/44).

⁵⁹ In Schneider An. Or. VII 154:4–5 we have listed 2 udu SUM-tab-ba šu-sum-ma which are referred to in the summary (line 24) as udu ḫur-sag. Meaning?

^c E sa dūr-ra recurs in Nik 162:13, Schneider 250:3 (ù e-zi-du), BRM III 121:2, 126:4f., YOS IV 209 I:3 *et pass.*, Chiera 2 IV:14,^{59a} TCL V 5674 V:17, BIN V 239:7, *etc.*, denoting some work done on ditches (e) with a certain type of baskets or reed-bundles (sa). According to Schneider 250:3 this is to be effectuated in connection with the e zi-du (*cf.* note 58) "providing the canal with weirs" (*cf.* also YOS IV 209 I:3, 12, II:20); it is termed: saḫar "earthwork" (kin-saḫar in TCL V 5674:V:16) (BRM III 126:5-7 e sa dūr-ra besides a-šà . . . saḫar si-ga "having filled up the territory with earth") and done by the šà-saḫar "earthworker" (BIN V 239:3 and 7). Therefore, I propose to translate this phrase with "to provide a canal with facines(?)" or the like.

^d Note among the very frequent (this Coll.: F 24:5) occurrences of this phrase the variants: kišib₃ nam-šà-tam-lugal-la₅-šè in BIN V 242:15 and kišib₃ sipa ùr-ra kišib₃ šà-tam nu-tu₁₂ "seal of the dog-keeper (since) there was no šà-tam-seal" in Langdon 9:2-3.

- D 25 Square; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), Šū^dŠin [4]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-e₁₁-e saḫar.

10 giš-fl, ki Ur-é-maš-ta, kišib₃ Lú-kal-la, gír Máš-šu-gi₂₂-gi₂₂-da, šà-bal-a, date

"10 wooden head-loads^a (received) from U., seal: L., controller: M.; official(?)"

^a Íl (gi-fl) as name of a basket is discussed *sub* F 30, giš-fl could denote here a wooden head-load (not "lever" *nanšá* = giš-fl-lá Deimel ŠL 320/32).

- D 26 Square; damaged; 7 lines. U.(?), AMAR^dŠin [3]. Seal: Lugal-é-maḫ-e dub-sar dumu Lugal-kù-g[a-ni].

29 guruš u₄-1-šè [gu]ruš 20 sar-ta, gán Lugal-múrub-e nu-bandà-gu₄, lú(?)-ḫuN(?) -gá(?); kišib₃ Lugal-é-maḫ-e, date "29 workmen (paid) per day [for . . .], each [gur]uš (working) 20 sar; territory of L. the overseer (of) oxen (and ?) hired men (?). Seal: L."

- D 27 Square; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), Šū^dŠin [3]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{k1}.

1 gír-lam su₁₁-lum 5 silà, 1 gír-(lam) giš-ma(?) + gunû 5 silà 10 šu-uru + gu su₁₁-lum 10 silà-ta, zur₇ é^dŠarà, ki Lú-ga-ta, kišib₃ en₅-si-ka, date

^{59a} Exact parallel (IV:12-15) to our tablet: 578 gemé u₄-1-šè, SUM-tab-ba šu-ùr-ra a-da-gub-ba (to be stationed at the water), e sa dūr-ra a-šà^dŠarà ù še-a-ta-du₃-a, kišib₃ N.

“One date fruit-cake^a of 5 silà, one apple(?) fruit-cake^b of 5 silà, ten šu-uru+gu-date-cakes(?)^c of 10 silà, as zur₇-offering for the temple of Šarà, (received) by Lú-ga, seal of the en₅-si.”

^a For the fruit-cakes called gîr-lam *cf.* Deimel ŠL 444/68; they usually weigh from 3 to 5 silà (exceptions: 10 silà in Langdon Babyl. VII p. 137ff. 2:1, ITT III 6216:1, 20 silà in Reisner 128 VII:25 and note 4 gîr-lam-gal-ḫi-a in An. Or. I 242:9) and contain dates or the fruits termed giš-ma (read: pešše) and giš-ma+gunû (read: pilik) *cf.* both in Langdon Babyl. VII p. 137ff. 2:1ff.; giš-ma in ITT II 793:1, 3, rev 1, III 4954:1, 2; giš-ma+gunû in ITT II 889:2, rev 2, V 6880:1, 6887:1, and for the fruits Deimel ŠL 342/25, 146/3. Their preparation is termed si in CT VII 15 No. 17765 I:2 20 (silà) su₁₁-lum níg-gîr-lam ba-a-si “20 (silà) dates for the preparation of g-cakes”.⁶⁰ Note also su₁₁-lum gîr-lam and eša gîr-lam in Nik 343:11, 13.

^b Reading uncertain; *cf.* the preceding remark. Copied on pl. XV.

^c This term recurs only in Reisner 128 IV:15 (identical context, weight: 2 silà; quoted in Deimel ŠL 354/55), Nakahara 19:4 and Babyloniaca VIII 36:12–19. Note the word-list Chiera Lex. Texts (OIP 11) 17 VII:11–15 with the items: šu-uru+gu, š. su₁₁-lum, š. pešše, š. pilik and š. geštin *i.e.* šu-uru+gu-cakes (made of) dates, apples(?), figs(?) and raisins. The term šu-uru+gu could be connected (on account of the determinative) with the basket gi-uru+gu mentioned in Fish 749:3 and ITT V 6882:2.

E 1 Oblong; intact; 22 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/XI]. ba-zi.

Same type as C 6 and D 2: mu-TÚM-offerings (single lambs) to ^dEn-líl, ^dNin-líl (severally and jointly), Hur-sag-ga-lamma (l.14), é-uzù-ga^a (l.1–16, line 10: en₅-si Nibru^{ki}); cattle for the é-muḫaldim as šu-gíd (l.17–19). Expenditures made by Na-ša₆. Two maškim-officials: Da-a-a-ni (l.3), Zabardíb (l.18).

^a “Bird-house” *cf.* Deimel ŠL 372/12–13 and the corresponding terms é-udu, é-gu₄.

⁶⁰ Si “to prepare” fits also Lutz II 107:4 (a sealed kùr-basket ba-an-si), Nik 214:2 and 4, Boson 361:2, 5, (cultic material [níg-díb] . . ba-an-si-si), Schneider 169:5–6 (barley at the gate of the canal ba-an-si), 439:4 (še ka-gur₇-muš-a [*cf.* Deimel ŠL 374/10–11] ba-a-si). Note An. Or. I 58:8 ships and workmen zì ba-a-si from the place A. to the place N.: A-ta N.-šè *cf.* Akk. *mullú*). For apin. . . si *cf.* ITT IV 7178: rev 2, for giš. . . si *cf.* Fish JRAS 1939 p. 617.

- E 2 Oblong; intact; 19 lines. P., ŠULgi [41/V].
Same type as B 2: mu-TŪM-offerings (small cattle) dedicated by various persons; (1.4: en₅-si Nibru^{ki}, 1.7: Ba-la-a the singer, 1.9: Lú-^dNanna the scribe).
- E 3 Oblong; damaged; 15 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/VI].
1 ganám 1 máš, é ^dBe-la-at-suḥ₆-nir, má ^dNanna á-ki-ti gín-a-ni, 1 udu še zur₇ ^dNanna u₄-á-ki-ti, 7 uz-tur, 2 kaskal-mušen, 5 TU.KIL-mušen, 1 šaḥ-izi-tur nita giš-gi, ki-lugal-šè; Kar-zi-da^{ki}-šè, 2 silá níg-ki-zàḥ-šè, [] ^dB[e-la-at-suḥ₆]-nir, [^dBe-la-at]-dír-[ra-ba-an], [] 5 lines destroyed.
- "1 ewe, 1 goat (for the) temple of B. (at the occasion) of her going (in procession) with the New-Years-bark^a of Nanna; one barley(-fed) sheep as zur₇-offering for Nanna on the day of the New-Year's festival." Various sheep and birds^b and 1 small, reed-fed, male izi-pig^c sent to K. for the king,^d two lambs as ki-zàḥ-offering^e

^a The New-Year's bark of Nanna is also mentioned in Legrain 370:9-10. Both texts show already the essential feature of this festival: the journey of the divine image in a bark to an out-of-town sanctuary, accompanied by the deities of its household. For the cultic use made of ships *cf.* Salonen *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 58ff. Another aquatic festival seems to have been the múrub-festival, *cf. e.g.*, má-múrub-bí(?) in Boson 361:4, drawn by oxen in YOS IV 94:11. For the date of the múrub as date of the falling due of loans see YOS IV 5:9, and 22:7 (*cf.* also Schneider *An. Or.* XII p. 297 and add there: Fish Manchester 3490:4, TCL V 5667:rev 10, BIN V 4:46.

^b The birds mentioned in Ur III texts are listed by Schneider in *Orientalia* 22 p. 40f.; add there: kur-gi₄ "hen(?)" in ITT V 6889:1, u₅ in ITT III 4968:2, V 6915:1, u₅-nam in Schneider *An. Or.* VII 88:11, u₅-bí in the name of the third month in Drehem, mušen tur-tur in ITT III 4968:1, 6077:1, *etc.* and ú-ga Nakahara 19:rev 5.

As to the birds of this tablet: uz-tur "duck" (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 372/11), kaskal "road-bird" (*l.c.* 166/10 and ITT IV 7038:1 "long ḫal-basket for road-birds") and TU. KIL which is probably to be read tu-tur₆ on account of tur-tur *i.e.* tu_x-tur (Gudea Statue E, V:17, *cf.* Thureau-Dangin VAB I p. 81 note 1; also attested in Strassmaier Camb 89:7 as tu-tur) or tu-kur₄ on account of the Middle-Babyl. tu-kur in BE XIV 56a:28(*cf.* also Falkenstein LKTU p. 15). Most probably, both are ono-

matopoeic designations of the turtle-dove (*cf.* also Deimel ŠL 48/40).

^c Šaḥ-izi-tur nita giš-gi (for the female *cf.* F 4:4 and BIN V 124:1-2) is not the “*geroestetes Spanferkel*” (Deimel ŠL 467/19) but a pig bred to be prepared as roast pork as is indicated by Gen. Babyl. VIII HG 10:9, 12, 13, listing various breeds of pigs, and by the fact that the texts always indicate the sex of the animal.

^d Text: ki-lugal-šè (*cf.* ki-^dŠîn-šè in F 7:2) means “(to be served)⁶¹ before (the statue of?) the king” (*cf.* also Legrain 327). Ki-NN means in our phrase “(cult-)place of (the god) NN” and is probably short for ki-dúr (*cf.* Boson 53:3, Schneider 482:10, *etc.* said of the cult-places of deified kings).

^e Níg-ki-zàḥ stands for níg-df̄b-ki-zàḥ (just as níg-ezem stands for níg-df̄b-ezem) meaning “material for the k.-offering”. The term ki-zàḥ is frequently mentioned (*cf.* this Coll.: M 19:9 and for more references Schneider Orient. 18 p. 69) but the expression remains unintelligible (*cf.* Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 75 note 6, Deimel ŠL 461/295).

E 4 Oblong; damaged; 16 lines. U., *Ibbi-^dŠîn* [1/III].

mu-TÚM defined (in line 9-10 10 udu-máš-ḥi-a udu-gú-na) as cattle-tax^a contributed *e.g.* by the gudu₄(g)-priests^b of ^dNin-ḥur-sag and of ^dDa of Lagaša and by a šandan^c (1.6).

The damaged lines 11-13 run: šà-bi-ta 7 udu [] kišib₃ Kù-ga-ni “among them: 7 sheep [with?] the seal of K.”

^a The legal and administrative characteristics of the gú-na-tax are not clear. The tax consisted chiefly of cattle (*cf.* udu-gú-na in Jacobsen 32:2, BIN V 24:1-4, Lutz I 51:5, Schneider 281:1, 431:1, YOS IV 3:6, 282:8, *etc.*), but sometimes of wool (Fish No. 598:2, Nies 42:27, 42, *etc.*), of garments (Scheil RA 11 p. 156: rim NÍG.ŠID-AG túg-gú-na “settling of account of garments (paid as) gú-na,” also Holma-Salonen 12:5), of barley (Cont. Umma 46:6 še-gú-na šabra-e-ne), of flour (Fish Manchester 3477:1-2), *etc.* Note also Schneider An. Or. VII 132:4 gún mu 2-kam and the basket-label Lau 5:1ff. gá-dub-ba .. gú-un TÚM-a mu ..-ta mu ..-šè mu 10-ka[m] ì-gál “tablet-archive containing (tablets dealing with) delivered gú-un-taxes from the year ... to the year ... (being) 10 years,” furthermore Boson 364:rev 2 (after a list of garden-products) gú-un ga-ra giš-giri₁₂ 1 iku-kam “being the established amount

⁶¹ The parallel text Schneider An. Or. VII 70:16 has lugal-ra gaba-ri-a “to serve the king” with gab-ri (Deimel ŠL 167/57a = *maḥāru* III) “to serve (a meal).”

(gun-gar) of the gun-tax for a garden^{61 a} measuring one iku.”⁶²

^b The priest called gudu₄(g) or šutuk (Deimel ŠL 398/65 “*pašišu*” and Th. Jacobsen Pre-Sargonic Temples (OIP LVIII p. 294)) is mostly characterized as gudu₄ ^dNN, rarely as gudu₄ é ^dNN, as *e.g.*, YOS IV 244:1, Riedel 1:rev 7 (mu gudu₄-é-^dNanna-ke₄-ne-šè.) Note gudu₄ gu-la in Schneider 322:4-5.

The purely sacerdotal character of the gudu₄ is somewhat doubtful because he is mentioned in Haverf. II 2 IV:3, 5, 8-13 beside craftsmen such as the brewer (both receiving 60 silà barley *per* day) and the janitor (the ì-du₈ in Speleers 174 II:23, rev:15 is called gudu₄ bal-a). *Cf.* also the Nippur texts BE VI₂ 36 and 66 (Old Babyl. period) which mention the gudu₄ office in connection with the offices of the ì-du₈ “janitor”, kisal-luḥ “court-sweeper” and šim+ninda bappir “brewer.”

^c Thureau-Dangin RA 21 p. 24 note 1 “*arboriculteur*”; *cf.* also Dossin RA 21, 179:15 and 182 and ZA 41, 189. Note Nik. 333:4, Pinches Amherst 24:6, 54:18, rev 11, and Reisner *passim* (*cf.* Reisner index *sub* GAL.NI) for šandan in Ur III texts.

- E 5 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. U(?)., Šū-^dSîn [4/VII]. Seal: Ur-ša₆-[ga] dub-sar [dumu].

Donkeys and gazelles^a offered by the king (lugal tu-ra)^b at the u₄-sar-festival (èš-èš-u₄-sar) to ^dEn-líl and ^dNin-líl. Received the last day of the month by Zú-ga-li; comptroller: the scribe Ur-ša₆-ga.

^a The donkey dedicated to ^dNin-líl is specified as follows: anše bar-nita še which could stand for anše bar-an (as *e.g.* F 25:2, N 7:1-2) corresponding to anše bar-SAL (O 4:1) and lulim bar-nita/SAL (S 8:1-2) with bar short for bar-an.

Anše-bar-an is interpreted as “*Maultier*” (Deimel ŠL 74/182-3 following Legrain p. 20 “*mulet*”) which is ruled out by the above quoted lulim bar nita/SAL. Note also YOS IV 212:80 and 96 anše bar-an nita giš (for the last adjective *cf.* *sub* O 28).

^b The text has tu instead of tur₅, *cf.* D 4.

- E 6 Oblong; intact; 16 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [9/III]. ba-zi. Copy: Pl. I.

^{61 a} Instead of with (giš)-gir₁₂ the group giš-SAR should be transliterated with kiri_x or giri₃ (not in Deimel's list of “*Lautwerte*,” 2nd ed., who has giri = gir₃, giri₂ = gir₆).

⁶² YOS IV 275:4-5 distinguishes udu gú-na and kù(!)-ta šam₄-a “sheep delivered as tax” and “bought for money,” a distinction repeated *e.g.* on the Neo-Babylonian text Nbn 659:2, 14, 23 as cattle *ir-bi* and ganba kù-babbar.

"3 barley (-fed) sheep uzu-a-bal,^a 2 barley (-fed) sheep third quality brought by the king (for) ^dInnina as large zur₇-offerings. 3 barley (-fed) sheep (for) the gate of the gipar,^b 2 barley (-fed) sheep (for) ^dNa-na-a. Comptroller: *A-bi-st-im-ti*, 15th day of the month; expended by ^cNa-lu₅. šà Unu(g)^{k1}.

Comptroller: Lú-^dNin-šubur the scribe, date. Rim: 12."

^a The qualification(?) of sheep as uzu-a-bal (Riedel 1:1 has udu, udu-še and [udu]-še [uz]u-a-bal) has certainly cultic bearing (*cf. e.g.* Schneider An. Or. VII 104:9, 108:5 *et pass.*, CT XXXII, 17-18 V:10, VI:25, Legrain 341:9) but the term itself remains unintelligible (*cf.* Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 29).

^b Ka gi₆-par₅ stands for ká gi₆-par₅ since ka often replaces ká; *cf. e.g.*, ka-èš (Schneider An. Or. VII 69:7) and ká-èš (Fish 159:3), ka-é-gal (Haverf. III 24 I:11) or lú-ka-é-gal-gub-ba (Reisner 173:rev 1) and ká-é-gal (YOS IV 211 I:26 in lú ká-é-gal-me).

For offerings made at (or: to) the gate of sacred buildings *cf.* "1 lamb ká gu-la" Gen. TD 5501:I:22, 1 gukkal ká ^dNa-ra-am-^dSîn Schneider An. Or. VII 52:4, oil and dates ká-gal é-gal ^dBa-ba₆ or bára ^dUtu *passim* in ITT III 6172 (parallel text: ITT II 819) and V 6823: 1ff. For the gipar *cf. sub* F 6.

^c The wording of this phrase: šu-Na-lu₅-ta ba-zi, is unique.

E 7

Square; intact; 14 lines. U. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [2]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-[e₁₁-e].

"5490 bundles of reed^a (for) the ox-drivers and the earthworkers,^b 390 bundles of reed (for) the earthworkers; (made of) reed which has been sig₇^c (and) gá-gá(?),^d brought from the house of the king. 568 bundles of reed (for) the ox-drivers and the earthworkers brought from the new mill;^e 240 bundles of reed—in each wrapping are 12 bundles^f—for (the fabrication of) reed-mats (by) the weaver.^g

Seal of Šeš-kal-la; Lú-kal-la has taken the (right to) seal (belonging to) Ur-^dŠará.^h Date."

^a Reed was usually tied up in bundles termed sa which have been assembled to large packages termed gu-kilib; *cf.* the frequent phrase gu-kilib-ba x sa-ta "in (each) gu-kilib are x bundles"⁶³ or gu-nigin (*cf.* ITT V 6868:3 gu-nigin-na 25-sa-ta ba-an-gar "in each package 25 bundles have been placed".) Probable etymology: gu = "rope" *plus*: kilib/nigin = "circumference". Note Nik 190:1-2 "4920 bundles of reed gu-kilib-ta è-a taken out of the(ir) packages," and BIN V 272:200 re-

⁶³ For gu-kilib "circumference" *cf.* ITT II 892 V:8, V 6852:2, 3, 4, RTC 307 V:8, 11.

ferring to the packing of these gu-kilib: guruš-e gu-kilib 2-ta "every worker (making) 2 packages," cf. also An. Or. I 85:80, 96. The gu-kilib held 7 to 25 bundles of reed; they contained not only reed (*i.e.* gi and gi-zi, cf. for the latter Boson 3:1f., ITT V 6906:1, *etc.*) but also branches(?) or rods (giš/gi-ma-nu *e.g.* Cont. 55:1-2, cf. E 27) of various types of wood (giš-ašal [cf. E 31] *e.g.* Cont. 58:4-5 (!), giš-kisal Langdon JRAS 1935 p. 358:6 (!))

Note the frequently mentioned difference between sa gi-ra and sa gi-bil (cf. *e.g.* Lutz I 99 I:1-4 *et pass.*, ITT II 3672:1-3, TCL V 6049 I:1-2; only Schneider 349:4 has sa gi-ra-bil) referring to both types, *i.e.* to new (bil) and to a somehow processed (ra = *maḥāṣu* ?) reed.⁶⁴

^b Šà-gu₄ ù šà-saḥar; the ox-drivers (šà-gu₄ cf. G 7) fed their animals with these bundles of reed (cf. *e.g.*, ITT V 6906:1-2 x gu-kilib gi-zi, gi udu-kú-a "... being reed as fodder for the sheep") while the earthworkers used them for the construction of canals, *etc.* (cf. D 24 for fascines).

^c In the phrase gi-sig₇-a gá-gá the verb gá-gá obviously stands for ga₆-gá "to carry" (as *e.g.*, attested in TCL V 5674 IV:29 ú-sig₇-a ú-ga₆-gá), cf. *sub* B 8. Sig₇ denotes an agricultural activity which is very difficult to determine. The worker termed guruš sig₇-a is often mentioned beside the dù-a-ku₅-gardener (cf. E 26) as in Boson 364:rev 4, Haverf. II 46:1-2; in Hussey 7 listing a large number of sig₇-a-workmen stationed in various gardens we read in line IV:32 še-ba a-bal dù-a-ku₅-dè "barley-wages of water-carriers and du-a-ku₅-gardeners" and a similar text even has še-ba nu-giri₁₂ (Haverf. III 394 VI:1) referring to sig₇-a-workers (cf. also BE III 136:9, 11, 12, 141:3-4, An. Or. I 280:28, 41 listing them as gîr-sè-ga giš-giri₁₂ "garden-menials"). Another indication is offered by the passage Schneider An. Or. VII 360:rev 1 giš-giri₁₂ sig₇-a ù dù-a-ku₅-du "a garden which has been sig₇ and dù-a-ku₅."

However, no text mentions the kind of work the sig₇-men actually were doing; the objects of their activity were: gi "reed" (cf. this Coll.: E 21:1, BIN V 278:1-2, BRM III 124:5, Boson 45:3, 47:3, 48:5, Schneider 166:3, Fish Manchester 3476:4, *etc.*), ú "grass" (BE III 83 I:7, 84 III:1, Schneider An. Or. I 62:3-5(!) and An. Or. VII 229:46, TCL V 5674 IV:29 ú-sig₇-a ú-ga₆ "having sig₇ and carried away the grass"),

⁶⁴ The obscure line ITT V 6930:2 is probably the key-passage for gi-ra.

ú-kula, a kind of grass,⁶⁵ (Bab 10:2, Boson 353:2, Nakahara 45:rev 1, Lutz II 58:2, BIN V 261:6, RA 8 p. 155 AO 5655:2), ú-GAN(!)-na⁶⁶ (BIN V 278:9-10, 20-21) or ú_{zi}^{zi}-ŠÛ (cf. H 23) (TCL V 5674 VI:24).

Sig₇ does not mean, apparently, "to reap, to harvest" since it is often mentioned beside ku₅ "to cut (grass)" cf. BIN V 240:2-3 gi-ku₅-du "having cut reeds" beside gi-sig₇-a; note, however, TCL V 5674 IV:29, VI:13, TCL V 5676 X:2, and YOS IV 225 where various agricultural activities are termed in line IV:75 a-šà gi-kin-AG "work done on a reed-field"; these activities are gi sig₇-a (I:17, II:1, 28, 40, etc.) ú attu-ku₅-a "to cut the thorns" (I:7, 11, 13, etc.) and ka+UD-ra "to weed" (cf. D 19).⁶⁷ Attention may finally be called to passages showing sig₇ in connection with al "to dig" (cf. N 14) such as Fish 575:1-3, Lutz II 76:2-5, Schneider An. Or. VII 229:9, 15, 31, etc.

Neither of these passages nor the various equations (for sig₇) offered in the syllabaries (cf. Deimel ŠL 351) yield any exact information. The references occurring outside the realm of agriculture are too divergent to give any help. As to sig₇ and ku₅ denoting some treatment performed on cattle cf. my inconclusive discussion *sub* no. B 1; we also have ga sig₇-a "sig₇-processed milk" (often misread by the modern copyists as ga gal-a)⁶⁸ in TCL V 6040 III:21, Schneider 385:3, ITT II 3802:rev 11 (in a pot), V 6927:6, Lau 157:1 (in a pot), Pinches Berens 71:6, Reisner 123 I:11, etc. The term ga sig₇-a stands for ga-ḫar sig₇-a (as to ga for ga-ḫar cf. *sub* A 4) denoting some kind of cheese often mentioned beside ga gaz "crushed cheese" (cf. Gen. Babyl. VIII 36:rev 15-16, Schneider 385:2-3, etc.) or ga u₄+gunû "round(?) cheese" (cf. I 34). The sig₇-cheese was most probably fabricated by a procedure corresponding to that applied by the sig₇-workmen in the fields and this is corroborated by an exact semantic parallel: the Hittite texts from Boghaz-keui mention (cf. Goetze MVAeG 32/1 p. 77) a cheese called ga-kin-AG or ga kin-dû where the procedure

⁶⁵ Corresponding to Akk. *išbabbu* cf. Langdon RA 30 p. 109, Landsberger *Fauna* p. 66 n. 3 "*Riedgras*."

⁶⁶ Cf. also TCL V 5675 VI:1, 17, Nik 138:4.

⁶⁷ Note YOS IV 230:3, 5 gi₁₆ sur-ra beside gi₁₆ sig₇-a.

⁶⁸ Yet, there existed a type of cheese called ga-gal (TCL V 6040 IV:4) or ga-ḫar gal (Legrain 382:rev 1-2 [beside ga-bànda!], Nakahara 19:8, Schneider An. Or. VII 303:72, 95, etc.) but the group ga-gal-a has to be read everywhere: ga-sig₇(!)-a.

is termed kin "to reap" (cf. urudu kin "sickle" TT 11). Note finally that the syllabary Jean RA 32 p. 161ff. mentions lâl-sig₇ (rev III:26), ì(a)-sig₇ (rev IV:9), i.e. "honey, oil processed by sig₇."

The name of profession: sig₇-giš in Schneider 431:2, 501:6, An. Or. I 85:5-7, 121-3 and VII 236:4, YOS IV 246 I:21, garments qualified as sig₇-sig₇ in Fish 599:1 and gi sig₇-a-ra-ni in Jean 141:9, etc. remain obscure.

^d Gá(?) - gá(?) is unique in this context. Cf. above note c.

^e É-à-ra-bil "new mill" occurs rather often (cf. this Coll. KK 30:6) while é-à-ra-su(mu)n is very rare (cf. Fish 708:rev 2, Lutz I 46:3).

^f 240 sa-gi gu-kilib-ba 12-ta.

^g Gi-sa uš-bar-šè. For gi-sa "reed-mat" cf. e.g., ITT V 6876:1-3 (for a boat) 1 gi-sa-maḥ, gíd-bi 2 GAR, dagal-bi 1/2 GAR 1 kùš "one large reed-mat, 12 cubits long, 7 cubits wide."

^h Text: kišib₃ Šeš-kal-la, kišib₃ Ur-^dŠará, Lú-kal-la š[u]-ba-ti. This phrase will be discussed *sub* P 18 where it recurs with dīb instead of with šu-. -ti. It is also possible to translate "the (right to) seal (belonging to) Š. (and) U. L. has taken" since the tablet shows only the imprints of the seal of L.

E 8 Square; intact; 12 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/IX].

mu-TÚM-offering of small cattle, (ba-ug₆ only in l.1) é-gal-šè ba-an-tur₅ "brought into the palace" (l.10), from Na-ša₆.

E 9 Oblong; damaged; 17 lines. U., no date formula. zi-ga.

Expenditures of small cattle for cultic purposes, namely: [u₄-sar] gu-la (cf. D 5), [u₄-sar] u₄ 15-kam, chariot-festival of the 6th day, ^a ritual cleaning, ^b ki-an-na. ^c Line 10 characterizes these offerings as "additional material for the festival(s)" ^d and line 14 (after a summary of the animals) as sá-du₁₁ ^dŠU[L-g]i-[]; by A-lu₅-lu₅.

^a Giš-gigir, the chariot, is a cultic object (cf. Salonen *Prozessionswagen passim*) connected in our period with lunar deities as suggested by the dates of the offerings (giš-gigir u₄-6/7/15 and u₄-sar giš-gigir).

As to the reading of the sign gigir I should like to point to two passages: Boson 51:2 gigir-ga and ITT V 6875:rev 1 gigir-na which are not in harmony with the usual graphic gigir-ra/i.

^b 1 máš-gal še a(!)-t[u₅]. For a-tu₅-(a) cf. Deimel ŠL 579/339 and note Gen. Babyl. VIII 13:5 for the fact that this ceremony was performed on the u₄-sar (gu-la) day. For a-tu₅ instead of

a-tu₅-a cf. lú a-tu₅-me Speleers 90:6 and lú a-tu₅-a lugal ITT III 6207:3 (cf. also BIN V 84:18, 20).

^c 1 silà ki-an-na-šè tu(r₅)-ra as in Schneider 372:8, 19. Ki-an-na (translate “High Place(?)”) is a sacred locality (cultic object?) (Schneider *Orientalia* 18, p. 58) where animals (e.g. Boson 329:14 ki-an-na ^dEn-líl, 1.19 ki-an-na ^dNagar-pa-è) or fruits (ITT III 5280 I:6–7 gír-lam-cakes ki-an-na-šè) have been offered.⁶⁹

^d Níg-dirig-ezem-ma (cf. also níg-ezem-ma e.g. Boson 329:rev 13, Chiera 29 V:5) is short for níg-(dirig)-dšb-ezem-ma discussed *sub* I 9. Note níg-dirig alone in Schneider An. Or. I 25:99, 102.

- E 10 Oblong; intact; 18 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [7/VII].
Same type as C 5, C 8: barley and bran for the fattening of sheep during 15 days (daily: 1 1/3, 1 or 1/2 silà barley and 34 plus 6 silà fine and ordinary bran.)
- E 11 Oblong; intact; 9 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [5/XI].
Same type as E 10: barley and bran for gu₄ máš-da-rá-a (cf. C 16) during 12 days (daily: 4 silà barley, 20 silà bran).
- E 12 Square; intact; 11 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [2/IV]. i-dšb.
Lú-dingir-ra received 3 sheep from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 3 erased to 2.
- E 13 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/V]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigìn-gar received dead (small) cattle from Na-lu₅.
- E 14 Square; intact; 10 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [1/IV]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigìn-gar received dead animals (l. 1 amar gu₄-ga gùn-a “dappled sucking male calf”) from A-*hu-ni*.
- E 15 Square; intact; 11 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [1/VIII]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigìn-gar received dead animals (l.1–2: udu-a-udu-*h*[ur-sa]g, ùz-a-síg-g[á] “sheep of mountain-sheep descent, she-goat of wool-goat descent”) from Lú-dingir-ra.
- E 16 Small (23/26mm); intact; 9 lines. P., no date formula.
Exact parallel to B 5; wages paid in kind to ^dNanna-kam [l.1–4] and to Nu-úr-^dSîn [l.5–9].
- E 19 Oblong (47/62mm); intact; 13 lines. U., ŠULgi [40]. Seal: Ur-e₁₁-e dub-sar dumu []. Copy: Pl. XIV.
12 ad-tab síg-ùz, ki-lá-bi 6 ma-na; 3 ŠU.IB, síg-ùz-[b]i 1 ma na, 4 kuš-uzàn, [síg]-ùz-bi 1 ma-na, 2 ma-na síg-ùz; zír-dug₄ sá-úr sá-pa-š[è], 1 ma-na síg-ùz, ka giš-apin ba-ra-ab-du₈, šu-du₇-a gu₄ bíl ka-šèr-du, kišib₃ Ur-e₁₁-e, date

⁶⁹ In Boson 278:6 read Ki-an^{ki}(^l) (cf. H 22) instead of ki-an-na. In Haverf. III 178: rev 3 ki-an-na is unintelligible.

"12 bridles (made) of goat-hair^a their weight is 6 mana; 3 ŠU.IB^b containing 1 mana goat-hair; 4 leather whips^c containing 1 mana goat-hair; 2 mana goat-hair for the rein-roped^d of the sá-úr (and the) sá-pa; 1 mana goat-hair to repair the tooth of the plow which was broken^e (and) to harness the ox anew (?).^f Seal of U."

^a Ad-tab "bridles" are mostly made of the strong goat-hair, cf. Deimel ŠL 145/22, adding there ITT V 10005:1 and YOS IV 296:22 where a bridle guskiN na₄ gug za-gin sè-ga "of gold, inlaid [sè-ga = *malû*, cf. *tamlû*] with red and lapis-lazuli stones" is mentioned.

^b ŠU.IB is a *hapax legomenon* denoting some part of the harness. Cf. perhaps Buffalo 2:rev 29 giš-ŠU-IB, or connect with fb "girdle", hence to be read túg(!)-ib? Note also túg-apin as part of the harness after túg-ad-tab "bridles" in ITT V 10005:1-2. Ib and fb alternate as can be seen by comparing e.g. Deimel ŠL 207/13 with ŠL 535/6 and 13.

^c The kuš-uzàn (Deimel ŠL 394c/3-4) was most probably a whip with a leather(-handle) and a goat-hair(-thong) with regard to Gudea Cyl. A XIII:1 "he detached the thong from the . . . whip and replaced (its goat-hair thong with one made of) wool from gan-na-sheep [cf. O 29]," and Gen. TD 5565:1 giš-kuš-uzàn sa-lá-a "braided leather-whip (with) wooden (handle)" on account of sa-lá "to twist" (cf. H 27:3 "to braid onions" (also B 5) and gu sa-lá "braided thread" in Urukagina Cone B V:10.)

^d The zír-dug₄ (Deimel ŠL 536/90a-c⁷⁰ = *šummānu* "Leitseil," cf. also Goetze AJSL 52 p. 150 note 44) is here connected with two terms: sá-úr and sá-pa denoting either some kind of agricultural tool or parts of the harness. Cf. (Deimel ŠL 457/62, 86) the objects called sá-pa and sá-NIGIN mentioned in pre-Ur III texts as parts of the harness (or the like) to which our sa-pa and sá-úr/uru₈ are in obvious relation.

^e This translation (cf. du₈-a "broken, worn", i.e., *par'u*) is only little more than a guess: ka is interpreted as part of the plow (cf. for *šinnu* "tooth" as part of the plow, my MC s.v.), and the meaning of ba-ra-ab-du₈ (recurring in Schneider 420:3, YOS IV 256 I:13 [é libir(?) en-du ba-ra-ab-du₈] and Fuye RA 16 p. 19 VI:15) depends in my opinion on that of šu-du₇ "to

⁷⁰ The Ur III passages listed there *sub* "b" belong all (exception ITT III 6789:5) to "d."

make perfect, to finish," cf. *e.g.*, BIN V 190:1 giš-apin šu-du₇-a, Fuye RA 16 p. 19 IX:38 1 ig tur é šu-du₇ "one small door of a house, finished", Hussey 52:14, ITT V 6875:rev 1, Gen. Babyl. VIII HG 1:2.

[†] This translation is based upon gu₄-apin ka-šèr-du in Gudea Statue L II:6 and An. Or. I 76:4-5 (gu₄-dirig ka-šèr-du) with bil tentatively taken in the sense of Akk. *eššiš*.

E 20 Oblong; damaged; 15 lines. U.(?), Šū^d-Sin [6]. Seal: *I-šar-ru-um* dub-sar dumu Ur-^d[].

9/18 iku TÚK-še-kin, 3/72 iku giš-ùr-ra a-rá 3 1/4 iku-ta, á-erín-na-bi u₄ 54-kam, 2 1/2 iku giš-úr-ra a-rá 3 1/4 iku (!)-b[i]; á-erín-na-bi u₄ 90-k[am], iku-bi, 3/18 iku giš-ùr-ra 1/4 iku-ta á-erín-na-bi 4-kam, kur₆-gán, a-šà Ī-sum, ugula Lú-kù-zu, kišib₃ *I-šar-ru-um*, date

This text records work done with the following two agricultural tools: TÚK-še-kin and giš-ùr-ra, to wit: the special plow, termed by Landsberger MSL I p. 161 "*Um- und Aufbrechpflug*," and the harrow (cf. B 7). It contains 3 items, all styled: "x iku field (to be wrought) with plow/harrow, 1/4 iku is the daily work of an erín-worker for y days." The harrowing is defined as a-rá 3 which corresponds to Akk. *šullušu* (cf. Landsberger MSL I p. 163f.) Analogous tablets are: in this Coll. Noor I, further Schneider 394, Lutz I 22, 87, Schneider An. Or. VII 239, YOS IV 210, Nik 237, 239, 245, TCL V 5676 IV:2ff., 6043, etc. Our tablet refers to kur₆-territory: kur₆-gán (l.11). The exact meaning of kur₆ in Ur III. (cf. Deimel ŠL 469/20 "*Lehensland*") is still to be established.

Note that the texts of this period denote this plow with TÚK-KIN as well as with TÚK-ŠE-KIN (for kin = gur₁₀ and ŠE-KIN = gur_x cf. TT 11) but never with šu-kin as Landsberger suggested (correcting Cod. Ham. § 260 and YOS II 4:11) on account of the graphic of late syllabaries (*e.g.* Meissner AOTU I p. 24 and 60 HAR.ra = *hubullu* Vth tabl. II:78-9). Note furthermore the references: gu₄ TÚK-KIN in Pohl 267:2, Haverf. II 97:2, III 386:1-4, Reisner 74:1, 79:3, etc.; apin-TÚK-KIN ITT IV 7386:1, 7, TÚK-ŠE-KIN-AG in BIN V 267:3, while Schneider An. Or. VII 215:1, 4 has TÚK-ŠE-KIN-ku₅ with the meaning of TÚK-(ŠE)-KIN.

E 21 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. U.(?), Šū^d-Sin [7]. Seal: Šà-nin-gá, dub-sar dumu Lú-kisal(?).

660 sar gi-sig₇-a 12-sar-ta, á-bi u₄ 55, á šà-gu₄-ka, a-šà A-geštin-na, gir *Nu-úr-dMér*; ugula Lú-dingir-ra, kišib₃ Šà-nin-gá, date

"660 sar reed have been sig₇ (*cf.* E 7); 12 sar being the (daily) work (of one worker), this work (has) taken 55 days; the wages (are those) of ox-drivers. Field: A., comptroller N., overseer: L., seal of S."

- E 22 Square; intact; 10 lines. U.(?), *Šū-dSin* [6]. Seal: É-gal-e-si dub-sar dumu Lú-dingir-ra.

3 iku giš-ūr-ra, a-rá 2 1/4 iku-ta, á-erín-na-bi u₄-1-šè(!); a-šà^a Nin-ur₄-ra DUL na ka, ^a nu-bandà-gu₄ Íd-pa-è, kišib₃ É-gal-e-si, date

"3 iku (field) (wrought with) the harrow for the second time, 1/4 iku (per day) (as) work of every erín-worker (during) one day. Field (of the goddess) Nin-ur₄-ra . . . , cattle-inspector(?) (*cf.* O 29): I., seal of E."

^a This phrase is unintelligible, *cf.* the copy on plate XV. To be read as a personal or local name: ^aNin-ur₄-ra-x-na?

- E 23 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., *ŠULgi* [45/XI]. Seal: illegible. šu-ba-ti.

1680 sa, gi saḥar, gu-kilib-ba 7 sa-ta, ì-gál, 960 gu-kilib-ba 10 sa-ta; ki Ukkin-ni-ta, *Ír-ri-ib* šu-ba-ti, kišib₃ A-tu, date

"1680 bundles of reed for earthwork^a in packages at 7 bundles, stock;^b 960 (bundles of reed) in packages at 10 bundles, *I.* has received from U. Seal of A."

^a Saḥar means here (*cf.* sa-gi šà saḥar in E 7:2, 5) simply "digging-work" *cf. e.g.*, ITT V 6865:1, 4, YOS IV 209:71 *et p.*, Fish 574:1. Fish 576:1 uses the term al saḥar "earth(-work done with the) spade" while other texts have kin-saḥar (*cf.* W 81:3 kin-saḥar-ra beside kin-à), *cf. e.g.*, BRM III 116:1, 162:1, Schneider An. Or. VII 199:1, TCL V 5674 V:16, 23, VIII:1, *etc.*

In other texts saḥar means only "earth" as in the phrases saḥar zi-ga "to remove earth", saḥar si-ga "to fill up with earth" or sahar-è "to dig out," while we have to translate saḥar with "volume" (*cf.* Akk. *epru* in Neugebauer *Quellen und Studien* I/1 p. 88f., and Neugebauer-Sachs AOS 29, p. 170) in Langdon 12:4, 8, 12.

^b For this sense of ì-gál *cf. sub* I 32.

- E 24 Oblong; damaged; 17 lines. U.(?), *Šū-dSin* [5]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to *Šū-dSin*).

The badly destroyed obverse contains various items of fine

and current beer IGI.KĀR (*cf.* I 9, I 21 and W 82) Lugal-
 â-zi-da [L.9] “control(led)^a by L.” Reverse (L.10–14) “one
 silà butter (î(a)-nun), one silà of crushed cheese (ga-gáz *cf.*
 A 4) for the temple of ^dŠarâ (received) from ^dŠarâ-kam.”
 Seal of the en₅-si, date.

^a For IGI.KĀR “stocktaking” *cf.* the equation of the series H.-
 h. Ist tablet (CT XIX pl. 8 *plus* Syria 12, pl. 49) IGI.KĀR
 = a-šir-tum *i.e.* “inspection”, and the remarks in Deimel ŠL
 449/83, Jacobsen to 18:12. The references BIN V 128:14,
 Dhorme RA 9 p. 158:10, YOS IV 235:3 (*cf.* N 3), Jean RA 19,
 p. 39f. CXI: rev 1, LXV:6 contain the verb IGI.KĀR-KĀR
 while Speleers 122:2 has níg IGI.KĀR NN ba-an-gar. *Cf.* the
 correlated expression IGI.GAR-AG “to control (workmen)”
 discussed *sub* I 5.

E 25 Square; intact; 8 lines. P., Šū-^dŠin [8/V]. First seal: *Ā-bi-lum*
dumu A-hu-ni; second seal: Lú-^dŠin *dumu* Ur-ša₆ sipa-gu₄. šu-
 ba-an-ti.

Ur-Šu-ga-lam-ma received barley from *Ú-ta-ak-ki-il*. Seals
 of A. and of L.

E 26 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [3/V]. Seal illegible.
 1/2 A-al-lí, iti innina-ta, 1/2 Šu-me-ni iti šu-numun-ta, ki
^dŠarâ-a-mu-ta, dù-a-ku₅-šè; ki ^dŠarâ-a-mu-ta, Má-gur₈-ri
 ì-dí_b, date
 “half-paid A-al-lí since the month I., half-paid Šu-me-ni
 since the month S. (repeated by error) as dù-a-ku₅-gardener^a
 from S. M. has hired.”^b

^a For dù-a-ku₅ *cf.* Deimel ŠL 230/89 and above E 7. The read-
 ing of the last sign is based upon Schneider An. Or. VII 360:
 rev 2 (list of workmen occupied with) giš giri₁₂ sig₇-a ù dù-a-
 ku₅-du (*cf.* E 7). Note furthermore in this context a-bal dù-a-
 ku₅ “irrigating and dù-a-ku₅-work” in Fish 28:2.

^b For dí_b “to hire” *cf.* A 2 and the parallel texts G 7, H 30
 (also YOS IV 149, 152, 160, 161, 162, 169, 171, 175, Schneider
 An. Or. I 67 *etc.*)

E 27 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., ŠULgi [46/XI]. Seal illegible.

“1610 bundles of reed, reed of the en₅-si, the reed-carrier^a
 UŠ.MU^b has loaded on the ship. ^c Seal of Ur-ama-na, date”.

^a Gi-íl “reed-carrier” (*cf.* also Lutz I 76:8) belongs to the
 numerous guilds of carriers who transport clay (im-íl ITT III
 3503:10 and erín im-nu-íl “erín-worker who does not carry
 clay” Reisner 2 VI:7, 19), flour (zì-íl Reisner 108 II:7), milk
 (ga-íl RTC 399 VIII:18), grass (ú-íl Reisner 295:3), wooden

sticks (giš-ma-nu-íl⁷¹ ITT III 3503:rev 3), cassia (*cf.* A 4) (kas₆-íl Schneider 324:182), baskets called NI-su₇-su₇ (NI-su₇-su₇-íl Haverf. III 175:rev 1). The group of workmen called ukù-íl requires special attention; it will be discussed elsewhere.
^b Probably to be read: Urdá-a₁₁ *cf.* notes 90 and 91 on p. 207 f.

^c Text: má-a ga-r[a(!)].

- E 28 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., date-formula damaged (contemporary with H 25). Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dŠin).

^dŠará-kam received three items of barley flour (23rd, 24th and 25th day). Seal of the en₅-si.

- E 29 Square; intact; 6 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [1/VIII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dŠin).

From Lú-dingir-ra were received 180 silá of fine pea flour.^a
 Seal of the en₅-si.

^a The text zì-gu ba sig₅ has probably to be corrected into zì-gu ba-(ba)-sig₅ with regard to ba-ba (Deimel ŠL 5/18) as frequent adjective specifying flour. As to pea-flour *cf.* zì-gu bil "fresh pea-flour" RTC 255:9, zì-gu usa "second quality" RTC 307 II:8, *et pass.*

- E 30 Square; intact; 13 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [2/XII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dŠin).

Parallel to D 21; 4 items of barley flour, 26th–29th day. Received from ^dŠará-kam. Line 9 is surprising in this context: ugula Šu-^dNanna ì-gi(?) -na; *cf.* the copy of this passage on pl. XV.

- E 31 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., AMAR-^dŠin [7/VIII]. Seal: Lú-^dNin-[Šubur] dub-sar dumu Šeš-kal-la.

"(1)2(0) bundles of cut^a mulberry-wood,^b each package at 3 bundles, (being the) stock (ì-gál), 12 bundles of fresh

⁷¹ Giš ma-nu means "(wooden) stick, staff" as is indicated by the Akkad. translations in Deimel ŠL 342/50 (*erú, haṭṭu, huṭartu, šabbiṭu, martú, etc.*). These sticks have been cut (*cf.* giš-ma-nu ku₅-da in Fish 624:2(!)) to be used for the fabrication of bolts or pegs needed for the construction of ships (giš-dù-má-šè Lau 98:5f., *cf.* also Fish Manchester 3471:3). This is against the interpretation of Salonen, *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 99 and 152: giš-ma-nu = "Lorbeer (?)." Usually these sticks were packed in bundles (like reed), *cf. e.g.* BRM III 138:4, 141:1, CT XXXII 49:3 *et pass.*, rarely weighed (Reisner 271:1, RTC 306 IV:11f.). The determinative ú sometimes replacing giš indicates that they have been made of green branches. Note in this context Reisner 271:1–3 ma-nu ú-durun(!) AG "dried ma-nu-wood" on account of ú durun-durun-na (Deimel *Orientalia* 5 p. 43, ŠL 318/173) "hay" and ninda durun-durun-na (ŠL l.c. and Jean 217, Old-Babyl.) "dried bread."

wood,^c a sá-du₁₁-offering for ^dŠará, by Ur-é-maš, seal Lú-^dNin-šubur, date.”

^a Sa PA ku₅ (Nik 200:3 has only ku₅, BIN V 345:5, RTC 306 II:3, 307 VI:18, 20 only PA)⁷² refers to bundles of thin and long wooden staffs used for various purposes (*e.g.* in ITT V 6998:2–3 for the construction of ships as plugs, pegs or the like). Their length is sometimes indicated, *cf.* ITT V 6998:2–3 with 9 ells, Lutz II 106:8–9 with 2 ells and Fuye RA 16 p. 19 IX:22ff. with 4 to 1/2 ell (the latter termed PA ku₅ tur-tur). They are packed in bundles (*cf.* this tablet and ITT V 6911:1) sometimes weighed (*cf. e.g.*, Nik. 202:1, 205:1, RTC 306 II:5).

^b The mulberry-wood (giš A.TU.GAB.LIŠ to be read ašal, *cf.* Deimel ŠL 579/123, but note the variant giš A.SIG₄.GAB. LIŠ in ITT IV 7012:1) was used for the construction of ships (*cf.* Salonen *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 142) and furniture: bed in ITT II 694:rev 1–2,⁷³ ITT III 6418:3, ITT IV 7012:1, chair and table in ITT III 6418:4–5, chair in Hussey 5 III:13,⁷⁴ *etc.*

^c Text: sa giš-bíl-la; *cf.* Deimel ŠL 173/5b. Note the parallel text Chiera 11 III:26 sa giš-bíl-la beside giš PA ku₅ (and giš ú-bíl-la in Schneider 175:1, Reisner 113 V:3 [beside ašal] and ú-bíl in RTC 307 VI:7).

E 32 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., ŠULgi [40/IX]. Seal illegible.

1 giš-bana, 𒀭u-li-bar, ki A-gu-ta, kišib₃ Lú-gi-na, šà-bal-a
“(Elamite) bow^a from the town 𒀭u-li-bar (received) from
A-gu, seal of L.; official (*cf.* C 15). Date.”

^a The bow (giš-bana) is very rarely mentioned in these texts, *cf. e.g.*, Gen. TD 5488:6 giš-bana nim “Elamite bow” (beside a zag-gi₆-ri-tum made of bronze). It is noteworthy that this weapon is mentioned in the legal tablet Schollmeyer MAOG IV p. 191 recording the purchase of slaves. Line 15 runs giš-ban-na ba-ra-a-bal-eš “the bow they have not transferred.” Here giš-bana exactly corresponds to the giš-gan-(na) which is usually mentioned in this phrase (*cf.* San Nicolo *Schlussklauseln* p. 24 note 44; the Ur III text Langdon ZA 25 p. 206:6, however, has giš-tag in-bal, ITT I 1040:7 and ITT II 4588:8 only giš-a). The transfer (?) of this bow or pestle makes the pur-

⁷² Correct Fuye RA 16 p. 19 IX:43f. pa-ku₅(!), Schneider 253:1 pa-ku₅(!).

⁷³ This text specifies the mulberry-wood as šà-si (šà si-ig in Fuye RA 16 p. 19 I:34), *cf.* for gi₁₆ šà-si *sub* W 32. Meaning?

⁷⁴ The phrase ì-dub giš-ašal in Reisner 95 V:16–7, CT III 5 no. 18343 II:5 remains inexplicable if it is not an abbreviation or a mistake for ì-dub a-šà ašal.

chase legal. Our text has "the bow they have not transferred" because, for some unknown reason, the purchase was not effectuated and the text omits therefore the otherwise indispensable formula: mu lugal-bi . . . in-pà.

- E 33 Square; intact; 5 lines. U., ŠULgi [37/IV]. Seal: Ur-^dLi₃-sîn en₅-si Umma^{ki}, Lú-mah(?) dub-sar dumu Nigi[n-] šu-ba-ti.
Da-da-ga received one kùr naga (*cf.* A 3) from A-kal-la.

- E 34 Large (140/110mm); very damaged; 3 columns on each side. Col. I was probably anepigraph, col. II has 10 lines on lower half, col. III has 23 lines which are much damaged. The upper half of col. IV is inscribed, the col. V is inscribed while col. VI has 6 or 7 lines after a blank. AMAR-^dSîn [5?] or Ibbi-^dSîn [4?]
II:1-7 sag-gar-ga-[ra], šà-bi-ta, 450 ku₆-kun-zi sig₅, 2340 ku₆-kun-zi usa, 1200 ku₆-kun-zi gu₄-ku₆, 22800 ku₆-šà-bar, é-gal-la tu(r₅)-ra

"capital-amount^a from which have been brought into the palace: 450 fine, 2340 second quality, 1200 gu₄-ku₆ ("ox-fish") (caught in the) reservoir,^b 22800 šà-bar-fish"^c

- II:8-10 18000 ku₆-sag-kúr^d 7200 ku₆-šà-bar, -bi níg-TÚM ba-da-gá-ra continues the enumeration of fish, but the technical phrase remains obscure; Col. III contained various amounts of specified fish (l.6. has suhur-ku₆-a,^e l.18 ku₆-b[fl]) described in l.19-21 as zi-ga, dub-bi 6-[kam], kišib₃ en₅-si. Two passages although legible remain obscure: l.3-5 gi-kaskal ninda-šu-ùr-ra-da gá-[] kás-dé-a and l.11-12 ninda-ùr(!)-[ra kas]-dé-a []. *Cf. sub* S 10 for šu-ùr-ra-bread. Col. IV shows traces of 3 lines, Col. V the beginnings of some lines (šu-nigin. . .) and has as last line: zi-ga-a₄. Col. VI has a fragmentary date-formula.

^a The phrase sag-gar-ga-ra (this Coll.: L 1:3f., Bab 12 IV:1-2) (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 115/309 and Jacobsen p. 17 note 4) is a technical expression of bookkeeping which denotes the amount of goods in stock or of incoming items from which a series of expenditures is to be made. This clearly results from the labels Fish no. 390:1f. and 340:1ff. gá-dub-ba é-TÚM sag-gar-ga-ra ù zi-ga "basket (containing) tablets (concerning): incoming goods (*cf. sub* L 1), stocks and expenditures" or Langdon RA 34, p. 75f. no. 4. Note that Nik 371:rev 20 has instead of sag-gar-ga-ra šà-bi-ta the variant: . . . šà-bi rug-ga (*cf.* for rug *sub* G 23).

^b Kun-zi-fish are most probably fish caught in the kun-zi, *i.e.* in the reservoirs of the canals which are provided with weirs,

cf. D 24. Gu₄-ku₆ is a *hapax*. Note in this context also ku₆ kun-zi suhur in G 15:2.

^c The šà-bar-fish is frequently mentioned (cf. Schneider Orient. 22 p. 43). Note suhur šà-bar besides ku₆ šà-bar in Fish 474:1-2.

^d For the sag-kúr-fish cf. Schneider *l.c.* p. 43 and also BIN V 115:2 (correct Deimel ŠL 115/75).

^e For suhur-ku₆ denoting another variety of fish cf. Deimel ŠL 403/24.

F 1 Square; intact; 12 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [32]. šu-ba-ti.

A-kal-la received from Ur-^dŠarā three sums of silver (4 mana 40 2/3 shekel 20 [še]; 47 1/3 shekel 2 1/2 še, 1 mana 23 1/6 shekel 2 1/2 še) as kù máš a-šà-ga;^a a comptroller is quoted for each sum: A-ab-ba, Ur-e₁₁-e, Lugal-é-maḫ-e.

^a Máš a-šà-ga means "return of a field" as it clearly results *e.g.* from Pohl 257:rev 1-2 mu-3-a₄ uru₄-dè mu-1-a₄ a-šà máš n[u(!)]-tu₁₂ "to cultivate (the field) during 3 years, in the first year the field (is considered) yield(ing) no return." Kù máš-a-šà-ga means "silver(-tax) (paid) from the returns of a field" *cf. e.g.*, YOS IV 98:16, BIN V 108:1-3 *et p.*, 144:1-2, TCL V 6045 I:14, Deimel 42:1f., 43:1f., Reisner 123 VI:3, Thureau-Dangin RA 8 p. 155 AO 5652:2, ITT III 5607:3 (letter). It has to be noted that these texts mention only small amounts of silver which contrast with the rather large amounts recorded on our tablet. The tablets An. Or. I 35:8, 36:3-4 seem to indicate with: a-dé-a "on account of the irrigation" the purpose for which this tax had to be paid.

F 2 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [7/VII]. šu-ba-ti.

Lú-^dNin-šubur received from Bu-zu-a various amounts of barley, large peas^a and "white TIR".^b Line 7: šà Šar-ru-um-*táb*.

^a Gú gal-gal (also Pinches Amherst 69 II:14, BE III 45:2) instead of gú gal corresponds to gú tur-tur (*e.g.* BE III 68:1) for gú tur. When summed up, both sorts of peas (or beans) are termed: gú-ḫi-a "peas (of) various (size)" (*cf. e.g.*, Haverf. III 240 II:4).

^b With ú-TIR (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 375/11) is denoted an unknown cereal which the present text specifies as "white", An. Or. I 64:7-8 as "black" (ge₆) and as "white".

F 3 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/V]. šu-ba-ti.

^dŠUL-gi-*ri-mu* received dead cattle from Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am Rim: 3.

F 4 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., ŠULgi [41/II] zi-ga.

"1 dead white duck brought into the palace (é-gal-la ba-an-tu(r₅)) the 20th day of the month;^a 1 young reed-fed, female izi-pig (cf. E 3), 1 fine duckling (amar sag uz-tur), 1 road-bird, 10 TU.KIL-doves as kás-dé-a-offering^b of *Da-ti-Eš₄-tár*, the 21st day of the month; 4 TU doves as food for the nin-gá,^c 1 dead road-bird brought into the palace, the 22nd day of the month. Expenditure of *Á-bí-la-tum*, date."

^a Iti-ta u₄-x ba-ra-zal; this phrase (cf. this Coll.: I 9:4, 8 and I 21:4) has been circumstantially discussed⁷⁵ by Schneider, *Zeitbestimmungen* p. 115ff. who clarified the meaning of the various phrases containing the term zal while neglecting the philological evidence (cf. also Lautner *Personenmiete* p. 60f. and note 202, and O. Neugebauer in OLZ 1939 Sp. 405). Zal means "to let pass by (the time)" as it is clearly indicated by the equation gi₆ zal = šumšû "to spend/pass the night" (Deimel ŠL 427/35, Meissner BAWb II p. 45f., Landsberger *apud* Falkenstein LSS NF I p. 47 note 4 and ZA 41, p. 229, Schaumberger *Erg.* III p. 268, etc.) and the phrase gi₆ . . mu-na-zal-e in Gudea Cyl. A XIII:28-29 "the night he spent with supplications." The correlated term u₄ zal in the following letter-passages corroborates this interpretation: ITT II 3418:rev 1 h₆-na-ab-sum-mu u₄ na-ne-íb-zal-e "may he give and not let pass by a (single) day, i.e. may he give immediately", ITT III 6176:rev 2-3 (h₆-íb-lá-e u₄ na-ne-zal-e) *et passim* in these letter-orders. Consequently u₄-gi₆ . . zal in Gudea Cyl. A V:9 and VI:10 simply means "to be active without interruption".

Further evidence is offered by the translation of zal with Akk. *nasāhu* in the series *ana ittišu* (cf. also Deimel ŠL 231/48) Landsberger MSL I p. 62 IVth tablet III:41-2 iti x-kam u₄-y-kam-ma-ta ba-zal-a-ta = *i-na araḥ x ûm y-kam i-na na-sa-a-ḫi* "(when) from the month x y days have elapsed, i.e. have been taken away." For a corresponding way of dating in Arabic cf. my remarks in BASOR 79 p. 29 and note 5 (adding the reference to Lautner *Personenmiete* p. 60f.). It should be furthermore mentioned in this context that the Akkad-texts have mu-gál "being" instead of ba-zal (cf. Thureau-Dangin ITT I p. 8 note 7).

The Sumerian formula refers to the end of the indicated day as can be seen from the passages quoted by Schneider *Zeitbestimmungen* p. 117f., from the *ana ittišu*-passage quoted

⁷⁵ Unique variant: za-la-a in YOS IV 19:4.

above (y=30!) and from the following Larsa-text Jean RA 26 p. 112 AO 11146:10 mu 3-a₄ ba-zal-la "when the third year has elapsed = at the end of three years."

^b For the kás-dé-(a)-offering cf. Deimel ŠL 214/92 ("Spreng-opfer") and Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 55. The religious and cultic meaning of this sacrifice (mostly consisting in animals) remains obscure. Cf. this Coll. E 34 III:5.

^c Níg-kú nin-gá-šè; cf. for this expression *sub* I 9.

F 6

Square; intact; 15 lines. P., no date-formula. zi-ga.

"1 lamb for the vigil, ^a 1 goat (for) ^dNin-sún, 1 sheep (for) ^dŠUL-gi-ì-lí, ^b from Nippur; 1 lamb for the vigil, temple of ^dNa-na-a; 1 goat (for) the gate of the gipar; ^c 1 lamb (for) ^dNa-na-a, 1 lamb (for) the gate of the gipar—another time (a-rá 2-kam); comptroller: Nin-gá. ^d 1 she-goat (for) the god ^dMuš-a-igi-gál, 1 she-goat (for the) temple of ^dNa-na-a, 1 weaned lamb for the èš. ^c Expenditures from Uruk."

^a Níg-gi₆-šè, short for níg-dí₆-gi₆-šè "cultic material for the nocturnal (offering)." Gi₆ could perhaps be translated with "vigil".

^b Since a personal name is out of place in this text we have to assume that ^dŠUL-gi-ì-lí was the name of some object of religious worship, probably the name of a statue representing the king ŠULgi as a deity (cf. A-ba-^dEn-líl-gim "Who is like En-líl" as personal name and as name of a symbol *sub* O 19). Compare also the name of a statue: Šu-^dSîn-ki-ág-^dNanna in Holma-Salonen 27:1.

^c Ka gipar-ra. For this building cf. Deimel ŠL 427/37, Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 74 note 3, Boehl *Symb. Kosch.* p. 176; note gipar-^dNanna in Bab 17:1 and é-gipar-ra in Schneider *An. Or.* VII 82:2. As to ka for ká cf. *sub* E 6.

^d For this personal name cf. *sub* I 9.

^e Silá du₈ èš-šè. For èš as part of the temple cf. Deimel ŠL 128/2c.

F 7

Square; intact; 9 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [4]. šu-ba-ti.

Šakàn-ni-ì-ša₆ received 4 1/2 talent (gú) of reed as/for ^a níg-gú₆-gal for the altar of ^dSîn (ki ^dSîn-šè) from Lú-kisal; šà-bal-a (cf. C 15), date.

^a Níg-gú₆ (cf. *sub* A 5 and Deimel ŠL 345/7) means probably "material for gú₆-baskets" and this is corroborated by CT XXXII 49:rev 8 "x bundles of reed gú₆-šè (for the fabrication of gú₆)" and by the unpublished text NYU K 135:rev 5 x sa-gi níg-gú₆-šè "x bundles of reed as material for gú₆-containers."

This is another instance for the cultic use of reed-baskets. Note also Schneider An. Or. I 242:1, rev 1 with 120 níg-gúg 4/5 silà-t[a(?)] "120 níg-gúg gauging 4 or 5 silà [each]."

- F 8 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/II]. zi-ga.
Expenditures of sheep made by A-lu₅-lu₅; for ^dEn-líl, ^dGula Umma^{ki} and bára Āg-giš^{ki} (cf. D 5).
- F 10 Square; intact; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [42/IV]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigin-gar received one dead gazelle from A-*hu-ni*.
- F 11 Square; intact; 9 lines. P. AMAR-^dSîn [9/IV]. šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-ri-mu received dead cattle from Ba-ba-ga.
- F 12 Small; intact; 19 lines. (?) No date-formula.
Wage-list recording wages paid in fine pea-flour (zì-gu sig₅), barley-flour and eša^a for 9 plus 4 men (1.1–9, 10–13) among which are: one gír and one lú-kin-gi₄-a lú-maḥ (cf. note 97). Lines 14–15 run: "23 (silà) as sá-du₁₁-offering, 2 silà še-utúl." ^b Summary and "4th day."
^a Eša/e (cf. Deimel ŠL 579/350a) denotes an unknown cereal(?) which is always given out in rather small quantities to workmen (a spice ?) Cf. this Coll. C 14:1, 5, 8, I 41:4, R 3:4, and S 10:4.
^b Še-utúl *i.e.* "barley (filled in) pots" occurs rarely in Ur III texts (cf. e.g., Nik 348:rev 3, Schneider An. Or. I 286:2, 294:4) whereas it is frequently mentioned in texts of the Akkad-period. Cf. níg-ĤAR-ra sig₅ utúl-a ba-a-si quoted in N 3.
- F 19 Oblong; intact; 11 lines. U., Ibbi-^dSîn [1/VIII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Ibbi-^dSîn).
"3 barley(-fed) oxen (as) sá-du₁₁-offering, 2 pasture-oxen (as) royal "slaughter"-offering, ^a comptroller: Kalam-da-ga the cup-bearer; ^b 1 barley(-fed) ox at the altar of the deified Šū-^dSîn-image, ^c (received) from Ur-giš-gigir, seal of the en₅-si, date."
^a Níg giš-tag-ga lugal; giš . . tag⁷⁶ denotes probably a certain technique of butchering (cf. RTC 304 I:8 1 gír udu tag zabar "one bronze dagger to butcher lambs" and YOS IV 296:17) different from that termed gír . . lal (e.g. Eannatum, Stèle des voutours VII:22). Níg giš-tag-ga means "(cultic) material for the giš-tag" (usually specified as lugal "of/for the king"); ⁷⁷ cf.

⁷⁶ For the possible reading šum instead of tag cf. Deimel ŠL 126/17 and Meissner BAWb I p. 82 III:19 lú šaḥ-šum-ma = *ṭābiḥu*.

⁷⁷ Note BRM III 44:36, 45:34 èš-èš šà níg-giš-tag-(ga) dingir-ri-ne "festival of the sacrifices for the deities," and BIN V 63:6–7 giš-tag-ga-offering for the MÚRUB-ship of the god Enlil.

for this term Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 65 and note the fact that in TCL V 6040 III:24-25 dates are the object of such an offering. The priest performing this type of sacrifice is called *lú giš-tag-ga* on an unpublished Sumerian statue (col. I: x+7) in the Wilberforce Eames Collection.

^b GA₅-šu-du₈ (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 62/34 and the literature quoted in Sturtevant *Hitt. Gloss.*² p.75) is usually translated with “cup-bearer”, note GA₅-šu-du₈ maḥ (ITT IV 7052:rev 1), GA₅-šu-du₈ lugal (RTC 254 II:16), SAL GA₅-šu-du₈ (Lutz I 83:III:41),⁷⁸ GA₅-šu-du₈ of the temple (Chiera 8 VII:24). For the graphic *lú šu-GA₅-du₈* *cf.* Deimel ŠL 354/71. The reading *lú silà-šu-du₈*⁷⁹ does not seem likely.

^c Ki-bi ^dLamma-^dŠu-^dSîn; for ki *cf.* E 3.

F 20 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [1/VII-X]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to [Šū]-^dSîn).

Ten items of barley-flour (22nd to 1st day) from Lú-dingir-ra.

F 21 Oblong; damaged; 16 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [4/XI]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to [Šū]-^dSîn).

Two items of fine and normal beer, 16th and 17th day (1.1-6), three items for three individuals (received) from Ur-mes, seal of the en₅-si (1.7-13).

F 22 Square; intact; 5 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [44/VII]. Seal: U[r-^d] en₅-si [] (dedicated to ŠULgi).

Dead goat (received) from Lú-^dSîn, seal of the en₅-si.

F 23 Square; intact; 5 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [4/X]. Seal: Ur-^dŠul-pa-è dub-sar dumu Lugal-kù-ga-ni.

201 gemé u₄-1-šè, á gemé níg-àr-ra àr-a, ugula Lugal-é-maḥ-e, kišib₃ Ur-^dŠul-pa-è

“201 slave-girls (paid) per day (at) wages (paid to) slave-girls (grinding) fine flour,^a (having) ground;^b overseer L., seal of U.”

^a For níg-arà (or àr *cf. sub* W 30) *cf.* Deimel ŠL 401/130c, 597/330 and in this Coll. C 1 II:4, 10. Note Hussey 89:4 mentioning níg-àr-ra zíz-an.

^b The interpretation of this line (*cf.* the exact parallel in H 26:3) is difficult; I propose to take á gemé níg-àr-ra as an interpolated phrase recording that these slave-girls were paid at the rates of those who produce the níg-arà-flour.

⁷⁸ *Cf.* SAL dub-sar and SAL šu-i in C 1, ukuš SAL maḥ in Reisner 152 II:7-8.

⁷⁹ The profession *lú-ka-šu/ši-du₈-a* has nothing to do with *lú GA₅-ši-du₈*, its meaning remains obscure (in Schneider 502:13 as personal name).

- F 24 Square; damaged; 7 lines. U., ŠULgi [44/XIII]. Seal: Ur-^dŠul-pa-è dub-sar dumu Lugal-kù-ga-ni.

“5 ewes, 2 rams, dead,^a (received) from Ur-^dInnina-Unu(g)^{ki}, [seal of the] šà-tam-[office, Ur-^d]Šul-pa-è.”

^a Text: ri-ri-ga; this term denotes animals which died either of illness or of accidents, *cf. e.g.*, kuš silà-máš ri-ri-ga “skin(s) of dead small cattle” in Langdon *Babyl. VII* p. 237 17:3-4, or Schneider 257:99-101 a long list of hides ending with the words ri-ri-ga sa-rug-ga HUM IGI.GAR-ta “(hides of) fallen (animals) the sa (*cf.* H 4) of which has been returned (G 23) . . . after⁸⁰ inspection (*cf.* I 5).” A parallel passage is BIN V 129:5-9 ri-ri-ga síg-rug-ga(!) . . . lú+gunû rug-ga(!) é-gal tu(r₅)-ra[. . .] . . . wool (and) carcasses have been returned. . .”

When delivering the ri-ri-ga-animals, the shepherd had to take an oath that their death was not his fault (*cf.* Cod. Hamm. § 266); this is frequently recorded in Ur III texts, *cf.* Hussey 42:rev 6, Haverf. II 401:4, III 395 IV:7-10 (!), V:25-VI:2, Radau EAH 107:20, Speleers 190: 18, 22, Pinchers Berens 37:rev 10, 58:rev 1-3, Legrain no. 9, Reisner 39:rev 1 (partly effaced), Pohl 271:1-10 (legal text), TCL V 5672 IV:7 (kušnam-erím-TAR-da “hide (concerning) which (the shepherd) has to take an oath”), Jean 6:rev 2, ITT V 6913:rev 1, 6929:rev 1-2, 8231:5, *etc.*

As to the difference between the dead animals termed ba-ug₆ and those denoted as ri-ri-ga, these passages suggest that the ri-ri-ga-animals died under circumstances which compelled the shepherd to prove his innocence by means of an oath (they have probably been killed by wild beasts) while he was not held responsible for the death of ba-ug₆ cattle. The latter died of illness or of what the Akkadians later termed *lipit ilim* and *ilum imhaš* (for the Sumerian equivalent *cf. sub* W 34). The place where the death occurred (*i.e.* within the fold or outside, *cf.* my remarks *Orientalia NS VII* p. 378), was equally considered important and might have caused this terminological difference. Note, however, that in Hussey 42 various ba-ug₆-animals are denoted (rev 2, 5) as ri-ri-ga and that the term á-sìg (*cf.* B 6 and W 34) refers to both, ba-ug₆ and ri-ri-ga.

- F 25 Square; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [4]. Seal: Lú-^dNin-šubur dub]-sar ir ^dŠ[ará(?)]

“3 (kùr) 111 silà barley (measured in) kùr, fodder for the

⁸⁰ For HUM-. -ta “after” *cf.* Thureau-Dangin RA 10 p. 94 note 1 and Witzel OLZ 1914 p. 59f.

bar-an-donkeys kišib₃-1-a^a (received) from Urda, seal of L.”
^a Kišib₃-1-a recurs in Cont 23:11 (content: barley-items, summary and the phrase še-ba zag-mu kišib₃-1-a), Nik 184:rev 2 (kišib₃-1-a NN i-ba), 185:rev 2, Schneider An. Or. I 87:3, YOS IV 309:30 (kišib₃-1-a kišib₃ NN); in Schneider An. Or. I 85:98 and 279:13 we have kišib₃-(bi) 2-a₄ and in Reisner 103:rev 14 kišib₃-bi 3-a₄ ba-AŠ. All these passages appear in the same context and therefore no interpretation can be attempted. Schneider’s remarks in *Orientalia* NS XVI p. 420 are not satisfactory.
 F 26 Square; damaged; 8 lines. U., AMAR-^dSin [3/III]. Seal: Lugal-é-maḥ-[e] dub-sar dumu Lugal-kù-ga-[ni].

1 1/2 sar kin saḥar, íd gá-gá-ra, ugula Lugal-é-maḥ-e, kišib₃ Lugal-é-maḥ-e, date

“1 1/2 sar earthwork (*cf.* E 23) for repairing(?)^a the canal, overseer: L., seal of L.”

^a This interpretation of the damaged passage (*cf.* pl. XV) is only a guess; the phrase íd. . .gar recurs in YOS IV 223:5–6 íd ^dAMAR-^dSin-ke₄(!) gá-gar ba-al-la “(workers having) repaired (?) the B.-canal (and) deepened it (*cf.* G 26)” and in TCL V 5676 X:3 (also line 5) íd ^dAMAR-^dSin-ke₄ gá-ra saḥar si-ga “(workers having) repaired (?) the B.-canal and filled (it) up with earth.” The exact meaning of gá-gar (said of a canal) remains to be determined, *cf.*, however, gá = “bed” discussed *sub* D 19.

F 27 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., AMAR-^dSin [6/IV]. Seal: Inim-^dŠará dumu Da-a-ga.

“1 sheep a zur₇-offering (for/on) the threshing-floor^a of (the field called) SAL síg-nu-dù,^b (received) from Níg-du₇-pa, seal of I., date.”

^a The first two lines recur in Lutz I 51:1–2 1 udu zur₇ ki-su₇-ra síg(!)-nu-d[ù(!)]; *cf.* also Boson 347:4–5 1 udu zur₇ (!) ki-su₇ Gú-edin-na.

For ki-su₇ (in this Coll.: I 32:3, N 16:4, W 93:2, 4) *cf.* Goetze AJSL 51 p. 153ff. The above quoted passage Lutz I 51:3 as well as Lutz II 28:2 (ki-su₇-ra Gú-edin-na gub-ba), Nik 99:2, 195:5–10 (ki-su₇-ra-ka gub-ba) indicate the reading ki-su(r).

^b This field is mentioned frequently, *cf.* *e.g.*, BIN V 264:8, Schneider 276:2 (situated downstream from TUM-ma-al^{ki}), 508:rev 4 (map!), *etc.*

F 28 Square; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSin [5/XII]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-[e₁₁-e saḥar].

- “one dead (ba-ug₆) goat from Inim-^dŠará the milk-carrier (ga-íl), seal of L.”
- F 29 Square; intact; 5 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/XI]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-e₁₁-e saḥar.
- “3 dead (ba-ug₆) rams from Lú-^dUtu, seal of L.”
- F 30 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [4/XII]. Seal: Šeš-ša₆-ga dub-sar dumu Lugal-gù-[dé-a].
- 10 (silà) esr-é-a, kùr-šè íl-íl 10,-a₄ ba-ab-su-ub, ki Kù-ga-ni-ta, kišib₃ Šeš-ša₆-ga, date
- “10 (silà) é-a-bitumen (cf. D 20) measured in kùr (with which) 10 íl-baskets^a have been pitched, (received) from Kù-ga-ni, seal of Šeš-šag₅.”
- ^a This text uses the writing ÍL.ÍL (read: il_x ?) instead of the usual GI.ÍL (to be read dusu, cf. Deimel ŠL 320/6 and 19, also Meissner BAWb II p. 48) or simply íl. The latter is attested in Lau 141:1-3 where íl-baskets gauging 30, 15 and 10 silà are listed which seems to suggest to read in the present tablet: “il_x-baskets (gauging) 10 (silà) each.” Although ITT V 6775:1 mentions a íl-basket for dates (íl su₁₁-lum), this basket or hamper was mostly used to carry earth at digging-work as can be seen from the large number of hampers used in Lutz II 94:1 (300), Lutz II 12:1 (240), YOS IV 238:6 (140), Nik. 205: rev 6 (120), ITT V 6755:1 (100 baskets). This use is furthermore recorded in ITT V 6976:1-3 92 íl nag-ku₅-a (cf. sub G 26) ba-al-la-šè “92 hampers to do digging-work at the nag-ku₅ (cf. N 3).”
- Íl denotes furthermore the lever (Akk. *nanšú*) (cf. Deimel ŠL 320:32 giš-íl-la) as in this Coll. W 76:1, and in Gen. Babyl. VIII 9:1 with íl beside giš-al “spade,” and Fuye RA 16 p. 19 II:22 beside giš-ì-šub; note also íl giš-pešše and íl-kisal in RTC 317:15f., rev 14f. where the wood of which this tool is made, is named.
- G 1 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. U., ŠULgi [40/XI]. šu-ba-ti. Copy: Pl. X.
- 2 túg guz-za 4-kam usa, ki-lá-bi 10 1/2 ma-na, 5 túg guz-za gin, ki-lá-bi 20 1/3 ma-na, síg-kur-ra giš-ga-zum-AG, 1 túg uš-bar, ki-lá-bi 3 1/2 ma-na, 6 gín síg-kur-ra peš(!)-a; 5 gada gin, ki Šeš-šag_x-ta, Ur-e₁₁-e-ke₄ in-lá, Ni-kal-la šu-ba-ti
- “2 guz-garments^a 4th (quality) weighing 10 1/2 mana, 5 guz-garments normal (quality) weighing 20 2/3 mana (made of) combed^b kurra-wool.^c 1 uš-bar-garments (cf. B 3) weighing 3 1/2 mana, 6 shekel picked^d kurra-wool, 5 (pieces of)

normal linen.^c (All this) from Š., U. has done the weighing,^f N. has received (it)."

^a The frequently occurring guz-za garment (this Coll. G 10:2) has been interpreted by Jacobsen p. 27 note 2 as túg ħus-sà "red garment" and by Landsberger *Fauna* p. 102 as "Zottenrock".⁸¹ The decisive proof that this term denotes a special fabric of flocky and shaggy texture is offered by the equation in UM V 147:5 lú síg(!)-guz-za = ħa-ap-pa-ar-ru-ú (as I propose to read against Landsberger *apud* Falkenstein LKTU p. 6 note 2) "man with a guz-fleece" = "shaggy" (for (ħ)apparû/îtu cf. KB VI₂ p. 2* and Stamm MVAeG 44 p. 266 and note 6). For GUZ = ħunzu, ħuzzu "shaggy" cf. also Kraus MVAeG 40/2 p. 48 note 1.

The term guz (probably to be read ħuz, even ħuz(z)a as Akkadian loanword in Sumerian) characterizes various garments, cf. túg A.SU (read: aktum) guz-za tur "small A.SU (read: aktum)-garment of shaggy fabric" RTC 197:rev 5(!), 198:6f., túg bar-túg guz-za RTC 284:1, túg-ú guz Speleers 126:1(!) (cf. B 3); note also Schneider 277:1-2, 299:3-8, ITT II 702:1, etc. where garments are made of guz-fabrics containing síg- (or: siki), síg-gi- and kur-ra-wool. The qualities are šara "royal" (e.g. BRM III 111:1), sig₅ "fine" (e.g. RTC 273:1f.), usa "second" (e.g. RTC 270:8), 3-kam usa (TCL V 6054 I:5), 4-kam usa (Schneider 386:4) and gin "normal" (*passim*).⁸² Other specifications are rare: túg guz-za sud-a šara "long" Reisner 191:1, tur "small" Legrain 382:1, nim sig₇-sig₇ "Elamite, yellow (? cf. however E 7)" and túg guz(a) dub-šè⁸³ Jacobsen 44:rev 2, túg guz-za gi⁸⁴ RTC 276 IV:15, šà-ħa⁸⁵ and níg-ib ("girdle") RTC 304 II:10, túg guz-za gin ka-su[d(?)] TCL V 6055 III:20.

In lists of garments the guz-za-garments are usually mentioned immediately after the túg níg-lám (cf. G 10) which always head such enumerations. This fact and the following passage referring to taxes paid in garments show that the guz-za-fabric was considered expensive: Schneider 389:1-3 "2 túg guz-za

⁸¹ The famous "Zottenrock" is mentioned in Pinches Amherst 25:1 túg-á(!)-gu-ħu-um (for *aguħħu* cf. Meissner BAWb I p. 7f., AfO VIII p. 229, etc.).

⁸² Note the contradictory adjectives in Schneider An. Or. VII 155:4 túg-guz-za gin šara and in RTC 276 IV:8 túg-guz-za usa sig₅.

⁸³ Note túg-dub-ta tur in Pinches Berens 72:3.

⁸⁴ This adjective recurs in RTC 276 IV:14 (túg aktum gi). Meaning?

⁸⁵ This adjective recurs in BIN V 246:5 (túg-ħi-a šà-ħa), ITT IV 7300 III:10, 12 (túg uš-bar šà-ħa). Cf. the Akk. *šahħu*.

gin, 448 túg uš-bar 36 túg uš-bar tur. Cf. also Reisner 135:11 (stored in pisan+zi-containers), Radau EAH 51:4, Lau 159:rev 1 (in baskets), Haverf. II 82:12, etc.⁸⁶ It is not unlikely, as Jacobsen (*loc. cit.* p. 27 n. 2) has already suggested, that the term guz(z)a denoted at the same time a certain treatment of the wool and a specific color. Cf. note 111 for parallels.

^b The phrase giš-ga-zum AG means "to comb (wool)" (against Pohl p. 46 with an unlikely interpretation of Gudea Cyl. A 13:1-2), a well-known procedure applied to wool before the spinning (cf. the Akk. techn. terms *mašādu* and *mulṭu* for "to comb (wool)" and "comb" while Akk.**gazzum* is only attested as a loanword in Sumerian). Cf. the references: ITT II 892 III:14, III 6141:1, RTC 307 III:11, Nies 170:2 (fabrication of wool-felt), Thureau Dangin Nouv. Fouill. p. 184 AO 4309:4, Schneider An. Or. VII 280:4 (kur-ra-wool), 319:3 (*ditto*), Pohl 183:2, 219:1, 2, 4, 221:3 (beside níg-ěš+nun-a, meaning ?), Haverf. I 68 II:1(!), Hussey 5 II:12, BIN V 323:6, Lutz II 9:7 (kur-ra), Nik. 391:2, 394:11 (kur-ra), etc.

Instead of wooden combs (cf. Meissner AfO 5 p. 183f., 6 p. 22f., BAWb I p. 53f.), thistles (or a tool provided with thistles) have been used for the same purpose, *i.e.* to parallelize the fibres of the wool. The wool processed by thistles was termed síg ád-gul "wool wrought with the ád-thorn" = "carded wool (with regard to Latin *cardus* = "thistle")". Cf. the passages: Boson 349:1, Nies 44:1, ITT III 5547:1, Pohl 209:2, BIN V 105:3, 13, 324:2, Legrain 382:4, 6, Langdon 63:2, Reisner 121 III:13, XI:10, 164²⁰:rev 5, 6 (only: síg gul), etc.⁸⁷

^c The wool termed síg-kur-ra (*e.g.* Dhorme RA 9 p. 157:rev. 16, Nik 394:11, ITT II 768:rev 1, Legrain 382:2, Schneider An. Or. VII 201:1f., etc.) comes from sheep called kur-ra as *e.g.* in Schneider An. Or. VII 262:15 (síg udu-kur-ra), BIN V 200:1-2 (udu nitá kur-ra ba-ug₆) and the references collected by Schneider in *Orientalia* 22 p. 11 and 26. Note also sipa udu-kur-ra-ke₄-ne in Schneider An. Or. VII 264:1-2 and the pertinent Neobabyl. occurrences of a "clan"-name sipa-kur-ra (*e.g.* Strassmaier Nbn 932:11), while Middle-Babyl. (UM II 54:2) as well as Hittite (cf. Sturtevant Hitt. Gloss.² p. 172) texts

⁸⁶ The weights of such garments range from 7 5/6 mana (Lutz II 9:1-2), 6 mana (Schneider An. Or. VII 152:3-4) to 1 1/2 mana (TCL V 6054 III:14) so that the weight offers no help for identification.

⁸⁷ Note in this connection síg-giš-è-a ("wool beaten with a stick") (Haverf. II 63 I:10) and síg muš-AG (Reisner 285:1-5) with kindred though obscure meaning.

mention the kur-sheep. This animal is, to my opinion, either a “foreign” sheep (*cf.* lú-kur “stranger” in ITT III 5286 II:5 [adultery], anše-kur-ra, nita+kur, *etc.*) or a “mountain-sheep”, in contradistinction to the breed termed udu ħur-sag.

^d *Cf.* síg peš₅-a in Hussey 5 II:14, Pohl 198:3 (síg al-peš₅-a) and 216:5 (síg íb-peš₅). This picking of the wool (*cf.* peš₅ = *napāšu* in Deimel ŠL 396/10; Meissner Suppl. p. 68a and peš₆ in Holma-Salonen 12:4) is followed as a rule, by the combing and the carding. The very same effect could be obtained by “harrowing” the fleece: síg ùr (Deimel ŠL 539/57 = *šintu cf.* my MC index *s.v.*) and šu-su-ub (Deimel ŠL 345/28e = *šindatu*).⁸⁸

^e Gada “linen” (Deimel ŠL 90/2) denotes a sheet of standardized size. Most of the qualifications of such a web used in our texts (apart from: sig₅, usa, 3/4-kam usa, gin, su(mu)n “old”) are as yet inexplicable: šà-ga usa (*e.g.* ITT V 6809:1), šà-ga-DÛ (*e.g.* ITT V 6738:1 [also said of túg in Nik 397:5]), šà-ga-DÛ en₅-si (RTC 276 II:19, ITT V 6826:rev 2), šà-gi ní-gib (Hussey 5 II:11), íb-ba-dù šà-gu (Pohl 242:3), bar-si šà-gu (RTC 276 II:24), šà-ga-DÛ gin sun šà-gi gá-gá (An. Or. I 46:14–15), sag-ga usa 5 (*e.g.* ITT III 6583:4), sag-ga šà-gu (RTC 276 I:16), also a-si-ig (Pohl 242:19), gu-nu (Reisner 283:5), ki-kal (Reisner 283:1, 3), maḥ-[] (Haverf. I 84:rev 3), a-urudu (BIN V 323:9), *etc.*

These sheets are usually counted, only rarely weighed (*cf.* Gen. Trouv. 88:1 5 1/2 gín gada šà-gu gu-za-è, BIN V 323:9 1 ma-na kád).

^f For in-lá in similar context *cf.* Fish Manchester 3489:rev 2, Schneider 294:6, BIN V 176:6.

G 3 Oblong; damaged; 13 lines. P., Šû-^dŠîn [7/XI]. ba-zi.

Expenditure of 5 sheep as a zur₇-offering for the “Uruk-ean Innina (^dInnina šà Unu^{ki}-ga) in/at the gi-gur₇-a lugal^a (1.1–7); maškim-official: the rá-gaba Ab-ba-ga-da, controller: the sár-ra-ab-d[ù] (*cf.* R 11) A-ḥa-ni-šu. Rim: 5 udu.

^a The royal gi-gur₇-a (*cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 20 [add ITT V 6888:3], Deimel ŠL 85/433, Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 71 note 1 and Jacobsen p. 21 note 1) was a sacred locality

⁸⁸ Note Hussey 5 II:13 (also ITT II 909 I:7) síg ŠID (read: àg) which is rendered in syllabaries (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 539/61) with *idqu*, a synonymous expression for *pušiqqu* = síg ga-zum-AG and síg peš₆ “combed and picked wool.” The picked wool-threads (equally termed síg peš₆) are wound on reed-crosses as is indicated by the entry K 40 II:31–2 (Delitzsch AL³ p. 80) síg-peš₆ gi₁₆-AG-a = *kun-šu ša šipâte* “carded wool-thread placed on a gi₁₆ (*cf.* W 32)” = “reel of wool.”

where zur₇-offerings have sometimes been effectuated. Note perhaps gi-dúr-ru-a lugal in BRM III 15:13 as a phonetic variant for gi-gur(u)₇-a lugal.

- G 4 Oblong; damaged; 18 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/VI]. šu-ba-ti.

Ur-nigin-gar received from Lú-dingir-ra various dead cattle.

- G 5 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [4/IX]. šu-ba-ti.

"10 shekel silver, from the fisherman A-da-ga, as mu-TÚM, Lú-kal-la has received."

- G 6 Square; intact; 13 lines. U., Šū-^dŠin [5/IV].

Parallel-text to E 10 and E 11; items of barley and bran for the fattening of one sheep (15 days, 2/3 silà barley per day, 10 silà of fine and ordinary bran) in lines 1-4, and for another sheep (15 days, 5/6 silà barley, *etc.*) in lines 5-8. Summary, sá-du₁₁-offering for ^dŠará, date.

- G 7 Square; intact; 20 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dŠin [2]. Copy: Pl. XII.

"One Du-du-ḫa-ma-ti, Gir₅ hired^a as a shepherd (sip-a-šè), one A-kal-la, In-ša₆-ša₆ hired as an additional erín-worker (erín-dirig-šè) (both) being an a-rù-a-offering of Gù-dé-a.^b

One ^dŠará-me-a DU,^c Lugal-me-a hired, one Lú-^dNin-ur₄-ra, as a dirig-ox-driver,^d Ur-mes hired, (both) being an a-rù-a-offering of A-kal-la.

31/36 iku garden planted with trees^e (and) 6/36 (*sic*) iku waste-land.^f

4 guruš-workmen, 4 guruš-sig₇-a workmen A-gu-da has hired. From Na-ú-a."

^a Ī-díḫ *cf. sub* A 2. The text records that 4 workmen who are mentioned by name and 8 more guruš-workmen who are not named have been hired by 5 different persons. The lines 13-14 give the measurements of a garden, probably of that garden where the guruš had to work.

^b A-rù-a NN-me refers to the religious custom of offering human beings to the temple which on its part rented them out for the benefit of the administration of the sanctuary. *Cf.* for a similar practice *sub* H 30 (sá-du₁₁), C 16 (máš-da-ri-a). The reasons for these terminological differentiations are unknown.

^c DU is to be considered the name of an unknown profession (*cf. sub* KK 3).

^d The text has šà-gu₄ gu₄-dirig-šè which could mean "ox-driver for the dirig-bull (*cf.* also An. Or. I 76:4f. quoted *sub* E 19) for which I refer to Dossin's discussion of gu₄-ud-*diri-ga* = *at-ta-ri* "boeuf d'appoint" in RA 30, p. 101f.

^e Giri₁₂ giš-gub-ba recurs in Haverf. III 391:3–4 “x sar field ša₆ úr-ba nu-úr-ma ka-a-gub planted with date-palms, úr-ba-trees, pomegranates;” the pertinent waste-land (1.7) is denoted in this text by KI-GÁL = kankal. (Correct line 16 sag into ka, hence: giri₁₂ ka(!)-al-gubu-dam).

^f For kishlah “waste-land” cf. Goetze AJSL 52 p. 146ff. and for our period Fish AJSL 55 p. 315ff. (add there: Gen. TD 5540:6 and Pohl 85:5 for kishlah as place of payment).

G 8 Square; intact; 5 lines. U. Šu-^dSîn [2/V]. No seal imprint.
1 ŠU-anše (cf. *sub* W 53) ba-ug₆, ki Ur-^dDa-ni-ta, kišib₃
en₅-si, date
“one ŠU-donkey, dead, (received) from Ur-^dDani, seal of
the ensi.”

G 9 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [1/XII]. šu-ba-ti.
Exact parallel to B 6 (same persons) (note 1.1 amar peš-a-
am-ga “sucking calf of wild descent, peš”).

G 10 Square; intact; 7 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/IX].
2 túg níg-lám 4-kam usa, 7 túg guz-za 4-kam usa, túg sa-gi₄-a,
mu-TÚM; ki ^dŠUL-gi-ì-lí-ta
“2 níg-lám^a garments, 4th quality, 7 guz-garments, 4th
quality sa-gi₄-a-cloth,^b mu-TÚM-offering (received) from Š.,
date.”

^a This garment (H.-h.: *lamhuššu*) is always listed at the head of such enumerations of clothes. We have túg níg-lám for men (nita) ITT IV 7067:2, for women (munus), ITT IV 7057:2, double ones (tab-ba), BRM III 153:1 (tab-ba-uš-(bar)), also others specified as uš-bar ITT IV 7057:4f. (cf. B 3), as ša-ḥa (meaning ?) Hussey 5 II:6, and as giš-a-gál-la Hussey 5 II:8. Note also túg níg-lám ^dŠu-^dSîn in ITT II 902 I:1, 15, II:3, 15, 3413:1 and V 6858 II:9 (níg-lám tab-ba nita èš ^dŠu-^dSîn).

These indications, however, cannot further our knowledge concerning the níg-lám-garment. The series H.-h. mentions such garments for the king, the *rēdû*-official and the image of a deity.

^b Sa-gi₄-a in this context cannot be compared with the homonymous term in Jacobsen 38:10 (cf. *l.c.* p. 74) or with Deimel ŠL 104/112. ITT III 5401:1–3 offers the only parallel: 10 túg sag uš-bar túg sa-gi₄-a ki-lá nu-tag “10 first(-class) “weaver”-garments, sa-gi₄-a-cloth, woven with unloaded loom(?).”⁸⁹

G 11 Square; intact; 12 lines. P., ŠULgi [36/V]. ì-díb.

⁸⁹ Ki-lá tag-ga and ki-lá nu-tag-ga “woven with (un)charged loom” refers probably to the technique of changing the structure of the fabric by charging the (upright) loom to obtain a closer woven cloth. Cf. my tentative arguments against a different

- Ā-bī-lī-a* received various birds (uz-tur, uz-bábbar, kaskal mušen) as mu-TÚM ^dŠUL-gi-si-im-tum from Dumu Ur-nigin-gar and Bar-bar-ni-a.
- G 12 Small (26/28mm); intact; 10 lines. U.(?), no date-formula.
Parallel to B 5, recording wages paid in kind to two persons:
"1 jug dida-beverage, ^a 5 silà fine beer, 10 silà bread, 2 shekel oil, 2 shekel naga (cf. A 3), 3 fish, 3 (bundles of) onions" [l.1-3] and "5 silà fine beer, 3 silà bread, 2 shekel oil, 2 shekel naga, 1 fish, 1 (bundle of) onions" [l.5-7].
^a The dida-beverage (Akk.: *billitu* "mixed") of which we have two sorts (sig₅ and gin) is usually referred to as filled in jars of standardized size, (30, 20, 15, 10 silà), cf. the pertinent formula: x dida y-(silà)-ta.
- G 13 Small (27/29mm); intact; 10 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [43/VII]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigin-gar received one dead goat from En-dingir-mu (l.3: šà TUM-ma-al^{ki}).
- G 14 Square; intact; 9 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [7/XII]. šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-rī-mu received one or 60 dead barley-fed gukkal-sheep from *Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am*. Rim: 1(or 60).
- G 15 Square; intact; 16 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [5]. Seal: Ū-ma-ni dub-sar dumu Ur-giš-gigir.
72 (kùr) 80 (silà) ku₆-bil kùr, 1800 ku₆ kun-zi suḥur, ki Lugal-MÚRUB-e-ta, Ū-ma-ni, šu-ba-ti
"72 (kùr) 80 (silà) fresh fish (measured in) kùr, 1800 suḥur-fish (caught in the) reservoir (cf. E 34) U. has received from L."
- G 16 Square; intact; 11 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [5]. Seal: Ur-^dLi₃-sîn en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn). Copy: Pl. IV.
"1 (kùr) 90 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr, fodder for the fine, barley(-fed) sheep, *Za-rī-lum* the en₅-si of Su-NAM ^a has sealed (?) ^b from Su-NAM^{ki} (to be sent(?)) to Ur; controller: *Púzur-A-ne* the royal messenger. Seal of the en₅-si, date."
^a The country Su-NAM^{ki} occurs rarely on Akkad-tablets (e.g. Nik 28:rev 2, 31:rev 3, Scheil DP XIV p. 5:rev 4 en₅-si Su-NAM^{ki}) but only here on a tablet of our period. Cf. the per-

interpretation offered by Neugebauer-Sachs, *Mathematical Cuneiform Texts* p. 102f. in the book-review JNES 6 p. 127. For tag "to weave" cf. Landsberger WZKM 26 p. 130, and in our texts ITT IV 7012:4 (túg bar-giš(?)-tag-tag), BIN V 172:3, 173:3, 251:6-7, 12-13, etc. The passage ITT IV 7214:2-3 (nu-ù-tag, discussed by Deimel in *Orientalia* II p. 59f.) remains, however, obscure.

sonal names Lú-Su-NAM (Schneider *Namen* no. 2033) and Lugal-Su-NAM^{ki} (*ibidem* no. 2130).

^b This proposed translation of NI-ra(?) is unsatisfactory because the texts show unfailingly íb-ra in this phrase. The nuance “to (give a sealed) order” is not attested in Sumerian.

G 19 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [5]. Seal: Inim-^dŠará dumu Da-a-ga.

“2 bullocks, the barley(-ration) for (one ox is) 120 (silà) (*per* day) (še-bi 120), (for) the plowman ^a Lugal-šu-nir-ri; 2 bullocks . . . (for) the plowman Ur-nigin-gar, 1 bullock (at) 60 (silà) barley (for) the plowman Ur-^dŠará, 1 young donkey (amar anše) (for) the plowman A-kal-la. Fodder for the bullocks of the plowmen (ša-gal amar engar-ra) (received) from Ê-gal-e-si(!). Seal of I., date.”

^a The reading engar is not certain on account of the fact that the parallel text Pohl 316:3 shows instead of šà-gal amar engar-ra the phrase šà-gal amar-gu₄ apin-na. *Cf.*, however, *sub* O 10.

The plowmen are sometimes specified as sag-engar “first (head-)plowman” (*e.g.* Hussey 16:rev 9, An. Or. VII 276:3) and as engar gu₄-du₃-a (beside the šà-gu₄ gu₄-du₃-a) and also as engar-gu₄-lá (Reisner 17 I:27). The use of the terms lal (=šamādu) “to harness” and du₃ (=patāru) “to unharness” (*cf.* for both expressions Landsberger MSL I p. 237) are difficult to interpret in this context. Other specifications of plowers are: engar níg-dù TCL V 6038 VIII:16 referring probably to dù as part of the plow (*cf.* D 19) and engar-bandà-(ni) “assistant plowman” Schneider An. Or. VII 276:1, Cont. Umma 41:1, 4, 7, *etc.* for which we have engar bàn-da-ba in Reisner 1 I:16 *et passim* (after engar and preceding bandà-gu₄-gur of unknown meaning) and in ITT III 5938:1. Note finally that certain erín-workmen seem to have been exempted from the corvée of plowing: erín nu-uru₄ in Reisner 420:2, 421:2.

G 20 Square; intact; 13 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [5]. Seal: Urdá-a₁₁ (written: UŠ-MU) dub-sar dumu Lugal-ša₆-ga.

“2 guruš-workmen for 25 days having towed (gíd-da) a ship (loaded) with cattle (má gu₄-udu) from Umma to Ur (and then) having towed it from Ur to Ka-saḥar-ra^a and floated^b the ship (down the river back) to Umma. Overseer: Ab-ba-šag₆, seal of U., date.”

^a This name of a town (*cf.* also ITT V 8239:4) means most probably “inlet (of a canal filled with) earth.”

^b Text: ù Umma^{ki}-šè má dirig-ga. For this meaning of dirig cf. Deimel ŠL 123/31 (Cont. Umma 46:4, TCL V 5676 X:12-14, BIN V 272:169, etc.) and Salonen who translates inexactly "segeln" (*Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 19), and "treiben, segeln" in *Nautica Babyl.* p. 88 and 106.

- G 21 Square; damaged; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [7]. Seal: Lugal-é-maḥ-e dub-sar dumu Kù-ga-ni.

"30 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr, threshed barley, ^a (received) from Ne-du₁₁-ga. Seal of L., date."

^a Še giš-ra-a means "barley beaten (*i.e.* threshed: ra) with a stick (giš)" (cf. Deimel ŠL 296/86c and the variant še giš-ra-ra in Deimel 33:rev 3, Nik 97:31) and še-zíz giš-ra-a (Pohl 171:9) "threshed wheat".

Correct Cont. 67:2 še giš-nu-rá-a into še giš-UD(!)-DU-a *i.e.* še giš-è-a on account of Haverf. I 16:2, 60 IV:5, Hussey 97:rev 1, Reisner 164¹⁰:3(!), Speleers 133:rev 5, Schneider An. Or. VII 279:10,⁹⁰ 312:123, Nies 63:19, Fish 673:2, etc. This phrase means "winnowed barley," more exactly: "barley winnowed with a stick (giš)", while another technique of winnowing (cf. in Akkadian *nadû* III, *nabalkutu* III and *na'ālu* III) is termed še al-(lá)-è "barley winnowed with a spade (al)." ⁹¹

- G 22 Note in this context the obscure passages: Jean 136:1-2 še giš-ra giš x-a-lal and Pohl 170:1-2 (guruš doing) giš-ra an-sír-ra. Oblong; intact; 9 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/XII]. Seal: Ur-^dLi₃-[sîn en₅-si Umma^{ki}] (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn).

A-lu₅-lu₅ received small cattle, comptroller: 𒂗-li-bar the gir. Seal of the en₅-si.

- G 23 Square; intact; 5 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [1]. Seal: ^d[]-mu-TÚM dub-[sar] dumu [].

LAL-ni 1/3 ma-na 5 gín síg, Lú-^dEn-líl-lá rug-rug-dam

"its credit-balance: ^a 25 shekel wool (belonging to) Lú-^dEn-líl-lá is to be paid back." ^b

^a LAL-ni, a technical term of the Sumerian administrative language (cf. Deimel ZA 25 p. 337), denotes surplus (which is often specified as rug-rug "to be returned," cf. next remark). This meaning which is apparently opposed to that of *lal* = "to be lacking, wanting" is supported by the passage Fish 129:1-rev 2 LAL-ni 1 gu₄ . . . in-da-gál dub-ta tur-ra "its credit-balance: one ox . . . is existent, it was subtracted (for tur cf.

⁹⁰ Note line 4: še ù-ri-ga with unknown meaning (rig = *maḥāṣu*?).

⁹¹ In Nik 140:rev 5 še giš-ra-a "threshing of barley" is followed by še dé-a lit. "pouring of barley" which refers to the winnowing.

H 2) from the (amount mentioned on the) tablet” while a mathematical proof can be found in Langdon ZA 24 p. 210 (note l. 8–9 LAL-ni x silà še gar-ra “its surplus of x silà barley has been stored”).

^b Rug (= *a-pa-lu šá* HAR-ra in RA 6 p. 132 rev 17) means clearly (against Huber, Hilprecht Anniv. Vol. p. 193 and Deimel ŠL 7/2b, but with Langdon RA 34 p. 78 [with some haphazardly collected references]) “to return” as can be shown by the following four groups of references:

- 1) In legal tablets recording loans rug-rug is used to denote the payment (*cf.* this Coll.: P 5:8, Bab 20:8, and YOS IV 5:10, 26:8, 33:6, 35:7 (tablet), 51:9, Gen. TD 5540:6, 5541:5, BE III 19:9, Pohl 1:5, 17:7, 18:7, 26:10, *etc.*) in the same context where other texts have sum-mu-dam (this Coll.: P 3:7, and Pohl 60:7, Fish 786:rev 2, *etc.*), gi₄-gi₄-da (Pohl 76:8) or in Akk. *na-da-nam iq-bi-šum-ma*⁹² in Pohl 7:8. Thus, the meaning of rug coincides—in certain cases—with that of sum “to give” (or *nadānu*) and of gi₄ “to return”.
- 2) Domestic animals are frequently specified as rug-rug sipa (*e.g.* Chiera 17 I:15, VI:6–7) or rug-rug utul (*e.g.* Chiera 7 VII:16) or rug-rug-engar (*e.g.* Nies 69:5, 20 *et passim*) or rug-rug nu-bānda (*e.g.* Nies 71:6) or rug-rug nam-šabra (BIN V 123:7) or simply rug-rug NN (*e.g.* Haverf. I 80 VII:3). This phrase indicates that these animals are bound to be returned to the shepherd, plowman, overseer, *etc.* on the grounds of a legal situation which remains unknown (they might have been lent, leased, entrusted, *etc.*) The frequent occurrences of the phrase rug-rug im-ma “(animals bound) to be returned, of the elapsed year” suggest that these animals have been detained for a certain period which is corroborated *e.g.* by RTC 265 V:4–5 with gu₄-rug nu-rug libir beside gu₄-rug nu-rug im-ma “ox to be returned (but) not (yet) returned, of old (times) or: of the last year”, or by CT V no. 19024 29 II:18 gu₄-rug-rug nu-rug im-ma ú-gù-dé-a “ox to be returned (but) not returned, perished;”⁹³ *cf.* also Nies 69:3, 18, Haverf. I 370:3, Radau EAH 19:rev 1, *etc.*⁹⁴

⁹² These words are preceded by iti ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅-ta iti giš-āpin-šè and the entire phrase corresponds exactly to iti x-ta iti y-šè rug-rug-dam attested in YOS IV 12:9ff., 52:7ff. 54:7ff., *etc.* and Pohl 76:5ff. (with gi₄-gi₄-dam). Does this refer to a payment in installments?

⁹³ *Cf.* Akk. *ḫalāqu* (said of animals) “to perish”; for ú-gù . . . dé “to be lost (said of tablets)” *cf.* YOS IV 29:7 and Pohl 47:10f.

⁹⁴ Note the two specifications of small cattle bar-gál-(la) and bar-rug-(ga) which

- 3) The laconic phrase LAL-ni-rug-ga (variant: LAL-ni-ta rug-ga in Cont. Umma 51:2, rev 8, *etc.*) means literally "from its surplus to be returned" and should be translated in our texts often by "credit balance". Cf. the mathematical proof furnished by TCL V 5668 I:1-7, furthermore BRM III 178:1-3 gá-dub-ba NÍG.ŠID-AG LA[L]-n[i]-ru[g]-ga "tablet-basket with the statement of accounts (concerning) the credit-balances" and ITT II 3851:2, Hussey 122:2, BIN V 333:2, *etc.*
- 4) Here I offer various references for rug = "to return;" cf. BE III 19:1ff. "x silver from A, B has received as a loan, C mu-4-a₄ gubu-dè á-ni-šè rug-rug-dè C will do service (cf. for gub TT 11) for 4 years to pay (the money) back with his wages," Fish 534 (translated *sub* B 10), Schneider 257:99, a list of hides terminated by the phrase ri-ri-ga sa-rug-ga "(from) dead animals (their) sa (cf. H 4) has (already) been returned."
- G 24 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., AMAR-^dŠin [6/VIII]. Seal: Ur-^dŠin en₅-si Umma^{k1} (dedicated to AMAR-^dŠin).
Lugal-á-zi-da (text: -á-da-zi) received dead (ri-ri-ga) bar-rug-ga-sheep (cf. G 23), seal of the en₅-si.
- G 26 Square; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dŠin [3]. Seal: Lugal-gar-lagar-e dub-sar dumu Da-da.
"45 guruš-workmen (paid) per day for having deepened^a the canal (pa₄) A-da-ga, field (of) Ka-ma-rí, overseer: Lugal-MÚRUB-e, Comptroller: Ur-giš-gigir the šabra-official, seal: Šeš-kal-la (brother of the owner of the seal cf. I 35 and for similar cases C 16), date."
- ^a Pa₄ A-da-ga ba-al-la. The canal Adaga (pa₄ is replaced in RTC 399 VII:5 by pa₅) is often mentioned, cf. this Coll. I 35:2, KK 27:9, and BIN V 272:142, Schneider An. Or. VII 199:2, 231:2, *etc.* Ba-al-la (for this spelling cf. already Deimel ŠL 9/8)⁹⁵ denotes not the digging of a (new) canal but the deepening of an existing one (by dredging) which is a very important procedure to secure the storage of a maximum of water.

We have furthermore to differentiate between má bala and remain obscure, neither Deimel ŠL 74/224 "*geschorenes Lamm*" nor Jacobsen p. 58 "without skin" fit the context. Animals of both kinds are usually listed side by side cf. *e.g.* YOS IV 207 II:38-41, 246 VI:126-7, TCL V 5664:rev 3-4, BIN V 4:76f., Fish 783:1-4. Any exact interpretation depends on the meaning of bar which also appears in similar specifications of animals: bar-an, bar-(ba)-zi-ga, bar-nigin-na, bar-sar (cf. for references Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 45f.) or bar-še (this Coll. H 37:1-2).
⁹⁵ Cf. also BIN V 272:142, BRM III 162:3, YOS IV 223:7, ITT III 5111:2, V 6979:2, Schneider 211:3-4, An. Or. VII 263:8.

má bal, interpreted by Genouillac *Babyloniaca* VIII p. 37 respectively as “*vider un bateau*” and “*opérer un passage*,” the latter is to be corrected in: “to cross the river” (Salonen, *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 47 and note 2 and *Nautica Babyloniaca* p. 105, neglected this difference). Cf. e.g. BIN V 138:1–10 “10 workmen for 3 days for having loaded a ship in the harbor of Umma . . . for 2 days for having made the crossing to Ur (má bal-AG-a) . . . for 5 days for having towed the ship from Ur to Umma”, TCL V 6036 V:21f. “workmen for having loaded a ship in Nippur and for having crossed the river to Ka-íd-da (má bal-AG)” or Fuye RA 25 p. 22:rev 3–5 (má Umma^{ki}-ta Nibru^{ki}-šè bal) for this meaning of bal (AG), while the following passages show the difference between bal and bala. Gen. Babyl. VIII 10:5–6 has e.g. the sequence: má gíd-da “to tow the boat upstream”, má bal-AG “to cross the river” and má ba-al-la “to unload the boat”, and so have Speleers 124:2–5, BIN V 117:1–8 (má si-ga “to load the boat” . . . má bal-AG . . . má gíd-da . . . má ba-al-la), Cont. Umma 48:2-rev.2, Schneider An. Or. I 44:18(!)-20, etc. Note the variants ITT V 8239:5 (to tow the boat to Nippur, Ka-saḥar-ta nigín-na [also má nigín-a in Nik 107:4] to unload it, to tow it to Gír-su), BIN V 272:165–9 (to tow a loaded boat (má-lá-a) from Umma to Nippur, to la-gá (meaning ?), to unload it, to float it back) etc.⁹⁶

Ba-al-la, said of a ship or of a canal or of a well (note Nik. 140:3 túl ba-al-la), means therefore “to empty, to deepen.” For ba-al “to mine (copper)” cf. SAKI p. 70 VI:23.

The verb bala is to be carefully distinguished from bal, said of fields, which corresponds to Akk. *nabalkutu* “to pass over (a field), to leave fallow” which is well attested in the Neo-Babylonian period (cf. the thesis of M. Ehrenkranz, *Beitraege zur Geschichte der Bodenpacht in Neubabylonischer Zeit*, Berlin 1936 p. 11f.), practiced in the Neo-Assyrian as has been shown by D. Opitz in ZA 37 p. 104ff. The pertinent Ur III references are: Reisner 3 I:3, Pohl 80:2, 81:2, CT X no. 15322 35 III:15, etc. Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSin [3]. Seal: Íd-pa-è dub-sar dumu Šeš-kal-la.

LAL-ni 263 1/3 guruš u₄-1-šè, LAL-ni rug-ga á-bal-a-ka, kišib₃ Íd-pa-è, date

⁹⁶ Note the succession of terms in BIN V 242:3–8 še má-a si-ga . . . má-gíd-da má-dirig-ga . . . má-bal-AG . . . še ba-al-la i.e. “to load, tow, float, cross over, unload (a ship).” [ITT III 6294:5 bal-AG seems to be a mistake of the scribe for ba-al-la].

“it(s credit)-balance 263 1/3 dayworks of guruš-workmen (being a credit-) balance (bound) to be returned, from the wages of a year-period(?)^a Seal of I.”

^a This interpretation of the unique phrase á-bal-a-ka is only tentative.

- G 28 Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [9/X]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{k1} (dedicated to Šū-^dSîn).^a

A-al-lí received 10 silà fine beer, 29th day.

^a This tablet shows that AMAR-^dSîn died before the 10th month of his last year and also that Šū-^dSîn was already king at that time of the year. Cf. also O 30 and P 4 in this Coll.

- G 30 Square; intact; 12 lines. P., Ibbī-^dSîn [2/X]. Seal: A-*hu-wa-qar* dub-sar dumu *Watra*. šu-ba-ti.

^dŠUL-gi-*ri-mu* received one dead (ba-ug₅) pasture-ewe from Ur-kù-nun-na; comptroller: A-*hu-wa-qar* the sár-ra-ab-dù and Du₁₁-ga the šatam-official. Rim: 1 udu.

- G₁₄ 34 Large (73/131mm); damaged; ± 117 lines. U.(?), Ibbī-^dSîn [2/II].

Transcription, restored by means of the parallel texts: Chiera 16 (nearly an exact duplicate, same month and year), Chiera 15 (parallel, same year, 12th month), Chiera 14 (contains only the columns I, II), and Schneider An. Or. VII 296.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|------------------------------------|
| I | [30] Šà-ba-at | II | 30 Na-an-[na-mu] |
| | [3]0 Nin-izkim-zi | | 30 Gemé-[^d En-ki] |
| | [dumu] <i>Eš₄-tár-um-mi</i> | | 30 Nin-[ge-na SI] |
| | 30 Gemé- ^d Ma-mi maḥ ^a | | 30 Sag-nin-[kalam (?) šu-i] |
| | Nin-ur-sukkal | | 30 Ama-kal-[la gu ₄] |
| | Nin-kù-ga-ni IB | | 30 Ama-kal-[la BA] |
| | 30 Nin- <i>hé-gál àra</i> | | Šir-š[ir] |
| | Gemé- ^d Šará BI | | Ê-t[a-mu-zu] |
| | A-gub-ba BI | | 30 Šu-dùg |
| | [3]0 Nin-ezen ŠÛ | | 20 E[n-zi] |
| | 30 Ama-kal-la ŠE | | 30 Bar-r[a-e ₁₁ -e] |
| | 30 Gemé- ^d A-dùg nu-giri ₁₂ | | 20 [] Gemé-[a-tu ₅ -a] |
| | 30 Nin-me-lám Innina | | 30 Nin-[tùr-ga] |
| | 20 [] Nin-zur ₇ -e | | Nin-[da-da] |
| | 30 Nin-kal-la ní-ga | | 30 Nin-[izkim-gi GU] |
| | 30 Nin-izkim-gi(!) | | 30 Nin- ^d [Ašnan-zi MU] |
| | dumu <i>U-bar-tum</i> | | 20 [] Nin-[me-lám ÛR] |
| | 30 Nin-gál-sag | | Ama-kal[am-ma] |
| | Gemé- ^d Šul-pa-è | | A-ba-z[u] |

30 Nin-i-ti
30 Gemé-^dNin-ur₄-ra AR

30 Nin-ab-ba-[na gu₄]
Nin-lugal-giš-gigir
Nin-d[ub-sar]
30 Nin-^d[Nin-ur₄-ra TAG]
20 [] Nin-ka-ge-na [gir₅]

III libir-a₄
2/3 Ka-a-zum(?)
2/3 Gemé-TAR-sukkal
[30] Nin-nam-maḥ-[zu GAR]
[20] []-Na-na-[a]
Nin-zag-gi-si MA
Gemé-^d[Utu]
Nin-é-ga[l-e-si]
2/3 Gemé-[šu-zu-gá-ra]
Nin-[má-gur₃-ri ŠE]
2/3 [Ama-kal-la GI]
Gemé-^dDumu-zi-da ŠE]
Nin-nam-[maḥ-zu HA]
2/3 A-*ha*-[ti HA]
Al-la-[ša]-ru-u[m]
2/3 Gemé-kisal-luḥ
Nin-me-lám ŠÛ
Gemé-du₆-kù-g[a]
Dingir-šag_x
Nin-lu-ša₆-š[a₆]
Ša-at-*Ir*-[ra]
Nin-á-mi-ni ŠÛ
Nin-ezen g[u₄]
2/3 Gemé-^dNin-ur₄-ra

IV Nin-KUD-na
2/3 SAL-a₄
30 Gemé-^dŠará ì-du₃
[] *U-bar-tum*
[] La-ni-bu
Maš-tur
^dInnina IB(?)
Ama-MÚRUB-e
2/3 Ša-*lim-ni-rum*
Gemé-^dSîn
Nin-má-gur₃-ri Innina
2/3 Nin-tur-tur
Nin-ḥé-gál ZA
[^dKA]-da-ga/bi
[Gemé-^dS]în GU
Nin-[g]e-na
Ama-ge-na
Nin-a-ni-ša₆
Ba-a-du-du
4 kùr []-tur-tur
[] 3[0]-ta
[] 2/[3]-ta
[še] si-ga a-r[á] 11-kam
[iti si]g₄-giš-ì-šub-gar
[m]u ús-sa ^dI-
[b]i-^dSîn lugal

The parallel text Schneider An. Or. VII 296:62 characterizes the females of this list as lukur^b ^dŠará *i.e.* as priestesses belonging to the personnel of a temple, while Chiera 16 writes in line I:5 and II:21 dam instead of nin; the latter is more likely to be the better reading. Note that lines IV:20f. are missing in the parallel texts and that the text Chiera 16 adds some more names after III:1 (La-ba-an-sum), IV:1 (Nam-šeš, Nin-^dLamma ZU, *U-ba[r-tum]*) and IV:19 (end of the list) (Ama-kal-la, Nin-lugal-má-gur₃-ri). Minor variants have not been noted.

^a As to the professions indicated in this list we have on the one hand well-known terms, such as: miller, gardener, courier, barber, baker (muḫalḫim), janitor, maḫ,⁹⁷ and on the other hand a series of new terms which (with few exceptions) do not recur outside of this group of texts: IB, BI (or: kás?), ŠÛ (so according to Chiera, the sign looks more like si+gunû [note II:3 si alone]), še, Innina, níḡ-ga/bi, gu₄, ba, úr, tag/šum, ma, gi and gu; the three readings “gar”, “ḫa” and “za” are very likely to go back to the same sign. Outside of this group recur only gu (in ITT IV 7371:2 lú-gu-me, Schneider An. Or. I 292:45, Haverf. II 99:8) and za (in Schneider An. Or. I 302:26). The profession tag/šum is mentioned in Holma-Salonen 30: rev 8 and should be read tag (in spite of the passage quoted in note 76) according to Reisner 164³:2 and ITT IV 7857, and translated with “butcher”. I have no interpretation to offer for the other names of profession.

^b As to lukur (cf. Landsberger ZA 30 p. 67, Meissner BAWB II p. 49, S. Smith JRAS 1926 p. 439) I should like to point here to some pertinent references, such as lukur lugal in Nik 484:2 and the seal Scheil RT 37 p. 130f. which is dedicated to the king ŠULgi and to a lady characterized as lukur kaskal-lá-ka-ni “the lukur of his journey.”^{97a} Note also two seals on tablets of the Isin-period (UM VIII₁ 1 and 7) where the same person is mentioned once as lukur ^dNin-urta and once as gemé-é-gal.

H 1 Oblong; intact; 21 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [40].

List of 13 persons each offering one goat; they are specified as shepherds (1.1–14). The en₅-si, the ka-gur₇ (inspector of the warehouse) and a named person offer three more goats (1.15–18 with summary). The goats are máš má-gur₈-ra díb-ba “received as goat(-offering for) the má-gur₈-ship;”^a comp-troller Gir₅.

^a This phrase recurs in Schneider 350:7, An. Or. I 169:20 and An. Or. VII 264:34ff. The gur₈-ship is a special type of ship frequently used for the journey of images (but cf. TCL V

⁹⁷ The lú-maḫ recurs in this Coll. F 12:6 (lú kin-gi₄-a lú-maḫ) and in O 3:1 (lú-maḫ ^dNin-ḫur-sag. Note especially ukuš SAL maḫ Reisner 152 II:7–8 (for maḫḫû and maḫḫitu cf. Thureau-Dangin *Rit. acc.* p. 96 note 2).

^{97a} It should be mentioned in this context that the Ist tablet of the series H.-h. contains the equation dam-kaskal (also: dam-[]-guruš-kaskal) = še²-i-tum (“concubine”) (cf. Landsberger in AfO X p. 149 note 43). Note furthermore—without any implications—the reference to ^dInnina šà kaskal-lá in Boson 330:1f.

5680 V:15 má-gur₃ en₃-si-ka). Note that small copies of this boat (*cf.* Lau 244:16) made of silver (Hussey 5 I:1) or bronze (Delaporte 5:1-3, TCL V 6055 IV:7) have been offered as votive-gifts showing that this ship was the object of religious worship (*cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 62). This is also borne out by the fact that má-gur₃ is a frequent element in theophoric personal names.

Salonen, *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 12ff. and 58ff. defines it as "*hochsteviges Schiff*" and the meaning "deep" of gur₃ (as shown *sub* Noor. I) proves that this boat was a deep-going, round-bottomed vessel. It was sometimes provided with sails, *cf.* An. Or. VII 261:32f. "20 mana wool for a túg-maḥ má-gur₃ ^dŠará."

H 2 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. P.(?), Šū-^dSîn [6]. ì-díb.

Large amounts of cattle received by Ur-Kù-nun-na. Lines 7-8: ga-ga-ra-a In-ta-è-a-ta tur-ri-dam "to be subtracted ^a from the account(?) ^b of I."

^a Tur has this meaning *e.g.* in Bedale 28:1-3 "x royal kùr barley from the tablet (dub) of Lú-du₁₀-ga (which) La-ni-mu has not subtracted (La-ni-mu ba-ra-tur) are to be subtracted from the tablet of U. (dub U-ta tur-ri-dam)," in Fish 129 (quoted *sub* G 23), Cont. Umma 8:5 and this Coll. C 1.

^b Ga-ga-ra-(a) is a rare *terminus technicus* of Sumerian book-keeping which can be connected (as a phonetic spelling for ga(r)-ga-ra) with the sag-gar-ga-ra discussed *sub* E 34. The latter means "head, principal, sum of the (single) accounts," and the resulting meaning "established account" of ga-ga-ra fits well in the following passages: label BRM 169:1-6 "tablet-basket containing the ga₄-ga₄-ra of the inspection of the erín-workmen, of the personnel of the plow-oxen. . . (IGI.GAR-AG erín-na gír-sè-ga gu₄-apin-na)," label ITT V 6984 "tablet-basket containing (tablets concerning) the control of hired men (IGI.GAR-AG díb-ba), gala-priest (and) of the dam-kàra ga₄-ga₄-ra . . . trader(s) and of the é-TÚM dam-kara ga₄-ga₄-ra incoming items (*cf.* *sub* L 1) of/from . . . trader(s)"; label Reisner 164⁴ "tablet-baskets containing the kap-zum-tablets (*cf.* I 6) and the kuš-du₁₀-gan-assets⁹⁸ of the accounts (ga-ga-ra)

⁹⁸ This term belongs to a group of words (Sumerian as well as Akkadian) which denote, on the one hand, a (leather-) bag or purse and, on the other hand, an amount of money handed over to somebody for business purposes. Apart of du₁₀-gan and the corresponding Akk. word *tukkannu*, we have *kīsu*, *naruqqu* and *hīndu* (from "Capadocian," Old- and Neo-Babyl. legal texts) in the same or in kindred meanings.

of the nin-dingir-ra-priestesses,"⁹⁹ Haverf. I 35 IV:1, Langdon 43:17-18 (list of cattle terminated by zi-ga ga-ga-ra-a^dEn-líl-lá iti-x-ta iti-y-šè), *etc.*

H 3 Square; damaged; 13 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/IV]. zi-ga.

Two expenditures of small cattle for the é-uzù-ga "bird-house" (1.1-2) and the é-a[nš]e(?) ka a gub-ba x ne (1.4-7).^a

Two maškim-officials: A-a-kal-la (1.3) and Lú-dingir-ra (1.8).

^a This phrase is unintelligible, *cf.* the copy on plate XV.

H 4 Oblong; intact; 13 lines. P., ŠULgi [42/XIII].

9 gú 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ ma-na sa gu₄-udu ba-ug₆, na₄ 1 gú 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na-ta, ki sipa utul ab, ù lú-didli-e-ne-ta, é-kišib₃-ba-šè, ba-an-tur₅, iti maš-dù-kú-ta, iti dirig-ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₆-šè, iti 13-kam, date

"9 talent 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ mana sa^a from dead large and small cattle —(weighed with the) stone of 1 talent 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana^b—have been brought into the storehouse by shepherds, cowboys, ab^c and single workmen (*cf.* A 1) (in the period) from the first to the intercalary month (*i.e.* during) 13 months."

^a The word sa is rather difficult to interpret. In texts of the type of the present tablet it denotes a part of the dead animal which remained after the flaying of the hide, *cf.* in this Coll. I 15 and especially Cont. Umma 24:1-3 "one hide of an ox 3 years (old), one tail of an ox (kun gu₄) (and) one sa of an ox (1 sa-gu₄-kam)" which enumerates: hide, tail and sa, while Jean 8:1-3 distinguishes: hide, sa and lú+ug₆(!) = adda "carcass". *Cf.* furthermore Lutz I 30:1-3 (kuš, sa, kun), 40:2-4 (*ditto*), Schneider 243:1-3 (*ditto*), 366:2-4, BIN V 107:3 (context obscure, *cf.* the parallels in BRM III 49 and 51!), Reisner 126 VII:3, Schneider An. Or. VII 366:2-4. It has also to be noted that the weight of the sa (as indicated in this Coll. I 15, Jean 8) was rather light, about 2 shekel. Sa, of course, means tendon (Deimel ŠL 104/18) but it is difficult to assume that the shepherd who had to produce the sa of the fallen animals together with the hides (*cf.* our tablet, ITT V 6964:1f., Schneider 257:99) was able to conserve this perishable part. Perhaps sa denoted some part of the skeleton (a singly occurring joint?) which not even the dogs could eat (this can be seen from An. Or. VII 127:1-3 "7 mana sa, SAL (meaning?), claws (dubbin)

⁹⁹ For this "priestess" *cf. e.g.* YOS IV 239:3, Gen. TD 5560:3, Nies 91:335, Legrain 180:5, and Deimel ŠL 556/13.

from various sheep of the fold which had been eaten by the dogs (ur-ri k[ú]-a [].”¹⁰⁰

^b Na₄ is here the stone used for weighing purposes, cf. na₄ ki-lá-a “weighing stone” in Nies 1:45, Reisner 126 VII:12, the phrase na₄-maḥ-ta ba-lá “weighed with the big stone” in RTC 263:1-2, Haverf. I 3 I:18-20, III:3-5, Nies 42 I:8-13, III:41-47. A series of weighing-stones is listed in Pinches Berens 89 IV:1-3 (1 gú-na, 10 ma-na, 10 gín), Nies 1:44 (na₄ 1 gú-na) and Nies 42 I:6 (na₄ gú-na). The weight of our stone (61 1/3 mana) is exceptional.

^c Ab (cf. above note 6) is usually interpreted as “tugboat-man”, note however Fish 129:4, YOS IV 253:7 (sipa utul é ab), 318:2 (ab-ra) which (although partly unintelligible) seem to indicate that ab denoted some type of shepherd or cattle-breeder.

- H 5 Oblong; damaged; 8 lines. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [3]. šu-ba-ti.
 “78 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr, barley from the field (of) Ḫa-zi, as mu-TÚM-offering gân-ḪAR(!)-ta, ^a Ku-lu₅-lu₅ has received, date.”
^a Gân-ḪAR (recurring in CT I 8 II:14 *et passim*) denotes a type of field, perhaps a mortgaged field (ḪAR = ur₅ “interests”).
- H 6 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/IV]. ì-dfb.
 Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am received lú-URU-um-sheep (cf. A 2) and Subarian goats (cf. A 2) from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 6.
- H 7 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/V]. ì-dfb.
 Ab-ba-ša₆-ga received one lamb (of Ur-nigin) as mu-TÚM. Rim: 1.
- H 8 Square; damaged; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/XI]. zi-ga.
 Expenditure of animals ^a as šu-gíd-duty for the é-muḫaldim on account of the ukuš-officials (mu-. -šè); maškim: Urda-a₁₁.
^a The first line is so damaged that one hesitates between the two possible readings: ùz-síg “wool goat” (Schneider Orientalia 22 p. 29) (or: ùz-⟨a⟩-síg “goat of wool-goat-descent” ?) and ùz si (meaning ?) as in Fish no. 136:1.
- H 9 Oblong; intact; 16 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [1/X]. šu-ba-ti.

¹⁰⁰ ITT V 6912:2, 4 mentions beside kuš “hide” and sa another part of a dead animal: šudul. It cannot denote the yoke (Deimel ŠL 549/1) in this context but refers perhaps to the tendon of the neck (sa-gú = *labiānu*) touched by the yoke (cf. Cod. Hamm. § 246); cf. also ITT III 5632:3 (šudul beside kuš udu) and Reisner 54:2 (14 kuš gu, al šudul meaning ?).

- Ur-nigìn-gar received various dead (ba-ug₆) cattle from A-*ḫu-ni*; line 1: amar peš ga gùn-a.
- H 10 Square; intact; 13 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [1/V]. šu-ba-ti.
Same content and persons as on H 9.
- H 11 Square; intact; 10 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/X]. ì-dīb.
In-ta-è-a received small cattle from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 3.
- H 12 Square; intact; 7 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [9/VI]. šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-[r₁]-mu received one dead lamb (ba-ug₆) from ^dŠUL-gi-a-a-mu.
- H 13 Oblong; damaged; 15 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/III]. ba-zi.
Expenditures (effectuated) by A-*ḫu-We-er*: "1 young she-goat (fed with) fine barley u₄-ná-a-k[a] é-gal t[u(r₅)]"^a and various small cattle as šu-gíd-duty on behalf of the ukuš-officials for the é-muḫaldim. Comptroller (for the first item): A-*ḫu-We-er*, maškim, (for the other): Urda-a₁₁. Rim: 6 udu.
^a For the u₄-ná-a-ka "day of staying in bed (of the moon)" cf. Deimel ŠL 381/4a, 431/40 and Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 41. This meaning of ná recurs in the name of the chapel é-ná-a Schneider 50:10 (cf. in Akkadian: *bît irši*), while ná means elsewhere "to live, reside" (cf. Gen. TD 5481:5, rev 2, and Deimel ŠL 431/43) and "to cover (said of animals)" (cf. German: "*belegen*"): udu-silá-ná-a "sheep big with lamb", ùz-máš-ná-a, áb-amar-ná-a (BE III 79:2, beside áb-amar-dù-a "cow which has calved"). For ná "to lay out (bricks to dry)" cf. *sub* P 6, for ná "to load (a donkey)" e.g. Nik. 120:7, 138:4, 157:2.
The day of the disappearance of the moon was accompanied by the sacrifice of small cattle and other cultic material termed níg-dīb u₄-ná-a (cf. Schneider *Orient.* 18 p. 67). Note, however, the passages CT XXXII 25:1-3 and Schneider 39:1-3 recording expenditures of silver-rings (ḫar¹⁰¹) u₄-ba ná-a (correct perhaps Schneider 39:1 ma-na into gín).
- H 14 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/XII]. ba-zi.
"1 lamb (for) An^a, mu-TÚM-offering of Lugal-an-dùl, maškim: Ba-ba-an-še-en; 26th day, expenditure (made) by Ab-ba-ša₆-ga, date." Rim: 1.

¹⁰¹ Small silver rings (ḫar, note ḫa-ar in the Akkad-text Scheil RA 18 p. 98:rev 1-10) are frequently mentioned, they are weighing 10 (Gen. TD 5549:4, Trouv. 83:1, 84:1, Scheil RA 17 p. 209 2:1), 9 (Delaporte 14:1, Gen. Trouv. 84:1), 8 (Gen. Trouv. 83:4, Fish 546:3, Jean 65:1) or 7 shekel (Schneider 38:1, Gen. Trouv. 83:rev 2). Large amounts of small golden rings (ḫar-guškiN) weighing only 1/3 shekel each are mentioned in Boson 352:1ff. They have probably been used for the decoration of garments belonging to images as later texts (Neo-Babyl. period) suggest.

^a The god An is only rarely mentioned in these texts (*cf.* this Coll. Bab. 18:12 and Schneider *Göttern.* no. 2). Note Schneider Orient. 18, 3:15–16 dingir and ^dInnina in the sense of Akk. *ilu* and *ištaru* “personal god” and “tutelary goddess”.

H 16 Square; intact; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/III].

Sheep as mu-TŪM-offerings from Ur-AMA-na, the en₅-si of Ka-zal-lu^{ki} and the ab (*cf.* H 4) ^dEn-líl-lá. Rim: u₄ 18-kam.

H 17 Small (27/28mm); damaged; 8 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [9/VI].

15 guruš huN-gá, ú-numun-na 10 sar-ta, ugula Lugal-MŪRUB-e, date.

H 19 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [6]. Seal: Šeš-a-ni dub-sar dumu Da-da.

“16 guruš-workmen (paid) per day having carried gi-zi-reed from En-du₅-DU to the (sheep)-fold of Umma, 4 guruš-workmen (paid) per day having carried gi-zi-reed from AN-ZA-QAR íd Gír-su^{ki} to the (sheep)-fold of Umma; overseer: Lugal-iti-da, seal of Š., date.” Parallel to B 8.

H 20 Square [lengthwise inscribed]; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [6]. Seal: Ur-^dLi₃-sîn en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn).

“285 female workers (gemé) (paid) per day, from Ur-^dNin-tu, having constructed the house of ^dAMAR-^dSîn^a, seal of the en₅-si, date.”

^a É ^dAMAR-^dSîn-ka dù-a. Dù is the technical expression for the construction of a building (*cf.* below), of a metal-object (YOS IV 267:36; šu-nir-symbol in Schneider 144:10, perhaps “to cast” on account of im-dù-AG-a = *patāqu* Meissner BAWb II p. 58 ?), or of a ship (H 23:2). *Cf.* for the building of a house the group of texts YOS IV 177, 178, 179, 273, Fish no. 555, all referring to the building (dù-a) of the temple of ^dŠarā by architects (DĪM, read: šitim, *cf.* below) stationed at the é-šitim. Note also YOS IV 230:11 (dù of a AN-ZA-QAR), Jacobsen 31:2 (dù of a é-muḥaldim), BIN V 244:3 (dù of a é-erin(!)-dúr-ŠŪ [*cf.* B 7]). The text Lau 254: VI:12–13 uses instead of dù the verb dé which also means “to cast, mould” corresponding to the term im-dù-a quoted above, and to im-du₅-a “wall in *pisé*-work” (*cf.* Jacobsen p. 23 note).¹⁰²

This verb dīm “to fabricate” is used in connection with bundles of reed (Schneider 346:4), with baskets (ITT III 5552:5, Pohl 171:rev 11), with chairs (ITT V 8218:5–6), with

¹⁰² I fail to understand BIN V 233:9 “workmen having built (dù-a) SUḫ.BIL.”

an image (Hussey 3 X:20) and even with bricks (YOS IV 57:5). The é-DÍM was the workshop (*e.g.* YOS IV 179:2 guruš . . . é-DÍM gub-ba) while níg-dím-ma in Reisner 126 VIII:3, 6 and níg-dím-dím-ma in Legrain RA 30 p. 117f. 12:rev 7 mean "manufactured objects."

- H 21 Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSin [7]. Seal: Lugal-é-maḥ-e dub-sar dumu Lugal-kù-ga-ni.

348 guruš, u₄-l-šè, mar-da-ri-a, ugula Lugal-MÚRUB-e kišib₃ Lugal-é-maḥ-e, date

"348 guruš-workmen (paid) per day, bound(?) to (work with) the spade, ^a overseer: L., seal of L."

^a The term mar-da-ri-a recurs only in BIN V 230:1-7 "x guruš mar-da-ri-a . . . ki-su₇ Gú-dè-na (phonetic spelling for Gú-edin-na as in Nik 347:rev 2) gub-ba" and I am inclined to compare it (if it is not = mašdaria) with the terms sipa-da-rí (Reisner 151 I:23) and gu₄-da-ri-a (*e.g.* ITT 865:5, IV 7368:2, 83, Haverf. III 306:2 (lú ḥuN-gá), BIN V 271:5-6 (lú ḥuN-gá) *etc.*) These expressions seem to correspond to the Akkadian terms *dûru* (Ungnad VAB VI 35:18, 39:11, 16) and *kašmānu* (Ebeling *Neubabyl. Briefe* p. 99 note) denoting types of workmen bound to do constantly the same work. Gu₄-da-ri-a and sipa-da-rí (da-ri-a for da-rí as máš-da-ri-a for máš-da-rí) mean therefore "who is bound to tend cattle, or: to be shepherd constantly" and mar-da-ri-a "who is bound to work always with the spade" (*cf.* giš mar-im "spade" in Fuye RA 16 p. 19 IX:37 and mar-gíd-da "long spade" in Buffalo 2:rev 20.)^{102a}

- H 22 Oblong; intact; 11 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSin [6]. Seal: Ur-dun dub-sar dumu Da-da.

LAL-ni 1 dūr mu 3, 6 ùz-máš-ḥi-a, LAL-ni-a₄, dirig 1 udu bar-gál, 1 ma-na síg-gi dirig-ga-a₄; dirig-LAL-ni mu-TÚM, ^dŠará Ki-an^{ki}, kišib₃ Ur-dun, date

"As his (credit-) balance there are: 1 donkey, 3 years (old), 6 assorted goats (male and female) in surplus; as his debit-(balance) ^a there are lacking one bar-gál-sheep (*cf.* G 23), one mana wool; mu-TÚM-offering for the ^dŠará of Kian, seal of U."

^a *Cf.* the parallel text Nik 382. Corresponding to the meaning

^{102a} The syllabary-entry gu₄-da-ri-a = *gim-ri* (Chiera OIP 11 1 II:1 and Jean RA 28 p. 147f.) as well as gu₄-ud-da-ru = *gim-ri* discussed by Dossin RA 30 p. 101 ("boeuf de trait") does not fit this interpretation. Note, however, gu₄-da-ri-a, máš-nita da-ri-a and udu-nita da-ri-a in the Elam-texts (Ur III-period) DP X p. 21, 3:1, p. 52, 62:1 and p. 59, 79:1 for the meaning "regular, perpetual offering of an animal."

of LAL (discussed G 23) dirig means here “debit-balance” (and “to be lacking”) instead of “to exceed, to be in surplus.”

Note that the formula dirig-LAL-ni parallels German “*Soll und Haben*” with the meaning “balancing of accounts”, cf. e.g. the label BRM III 163:1–8 “tablet-basket containing (tablets concerning) royal expenditures, stocks (sag-gar-ga-ra) of barley, cattle, oil, silver, copper and dirig-LAL-ni kù-gá-ra” and TCL V 6051 IV:2 (“catchline”) dirig-LAL-ni kù-gá-ra (gá-ra to be connected with ga-ga-ra discussed *sub* H 2).

Cf. finally Pinches Amherst 50 V:1 dirig-LAL-ni kú-a and Reisner 131 III:9 dirig-LAL-ni íb-kú (“the debit has eaten = consumed the credit”).

H 23 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [5/XI]. Seal: A-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-nigín-[gar].

80 ú.ZI:ZI.ŠÛ má níg-gi ba-ra-a-dù, ki Ur-^dŠará-ta, kišib₃
A-kal-la, date

“80 (bundles of) ZI:ZI.ŠÛ-reed (for a) ship . . . ,^b (received) from U., seal of A.”

^a This kind of reed (cf. Deimel ŠL 66B/14 and note the personal name Ur-ú.ZI:ZI.ŠÛ in Lutz I 27:5) is used for the wrapping of šakan-containers (cf. this Coll. 8*) and to make ropes: Gen. Babyl. VIII 34:1f., TCL V 5673 III:15–16, ITT III 6351:5 (correct probably ú-ninni₅ into our sign and accordingly Deimel ŠL 122/57 and 377/45g); also BE III 101:1 *et pass.*, BIN V 272:185, TCL V 5673 III:16, 6036 III: last line, *etc.* The words: ZI:ZI.nigín (Deimel ŠL 66 C/16 and this Coll. KK 27) and ZI:ZI.a probably denote similar plants.¹⁰³

^b Níg-gi is the crux of this tablet; I propose to translate “reed-material” (for níg-díb-gi); du₃ stands perhaps for du₃ “to caulk (a ship)” as discussed by Salonen, *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 152 (cf. Reisner 303:1–4 esir(!)-é-a . . má-du₃-a, ITT II 3488:9 as well as ITT II 795:rev 1, bitumen to caulk the pedestal of the statue of Šū-Sîn).

¹⁰³ The word a-ZI:ZI-a denotes another kind of ZI:ZI reed (Deimel ŠL 66A/6) cf. Speleers 86:rev IV:6 ITT V 6970:4 and Haverf. I 24 IV:7, but in RTC 402:rev 15 obviously a locality. In Schneider An. Or. VII 233:3 a linen-object is termed gada-ZI:ZI-ku₅-d[a] corresponding to the gada-ZI:ZI-a-ku₅ mentioned on the Gudea-statue L III:5 (cf. Deimel ŠL 66A/5). For a verb zi:zi reference should be made to Reisner 275:5 (“one . . . -man for 40 days having carried grass from the water [ú a-è-a íl-la] and to zi:zi-[a?]”) and to YOS IV 216:5 (“68 leather bags, tribute . . (gú-na udu(?)-sar) ruined (ba-ḫul) on the trip to Bād-AN (and) on the return-trip from Bād-AN, but have not been zi:zi [ba-ra-zi:zi]”).

- H 24 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., ŠULgi [46/IV]. Seal: Urda-a₁₁ dub-sar [dum]u Ur-nigìn-gar sa[har].

Šeš-kal-la-ra, ù-na-a-du₁₁, 4 sa gi, ^dŠarā-ba-zi-gi-ra, hé-na-ab-sum-mu, date

“Speak to Šeš-kal-la: may they give 4 bundles of reed to ^dŠarā-ba-zi-gi!”

Letter-order, cf. H 35, I 43.

- H 25 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [3/II]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dSîn).

This tablet continues the items of E 28 for the 26th, 27th and 28th day. Same persons.

- H 26 Square; damaged; 7 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [45]. Seal: Lú-dingir-ra dub-sar dumu Á-an-du[rū].

8447 gemé u₄-l-šè, á zì-àr-a á, u₄-du₈-a-bi 313, ki Da-da-ga-ta, kišib₃ Lú-dingir-ra, date

“8447^a dayworks of slave-girls, wages for grinding flour,^b (calculated at) a daily work^c of 313 (workmen); by Da-da-ga, seal of L.”

^a The amount is not quite exactly calculated: 313 x 27 = 8451. The length of the month is here, and in the parallel-text Wengler 41 (=Deimel in *Orientalia* 2 p. 63), assumed to be 27 days, while other texts (*e.g.* YOS IV 172–175, 180, *etc.*) do wage-calculations with a month of 30 days. This difference could perhaps be interpreted as caused by the custom to grant the worker three free days per month (*cf.* for the Old-Babyl. references my discussion in WZKM *Beiheft* no. 2 p. 97ff.)

^b The formula á-zì-àr-a is very difficult, especially with regard to the wording á-zì-nu-àr-a in BIN V 119:53. My proposed translation fits only in texts which parallel the present tablet.

^c Á u₄-du₈-a (in this Coll.: D 5:9 only á u₄-da) “daily (amount of) work” recurs in TCL V 5668 II:3–4 (x gemé u₄-l-šè á-gemé-u₄-du₈-a) and in BIN V 344:1–3 (x guruš u₄-l-šè á-u₄-du₈-a). For á-u₄-da *cf.* D 5, yet the consistent spelling with du₈ remains still to be explained.

- H 27 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [6]. Seal: Lugal-[gar-lagar-e] dub-sar dumu [].

“828 female workers (paid) per day for having braided onions^a in the field Muš-bi-an-na;^b overseer: Šeš-šag₆, seal of L., date.”

^a Sum sa-lá-a; *cf.* the parallel text BRM III 112:1f. and *sub* B 5 and E 19 for sa-lá-a.

^b Chiera 28 II:8 mentions a field with a similar name: Muš-bi-edin-na.

H 28 Square; intact; 6 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/IX]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-e₁₁-e saḫar.

One dead (ba-ug₆) sheep from Kù-ga-ni, seal of L.

H 29 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [5/IX]. Seal: A-kal-la dumu Lú-bulùg-gá lú-[].

"1 hide of a 4 year (old) ox, 1 hide of a two year (old) ox (received) from Lú-kal-la, seal of A-a-kal-la, date."

H 30 Square; damaged; 8 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [1]. Seal: Ur-mes dumu Ur-gar lú bappir. Copy: Pl. II.

1 Nin-^dLamma, [s]á-du₁₁ en₅-si, k[i U]r-^dNin-tu-ta, U[r-mes] lú bappir, ì-dí_b, iti ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅-ta, iti dirig-šè, date

"one N. (being) a sá-du₁₁-offering of the en₅-si,^a Ur-mes the brewer has hired from Ur-^dNin-tu, from the first to the intercalary month."

^a Note the parallel texts: Boson 41:1-4 "one G., a slave-girl, the sá-du₁₁-offering for ^dGu-la (sá-du₁₁ ^dGu-la-šè), L. has hired (ì-dí_b)," YOS IV 201:1-4 "one N., a slave girl, the sá-du₁₁-offering for ^dGu-la, from the first to the twelfth month" and BIN V 45:1f. "6 working days of slave-girls, (gemé u₄-1-šè) the sá-du₁₁ of A.". They show that the wages paid for these female workers belonged to the temple and that these slaves have been dedicated to the deity for the purpose of being hired out for the benefit of the sanctuary.

Cf. in this context AO 3535:1ff. (Thureau-Dangin RA 5 p. 98) and ITT IV 7727:4 for slaves given to the temple as maš-da-ri-a (cf. C 16). The hire of this type of votive-slaves is not recorded in our texts. For the hire of a-rù-a-slaves cf. G 7.

H 31 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/VI]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-e₁₁-e.

"2 dead (ri-ri-ga-a₄) ewes from Šu-Eš₄-tár, Seal of L."

H 33 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [6]. Seal: Inim-^dŠará dub-sar dumu Da-da-ga. Copy: Pl. III.

tu-ra Nin-^dLamma, iti ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅-ta, iti ^dDumu-zi-šè, tu-ra AMA.TU, iti ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅-ta, iti ezen-^dŠUL-gi-šè; ugula Hu-wa-wa, kišib₃ Gu-du-du, date

"sick:^a Nin-^dLamma from the first to the 12th month, sick: Emedu^b from the first to the 10th month; overseer: Hu-wa-wa. Seal of Gu-du-du (cf. C 16)".

^a This tablet reports the illness of two slave-girls, cf. for similar

texts: YOS IV 153, 154, 159, 194, Schneider An. Or. VII 212, Nik. 170, 171 and especially Jean 98 (exact parallel). Note also YOS IV 156:1-2 and 157:1-2 with the phrase NN u₄ x tu-ra, YOS IV 167:1-2 with NN tu-ra iti-x-šè or Schneider 349:5 (1 guruš tu-ra u₄-x-šè). For workmen recorded as tu-ra "sick" in lists cf. Schneider 324:196, BIN V 234:9, An. Or. I 43:3, 7, *et p.*, 85:34, 138, ITT IV 7371:8, Reisner 74:5, 232:6, rev 2, TCL V 5674 III:24, Haverf. III 245 I:3, 6 (guruš, guruš-1/2, tu-ra), *etc.*

^b AMA.TU is here probably a personal name meaning "slave born in the house" (*cf.* Akk. *wilid bîtim e.g.* in VS XVI 134:18, or *ilitti bîti*). Against the syllabary-reading emedu (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 237/13 and 62b) note dam ama-tu-da-ke₄ in Pohl 253:9f., Chiera 6 XV:2 ama-tu-da-a-ni, *etc.* Some references suggest that this term denoted also a special type of female temple-slaves, *cf. e.g.* ITT I no. 1336 (Akkad-period) NN emedu é-babbâr, ITT II 3975:seal emedu ^dNanše, and the seal Toscanne RA 7 p. 61 (Akkad period) É-ki(!) emedu^{103 a} [^d]Lugal-uru+KAR^{ki} (Deimel Pantheon no. 1931).

- H 34 Oblong; intact; 8 lines. U., ŠULgi [38/VI]. Seal: Šeš-kal-[la] dumu Lú-[] šu-ba-ti.

Šeš-kal-la received 3840 bundles of reed in packages at 13 bundles each (gu-kilib-ba 13 sa) from Lugal-ti-da.

- H 35 Square; intact; 9 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [5/XII]. Seal: Urda-a₁₁ dub-sar dumu Ur-ni[g]in-[gar].

Šes-kal-la, ú-na-a-du₁₁, 1 gi sa, gi(!)-kùr-šè, ^dŠará-ba-zi-gi; h_é-na-sum-mu, date

"Speak to Šeš-kal-la: may they give to ^dŠará-ba-zi-gi one reed-mat (*cf.* E 7) for (the fabrication of) a kùr-basket (*cf.* A 1)!"

Letter-order, *cf.* H 24, I 43.

- H 36 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [1/VII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to []).

Same type as E 28 and H 25, recording items of barley-flour (20th and 21st day), Lú-dingir-ra.

- H 37 Oblong; damaged; 13 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [9/X]. Seal: [] dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn. ba-zi.

"1 barley-(fed) stag, 1 stag bar-še, ^a 2 gazelles (for) ^dEn-[líl] (and) ^dNin-líl (at) the u₄-sar-festival (èš-èš u₄-sar) at the entry of the king (lugal tu(r₅)-ra []), 29th day; (received) from Lú-dingir-ra, expenditure, date."

^{103 a} Among the divine personnel (Genouillac RA 20 [AO 5376] p. 89f.) we find, col. I:36, an emedu-an-na. a "heavenly emedu."

^a L[ulim] ŠE and lulim bar ŠE, *cf.* the passages quoted *sub* G 23. For the reading niga/u of ŠE *cf.* note 29^a.

H 45 Square; intact; 10 lines. P., AMAR-Šîn [1/I].

3 túg MA-túg šara é-ba-an, ki-lá-bi 1/3 ma-na 2 gín, -ta mu-TÚM; A-ši-rí-da ugula uš-bar, nu-bànda Ur-nigìn-gar, date

"3 MA-túg-garments^a royal (quality) é-ba-an,^b each weighing 22 shekel, a mu-TÚM-offering. A-ši-rí-da the overseer of the weavers, nu-bànda-official: Ur-nigìn-gar."

^a The túg MA-túg occurs only rarely, *e.g.* in ITT II 902 I:3, 9, 12 and ITT V 6850:6 (with the same adjectives).

^b The adjective é-ba-an is considered unintelligible (*cf.* the latest statement: Schneider *Orientalia* NS VII p. 138 [cancel Deimel *Sum-Akk. Gl.* p. 89a "*Schuhriemen*"]) but since we have in Chiera 3 V:11 a en₅-si of É-ba-an^{ki} it probably is to be considered a geographical name. Obviously, this town was of old (*cf.* the pre-Ur III references below) famous for the fabrication of all kinds of costly manufactured goods so that é-ba-an ("coming from E." or "*à la mode d'* É-ba-an") became an adjective denoting a very fine quality.

Follows a list of such objects (with selected references for each item) to show the extent of the industrial activities of this town: a) garments and cloths: túg bar-si gú-è (Reisner 126 III:36–37, Gen. Babyl. VIII HG 4:3), šà SU-ZU (Pohl 223:1), šà SU-ZU gáb (Pohl 230:9, 241:2), túg PI-túg 4(!)-usa (Pohl 230:10), maš-tab(!)-ba túg (Schneider 132:1). b) Leather for šuhúb-sandals: *cf. sub* KK 29, e-sír-sandals (Boson 363:3, BIN V 203:1–2 (usa), Reisner 83:1, 87:1–2 (sig₅)).¹⁰⁴

c) Wooden objects: bed of giš ma+gunû-wood *i.e.* giš-pilik (Reisner 121 XV:8–9), chairs (Pinches Berens 89 I:12–14), chariots (Reisner 126 VII:13, Hussey 5 IV:19–20 [tur and šu-du₇-a (*cf.* E 19)]), giš gi-na (meaning ?) (ITT II 909 II:7 [šu-du₇], *cf.* Deimel ŠL 85/158), giš da-ag-ši (meaning ? *cf.* giš da-ag-ši-um in BE III 76:28, 78:1 [Deimel ŠL 335/56]) (Nies 1:41, Pinches Berens 89 II:20–21), giš šu-a-di (meaning ?) and giš sak-kul "door-bar" (BIN V 274:6). d) Metal objects: small rings (*cf.* H 13): Deimel 115:1, Schneider 129:1–2, Reisner 126 I:35–36.

For older references *cf. e.g.* RTC 221 I:1f., 233:1, 229 II:2,

¹⁰⁴ Note Boson 363:5 kuš anše giš(?) dub and Speleers 119:1 kuš du₇ lulim dub for "dyed . . . hides" (both copies are not very reliable). *Cf.* for dub as adjective of garments note 83.

- H 46 Scheil RA 18 p. 98:rev 1, RA 24 p. 43:1, etc.
 Oblong (29/34mm); damaged; 12 lines. P., ŠULgi [39/IX].
 šu-ba-ti.

44 sag ganám, 8 udu nu(!)-ur₄, 4 sag ùz, šu-nigin 56 udu-bi-a,
 [U]r^{ki}-šè, [ki] Lugal-[]-ta, I-zi-na-šag₆, šu-ba-ti, date
 "44 sag-ewes,^a 4 unplucked^b sheep, 4 sag-goats, together
 56 various small cattle for(?) [U]r(?), from Lugal-[] I-zi-
 na-šag₆ has received."

^a Sag denoting a high quality of cattle appears frequently *e.g.*
 máš sag Nies 43:; Hussey 35:6, Reisner 28 IV:20 *et pass.*,
 BE III 82:4. I fail to understand why our tablet has sag-
 ganám instead of ga nám sag. *Cf.* perhaps the obscure passages:
 gu₄ ŠE sag-gu₄ in Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 18 and gu₄ ŠE
 sag-ga-gu₄ in Boson 73:1, 121:1-2.

^b Ur₄ denotes the plucking of the wool (no shearing is attested
 at this period, *cf.* Meissner OLZ 1911 p. 100); we have ba-ur₄
 (once ba-an(!)-ur₄ in Schneider 228:1) "plucked" and nu-ur₄
 "not plucked" (*cf.* síg silá nu-ur₄ im-ma "wool of a lamb which
 has not been plucked last year" in Nies 42 II:17, III:36, Haverf.
 I 63 II:13); síg ur₄-ur₄ (ITT V 10008:1) is the plucked wool.
 I 1 Square; intact; 14 lines. B., Šū^dŠîn [3/I]. ì-díb.

In-ta-è-a received two items of small cattle as mu-TÚM
 lugal: 2 a-lum pasture sheep^a from the mar-tu^b Ma-ni-il,
 30 dappled he-goats and 1 lamb from Ši-lu-uš^dDa-gan,
 comptroller: the scribe ^dNanna-ma-ba. Rim: 33 u[du].

^a The adjective a-lum (*cf.* also Langdon *Babyl.* VII p. 74 note
 2) denotes not only sheep (this Coll. H 10:1, O 9:1, W 46:2)
 but also plants as *e.g.* giš a-lum (Meissner MVAG 1913/2 p.
 28:36), ú ħu-rí a-lum in Boson 364:5 (instead of ú ħu-rí-um
 Deimel ŠL 78/18) and zi-zi-(bil) a-lum (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 84/81)
 and add: Pinches Berens 22 I:12, Haverf. III 221:4, 240:IV:9.,
^b For persons specified as mar-tu in this Coll. *cf.* C 1 VI:6,
 VII:15, Bab 17:8-9. For big cattle qualified as mar-tu *cf.* A 2.
 The texts Hussey 92:rev 1 and Reisner 234:2, 235:2 *et pass.*
 mention mar-tu SAL while a SAL mar-tu is reported making
 felt in ITT II 962:5.

- I 3 Oblong; intact; 13 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/VIII]. ba-zi.

Expenditures effectuated by Na-ša₆, three mu-TÚM-items,
 the first: mu-TÚM en ^dInnina,^a the second for é-uzù-ga,
 the third: mu-TÚM Zabar-díb, maškim-officials for the sec-
 ond and the third are: Ur^dBa-ba₆ and ^dNanše-gír-gal.

^a The en-priest of ^dInnina (for other en-priests *cf.* Schneider

Orientalia 18 p. 79f., 45 p. 83, Boehl *Symb.* Kosch. p. 172) was an important sacerdotal official whose inauguration is often referred to in date-formulae (ŠULgi 41, AMAR-^dŠin 5, *Ibbi-^dŠin* 2 and 4). He is mentioned in this Coll.: I 22:6, KK 5:7, N 4:8, 10*:5.

I 4 Oblong; intact; 17 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [43].

Three items (each with a comptroller: Lugal-ḫé-gál, Ā-na-na, ^dUtu-ma-an-sum) of large and small cattle^a characterized as ù-tu-da ki Na-ša₆ ("from the 6th to the 5th month" *i.e.* 12 months) "new-born animals in scare of N. (*i.e.* born within this period)."

^a The sheep are described as (ŠAL)-silá-du (1.6–7) with du probably standing for du₈ "weaned" (*cf.* however Landsberger AfO X p. 156 and note 75).

I 5 Oblong (39/43mm); damaged; 19 lines. U., AMAR-^dŠin [7/VI].

Work of plowmen: 5 analogously styled items (1–5): "1/3 iku (field) (wrought with) the harrow, 60 spade-workmen (guruš al) (doing) 5 sar each (per day): NN plowman".

The plowmen (engar) are: Lú-^dUtu, Nimgir-ḫé-du₇ Engar-zi, ^dŠarā-mu-TÚM and Ba-la.

L.16–17 IGI.GAR u₄ 3-kam, a-šà Me-en-kár "control^a of the 3rd day, field M.", date.

^a IGI.GAR (and IGI.GAR-AG) (Deimel ŠL 314/17, 449/244) "to inspect, control workmen"; the reading of IGI.GAR ends, as it is known (*cf.* Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 41 note 2) in "m" (IGI.GAR-ma *passim*).

Note among the frequent references (in this Coll.: KK 27:9, L 3:13, N 14:5, 16:7) the parallel passages Pinches Amherst 36:rev 1 IGI.GAR gá-šabra du₇-du₇-dam and Legrain 389 rim gá-šabra-ka IGI.GAR(!)-dam, and the label Cont. 109 "tablet-basket containing (the tablets concerning) the menials of . . ." with the obscure line rev 2 mu IGI.GAR Lú-du₁₀-ga-ka ú-sa.

I 6 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dŠin [7].

1 (kùr) 290 (silà) esír-é-a kùr, a-ka Ur-gi₆-par₅ ba-a-gar, 254 (silà) esír-é-a a-ka A-gu ba-a-gar, 60 (silà) esír-é-a; kišib₃ É-gal-e-si, šu-nigin 3 (kùr)^a esír-é-a kùr, ki ^dŠarā-kam-ta, gaba-ri kišib₃ Lú-kal-la, gùr Gu-du-du, date

"1 (kùr) 290 (silà) é-a-bitumen (measured in) kùr, placed at the disposal of U., 254 . . . at the disposal of A., 60 (silà) é-a-bitumen, in summa 3 (kùr) é-a-bitumen (measured in) kùr with the seal of É-gal-e-si (received) by ^dŠarā-kam—copy^b—seal of Lú-kal-la; comptroller Gu-du-du."

^a An erasure after "3" shows that the exact sum of 3 kùr 4 silà has been changed into the round sum of 3 kùr.

^b The remark "gaba-ri" is somewhat misplaced by the scribe of this tablet which is the copy of one provided with the seal-imprints of the seal of Lú-kal-la.

For the frequent remark gaba-ri dub (sometimes gaba-ri šà dub¹⁰⁵ "copy of the tablet" cf. some illustrative references: Schneider 367:10-11 gab-ri dub nu-kišib₃ NN. "copy of a tablet without seal", Speleers 98:rev 3-4 gab-ri im-kišib₃-a kišib₃ NN "copy of a sealed tablet¹⁰⁶ with the seal of NN," or BRM III 167 (label) "tablet-basket containing . . . the copies of tablets which have been brought into the palace (gaba-ri im é-gal-la tu(r₅)-ra)". A "copyist" (dub-sar gaba-ri) is mentioned in ITT V 8223:3.

- I⁷ Oblong; damaged; 12 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/XII]. zi-ga.
Small cattle expended as šu-gíd-duty for the é-muḫaldim on behalf of the ukuš-officials, by Lú-dingir-ra.
- I 8 Oblong; intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/IX]. ì-díḫ.
In-ta-è-a received various small cattle from Ab-ba-ša₂-ga. Rim: 52.
- I 9 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. P., ŠULgi [39/VIII]. zi-ga.
"1 road-bird, 5 tu-tur₆-doves (being) the "material"^a for the food of the nin-gá,^b the 28th day of the month; (iti-ta u₄ 28 ba-ra-zal) 1 road-bird, 5 tu-tur₆-doves, stocktaking (?IGI. KAR) of Ur-nigìn-gar, the 30th day of the month. Expenditure of Á-bí-lí-a, date."
- ^a Níg-díḫ-ba lit.: "what has been received" means "material" (against Fish JRAS 1939 p. 36) i.e. "material received for cultic purposes", e.g. for a festival: níg-(díḫ)-ezem/n (cf. E 9), níg-díḫ-ezen-^dŠu-^dSîn (in CT XXXII 12 III:7), níg-díḫ-zag-mu-ka ". . . for the New-Years-festival" e.g. in Fish Manchester 3490:5, níg-díḫ-MÚRUB ^dEn-líl-lá ". . . for the M.-festival of En-líl" (cf. E 3), níg-díḫ du₆-kù-ga in Fish 741:2, Boson 361:2, 4, Chiera 22 II:11, etc. The term lú-níg-díḫ-(ba) denotes

¹⁰⁵ Langdon JRAS 1936 p. 89 note 1 interprets šà dub as "case tablet" while Deimel ŠL 384/100 has "*Aequivalent gegen Schuldschein(?)*" for gaba-ri šà dub.

¹⁰⁶ For im "tablet" cf. furthermore im-sag-gar-ga-ra and im-zi-ga in BIN V 116:1, 3, im-sar-ra zi-ga . . . im-TÚM-a in BRM III 26:2-3, im-sar-ra (cf. Deimel ŠL 399/113, Legrain UM XIII p. 47 note 1, Jean Larsa p. 20 note 12, etc.), im-kišib₃ (Nik 518:rev 3 im-kisib₃-ta sar-ra "copied from a sealed tablet"), im gab-zum (Reisner 164^a:2) for "tablets (dealing with) stocks, expenditures, incoming payments (cf. L 1), inscribed tablets (i.e. without seals) and gab-zum-tablets."

therefore the “storehouse-keeper,” *cf.* Reisner 119 XIV:1-2 NÍG.ŠID-AG si-i-tum lú-níg-díb-ba-ke₄-ne, also BIN V 122:10, Babyl. VIII 34:rev 4, Haverf. I 91 VIII:2, *etc.*; note also Fish 764:1-2 1 máš nam-erím-TAR-du lú-níg-díb-ba-ke₄-ne “1 goat for (the ceremony of) the taking of the oath of the lú-níg-díb-ba” and the enigmatic phrase in Speleers 86 V:119 (after a list of various kinds of woods) nam(!)-ra-AG šu-a-gi-na lú-níg-díb-ba. (*cf.* also O 7)

^b *Cf.* F 4 with níg-kú short for our níg-díb-ba kú. My reading nin-gá is based upon the clear writing of this tablet and of F 4 of this Coll. (*cf.* also Schneider An. Or. VII 74:3, Fish 45:rev 2, no. 170:2, *etc.*) against níg-kù nin-mà-šè in Legrain 280:2, 281:5 (“*dame*”) and nin-líl (note níg-kú Nin-a-su in Boson 100:2, meaning?) The personal name Nin-gá in F 6:11 suggests that this term denotes some official which is corroborated by the context of the above quoted passages. *Cf.* also Šà-nin-gá in E 21:8, KK 11:11.

I 10 Square; intact; 13 lines. P., ŠULgi [29/I]. zi-ga, šu-ba-ti.

“9 dead (ba-ug₆) sheep from Lugal-sum-ma-ti, 3 dead (ba-ug₆) sheep, 2 dead (ba-ug₆) goats—dead animals (ug₆-ug₆-ga-a₄)—from A-*hi*-ma the lú-túg, ^a Ur-^dNin-mug has received (šu-ba-ti). Expenditure (zi-ga) (made by) Šu-Ku₃-bu-um-ma date.”

^a Lú-túg (Deimel ŠL 536/76 without references of our period) denotes a craftsman connected with the manufacture of cloth(e)s (*cf.* Howardy *Clav. Cun.* 306/452 with Ur III references, VS XVI 127:9, *etc.*). He is mentioned among weavers in Schneider 324:145, in An. Or. VII 155:19 (ugula lú-túg) in connection with the settling of accounts of large quantities of garments; in ITT III 5184:3 we read lú-túg ú gír-sè-ga é uš-bar-me “túg-men and the menials of the weaving-mill”, in Reisner 162 VI:39 *et pass.* among gemé uš-bar, furthermore in Nik. 504:rev 4, Lau 173:*passim*, Reisner 174:*passim*.

Note lú-túg bar-kù-ga-me in ITT IV no. 7572 (p. 61) (for bar *cf.* note 94 *sub* G 23) and finally lú-túg-gal in the Akkad-text TuM V 109:4.

I 13 Oblong; intact; 9 lines. U., ŠULgi [40/XI]. šu-ba-ti.

“10 (kùr) barley (measured in) royal kùr, Dam-kú-kú has received from Ur-^dLi₃-sìn the en₅-si of Umma, a royal gift. ^a Seal of Ur-dun the courier (lú-gir₅), date.”

^a Níg-ba lugal (also R 4:4, Bab 12 IV:24 of this Coll.) and

also níg-ba "gift" in Thureau-Dangin *Nouv. Fouilles* p. 220 II:5.

Note that ba has two different meanings: "to receive wages (or gifts)" and "to pay wages". Cf. for the first the parallel texts Legrain 303 and Schneider 37 ("1 table or bed . . . Me-dSatran the daughter of the king in-ba") recording that a princess received precious furniture as a gift, and Gen. Trouv. 87:2-3 where a bride (é-gi₄-a) is said to have received bronze-objects (in-ba). Cf. furthermore the text Pohl 271 (summary of various legal cases) which uses ba and šu-. -ti in exactly the same context: II:13-17 has "these 20 erin-workmen will take an oath (cf. S 1) that they did not receive this barley (še-bi . . . nu-ub-ba-a)," and the parallel case II:23 replaces nu-ub-ba-a by šu-la-ba-ab-ti-a. Note also Jean 65:1-rev 1 "the Subarian Ia-ab-ra-at received (in-ba) 8 shekel in 2 silver rings as messenger's fee (? kù šu-ut lú-kin-gi₄-a) the day he went to the country of the Subarians (u₄ lú-SU.A^{ki} ni-im-gin-na-a)," Pinches Amherst 44:4 (female weavers receive [ki-NN-ta ì-ba] the meat of dead sheep) and CT III 8 no. 18344 I:3 (gemé še nu-ba "slave-girls who do not receive barley-wages" corresponding to guruš/gemé še nu-dí-ba cf. *sub* A 2.)

The other and well-known meaning of ba "to pay wages", "to give out, distribute" is e.g. attested in Cont. Umma 11:rev 4 and 30:rev 11 (še uru₄-lá-da ba-a "barley given out for the plowing-and-sowing"), Haverf. I 63 I:4 (settling of accounts of síg nu-ba-a "wool which has not (yet) been given out"), etc.

I 15

Oblong; intact; 13 lines. P., AMAR-d^{Sin} [3/VIII]. šu-ba-ti.

12 kuš udu, sa-bi 1/3 ma-na 4 gín, lú+ug₆-bi ur-zír-ri ba-ab-kú, ugula Ni-lál-lum; ki Lú-dingir-ra, dumu Inim-dingir-ra-ta, mu-TÚM, Nu-úr-d^{Sin}, šu-ba-ti, date

"12 hides from sheep, their sa (cf. H 4) is (weighing) 24 shekel, the meat of which^a the dogs have eaten—overseer: Ni-lál-lum—as a mu-TÚM-offering Nu-úr-d^{Sin} has received from L. the son of I."

^a The term lú+ug₆ recurs in the same context in Jean 5:1-2 (8 kuš anše lú+[ug₆] ur(!)-zír-ri ba-ab-kú), furthermore in YOS IV 253:1-6 (shepherds bringing the lú+ug₆ of ba-ug₆-cattle) and in Nik 526:2, 5, 8, rev 2, 5 (correcting lú into lú+ug₆). Cf. the lú+ug₆+gunû in Deimel ŠL 330 9/1. The Princeton-Syllabary, published by Goetze in JAOS 65, p. 223ff. (cf. also Goetze *loc. cit.* p. 231) gives adda as reading for lú+ug₆.

- I 16 Oblong; damaged; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/X]. ì-dîb.
Ur-Šu-ga-lam-ma received large cattle (rim: 168 gu₄) from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga.
- I 17 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/III]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigin-gar received dead (ba-ug₆) small cattle from Lú-dingir-ra (Subarian ewes, lambs of mountain-sheep descent [silá-a-udu-ḥur-sag], má-gan-goats, etc.) Line 9 has: šu-ba-ti 8-kam *i.e.* "8 times."
- I 21 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/XI]. zi-ga.
"4 big barley(-fed) goats, 1 big goat (from the flock) control(led by) *Ši-lu-uš-d* Da-gan (IGI.KAR Š.), the 20th day of the month, comptroller: *Á-bi-lí-a*; expenditure of Ur-^dLugal-edina (zi-ga Ur-^dLugal-edina-ka), date."
- I 22 Square; intact; 11 lines. P., ŠULgi [42/III].
mu-TÚM-offerings of small cattle (1.5–6 en ^dInnina).
- I 23 Square; thick; damaged; 7 lines. (?), (date formula not identified, *cf.* I 28). šu-ba-ti.
"120 (silà) barley-flour roy[al quality], Gín-lá has received from Ur-nigin-gar; from Ur (ša Urí^{ki}-ma), date."
- I 24 Square; intact; 11 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [43/XII]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigin-gar received dead cattle (ba-ug₆) from A-ḥu-ni.
- I 25 Square; intact; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [43/XI]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigin-gar received dead cattle (ba-ug₆) from En-dingir-mu. Line 4: šà TUM-ma-alk^{ki}.
- I 26 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [9/IX]. šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-rí-mu received dead (ba-ug₆) cattle from ^dŠUL-gi-a-a-mu. Rim: 11 udu.
- I 27 Square; intact; 13 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/I]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigin-gar received dead (ba-ug₆) cattle from Lú-dingir-ra.
- I 28 Small (27/29mm), thick; intact; 9 lines. (?), (date formula not identified *cf.* I 23). šu-ba-ti.
"8 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr at 60 silà (being) the barley-wages for the sig₇-a-workers (še-ba sig₇-a-ne), the barley-wages for Da-ti-in and the barley-wages for Sipá-da-rí (ù še-ba Sipá-da-rí-ka); expenditure of Ur-Ê-an-na (zi-ga Ur-Ê-an-na-ka), Ur-nigin-gar has received (Ur-nigin-gar-ke, šu-ba-ti), date."
- I 32 Square; damaged; 9 lines. U., ŠULgi [46/V].
15 giš-gi gu, kilib 2-ta ì-gal, x^a ki-su₇ gu-la, KA+x-rí^{ki}, ki Ab-ba-ta, kišib₃ Gù-dé-a, date
"15 reed-packages at 2 (bundles?) each, stock . . . (of?) the

great threshing-floor of . . ^b, from Ab-ba, seal (no imprint) of Gù-dé-a."

^a Sign damaged, *cf.* pl. XV.

^b Sign damaged: KA+x and uru, *cf.* pl. XV. Most probably: Nag-uru corresponding *e.g.* to Nag-zu^{ki} An. Or. I 88:32, 250:39 and RLA II p. 133.

I 34 Oblong (40/46mm); damaged; 11 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [4/IX]. Seal: Ur-[e₁₁-e] dub-[sar] dumu Ur-N[igìn-gar].

57 si[là] š[e] numun-x-x, ^a Lú-^dUtu, 60 (silà) še Ur-^dSîn, še numun-bi ki Ur-mes-ta, še ĤAR-gu₄-bi; ki Īd-pa-è-ta, a-šà u₄+gunû, kišib₃ U[r]-e₁₁-[e], date

"57 silà barley for sowing(?) for/of Lú-^dUtu, 60 silà barley for/of Ur-^dSîn, from Ur-mes the barley for seed, from Īd-pa-è the barley (to feed the) oxen^b. u₄+gunû-field; ^c seal of U."

^a The second of these two damaged signs is most probably "ra", yet the group cannot be read, following M 4:18-19, as numun-gar-ra.

^b Še numun and še ĤAR-gu₄ "barley for the sowing" and "barley to feed the oxen" (sometimes shortened to še-numun-ĤAR-gu₄) are always mentioned side by side and in connection with the wages for the plowmen, *cf.* the parallel text BE III 92, also Fish 456:2, Pohl 316:6, Haverf. I 393 I:2, IV:2, *etc.* (*cf.* Reisner p. 19 for še-ĤAR-gu₄). ĤAR-gu₄ (*cf.* the special type of cattle-fodder called ninda-ĤAR-gu₄ (*ši-iḫ-tu*) in Ĥ.-*ḫ*. Ist tablet ZA 7 p. 32+II R 39 no. 4) means probably "chaff."

^c The field called u₄+gunû is frequently mentioned, *cf.* in this Coll. ki-su₇ u₄+gunû W 93:2, then Speleers 133:6, Deimel 99:8, Fish 539 I:3, Jean 74:11, Lutz II 4:4 (a-šà u₄+gunû ù en-du₃-DU), BIN V 342:40, *etc.*

In An. Or. XII p. 293f. Schneider (*cf.* also Deimel An. Or. VI p. 42) discusses circumstantially most of the references for the sign u₄+gunû without offering any interpretation. The following discussion intends to show that this sign (of still unknown reading) had two different meanings and that one of these can fairly well be defined.

U₄+gunû is attested as an adjective describing three types of garments: túg ú (Lutz II 9:10, Jean 149:1 [next to túg ú KAL], TCL V 6054 II:9 *et pass.*), túg ú ge₆ (BIN V 246:4, TCL V 6054 I:13, II:6-7 *et pass.*) and túg mug (*cf.* KK 24) (Nik 394:rev 3, Schneider An. Or. VII 318:2, Lutz II 9:14, Jean 149:4 [next to túg mug KAL]). Appearing beside indica-

tions as to color and wool-quality, the adjective $u_4 + \text{gunû}$ describes necessarily an entirely different feature of the web. These passages have perhaps to be connected with Schneider 463:1-4 where three types of looms(?) or of an other important wooden part of the weaver's tools¹⁰⁷ are listed: giš-šu-kár (read: šukra) túg gal-gal "for large wide garments," $u_4 + \text{gunû}$ "for $u_4 + \text{gunû}$ -garments" and níg-gíd-gíd "for long garments," summed up in line 4: $\text{giš-šu-kár túg-ḫi-a}$ "for various garments." Here, the adjective appears to describe the form or size of the web.

$U_4 + \text{gunû}$ describes furthermore a pot, cf. ITT II 892 VII: 15-16 (duplicate: RTC 307 VII:15-16) duk-utúl gal beside $\text{duk utúl } u_4 + \text{gunû}$ (also BRM III 149:4), a house: $\text{é } u_4 + \text{gunû}$ in Hussey 54:6 (between a "new" and a "large" house), 58:8f. and 145:rev 1, and a part of a symbol (šu-nir) made of bronze. Fish 551:1-2 describes this object as follows: "its upper part" (ugu-bi being a šen-gam-bur -container) "its $u_4 + \text{gunû}$ " (being a curved gín-axe) and "its rear part" (egir-bi being a nagar , i.e. a carpenter's adze).

Another group of references is—at first sight—rather startling: Schneider 396:2 5 $\text{silà ga } u_4 + \text{gunû}$ "5 $\text{silà } u_4 + \text{gunû}$ -milk" beside "5 silà creamed butter" and also Nakahara 27:3, YOS IV 299:9 (after i(a)-nun and i(a)-giš), BRM III 30:10 (after i(a)-nun), Schneider 385:4 (beside ga-gaz_5 , $\text{ga-sig}_7\text{-a}$), BIN V 323:11, TCL V 6040 III:5, 10, Fish 710:1. The last passage offers the key, running: $\text{ga } u_4 + \text{gunû-gaz}(!)$ i.e. "crushed $u_4 + \text{gunû}$ -cheese" (for ga short for ga-ḫar cf. *sub* A 4.)

The last and most relevant reference is Lutz I 100 where two types of fields are listed: $\text{a-šà } u_4 + \text{gunû}$ and a-šà sag-dù ; they are summed up separately in VII:184ff. Since sag-dù means "triangular" (cf. Deimel ŠL 115/167 with Ur III references; as name of a field: An. Or. I 74:5, 77:11, etc.), $u_4 + \text{gunû}$ is very likely to denote some other simple geometrical form, perhaps: "round" (or "oval"). This fits in all of the above quoted passages: we have round garments manufactured on a special loom(?), we have round (or oval) pots and houses and a round part of the mentioned šu-nir -symbol; then we have round loafs of cheese (i.e. a certain type of cheese traditionally manufactured in round forms) which are sometimes crushed or

¹⁰⁷ For giš-šu-kár (to be read: šukra) as name of an agricultural implement and of a tool (used by the carpenter) cf. Deimel ŠL 296/92 and 354/169.

crumbled. The pictographic value of the sign is in harmony with the above assumed meaning.

An entirely different meaning of $u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u}$ is attested in the following passages where this term most likely denotes a certain quality (not the best one): Deimel 41:24 has $k\dot{a}s u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u}$ " $u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u}$ -beer" beside $kas sig_5$ "fine beer", Cont. Umma 100 *passim* and BE III 91 *pass.* have $g\dot{a}n sig_5$ beside $g\dot{a}n u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u}$ (note Reisner 12 I:17 [similar context] $g\dot{a}n u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u} sir$ and Haverf. I 193:rev 4 *ditto* with $s\dot{r}$) showing that $u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u}$ is a qualifying adjective of rather general meaning.¹⁰⁸

- I 35 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^d*Sîn* [3]. Seal: Lugal-gar-[lag]ar-e dub-sar dumu Da-da.
41 guruš u_4 -1-šè, pa₄ A-da-ga ba-al-la, a-šà Ka-ma-rí^{ki}, ugula Lugal-é-maḥ-e, gír Ur-giš-gigir dumu Bar-ra-an; kišib₃ Šeš-kal-la dumu Da-da, date (*cf.* C 16 for sealing).
Exact duplicate to G 26.
- I 36 Square; damaged; 7 lines. U., Šū-^d*Sîn* [6/VI]. Seal illegible.
"1 (kūr) 60 (silà) barley (measured in) kūr, fodder for the donkeys (šà-gal anše) (received) from [], seal of Ur-dakal-la, date."
- I 37 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. U., Šū-^d*Sîn* [1/VII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^d*Sîn*).
Two items of fine and current beer (22nd, 23rd day) from A-al-lí, seal of the en₅-si.
- I 38 Oblong; damaged; 9 lines. U., Šū-^d*Sîn* [1/IV]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^d*Sîn*).
Two items of barley-flour (30th and 1st day) from Lú-dingir-ra, seal of the en₅-si.
- I 39 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., Šū-^d*Sîn* [2/VII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^d*Sîn*).
Two items of barley flour (11th, 12th [originally 12th and 13th day but corrected]), from Ur-giš-gigir, seal of the en₅-si.
- I 40 Square; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), Šū-^d*Sîn* [1]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^d*Sîn*).
Two items of barley-flour (21st, 22nd day), seal of the en₅-si.
- I 41 Oblong; damaged; 10 lines. U., Šū-^d*Sîn* [2/VII]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^d*Sîn*). šu-ba-ti.
"60 (silà) barley-flour, 20 (silà) pea-flour, 20 (silà) KAL-flour, 20 (silà) eša, from Ur-giš-gigir ^dŠUL-gi-zi-mu the rá-

¹⁰⁸ Cod. Hamm. § 243:89 $gu_4\text{-}\dot{a}b u_4 + \text{gun}\dot{u}$ -sag remains obscure; Dossin RA 30 p. 101 proposes to read this sign as: iti + $gun\dot{u}$.

- gaba-official (*cf.* W 64) has received, seal of the en₅-si, date.”
- I 42 Oblong; damaged; 11 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/VIII]. Seal: Ur-^dLi₅-[sîn] en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn).
 “6 barley(-fed) sheep, 13 bar-gál-sheep (*cf.* G 23), 1 he-goat (of the quality termed) gu₄-e-ús-sa (*cf.* M 18) (for) the á-ki-ti-festival of the month šu-numun (*cf.* KK 5), (received) from An-na-ḫi-li, seal of the en₅-si. Comptroller: In-ḫa-ri, date.”
- I 43 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), (time of AMAR-^dSîn). Seal: Ur-^d[Li₅-sîn] (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn).
 Lugal-á-zi-d[a], ù-na-a-du₁₁, 3 sa-gi, Za-an-Ti-ru-um, 2 sa-gi; Ur-Gu-gu, ì-du₈-me, ḫé-ni-ib-sum-mu
 “(To) Lugal-á-zi-da speak: May they give 3 reed-mats (to) Za-an-Ti-ru-um, 2 reed mats (to) Ur-Gu-gu, the janitors!”
 Letter-order, *cf.* H 24, H 35.
- I 45 Square; damaged; 10 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [46]. Seal: Ur-^dTÚK-nun-da dub-sar dumu Ur-^dNin-zu sa₁₂-suk₅-ka. Copy: Pl. XI.
 1 gi-nir-um, ki-lá-bi 1/3 sar, 2 gi-ḫal(!) ti-ra-a(?), 2 gi MUN silà-ta, ki Ur-^dŠul-pa-è-ta; [g]a(?) é si(?)-šè, kišib₃ Ur-^dTÚK-nun-[]-sa₁₂(?) [] , šà-bala, date
 “1 nirum (reed-)mat, its size (being) 1/3 sar, 2 ḫal baskets (*cf.* A 4) ti-ra-a (meaning unknown), 2 MUN-baskets² each (gauging) 1 silà, (received) from Ur-^dŠul-pa-è for the . . . ; seal of U., šà-bala (*cf.* C 15), date.”
^a The sign MUN is here not DIM with gunû but DIM with an inscribed še which we have to differentiate as mun and mún. It denotes probably a container.
- I 46 Oblong; intact; 9 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [9/II]. Seal of an en₅-si, name illegible (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn).
 Two items of fine and normal beer (8th, 9th day), seal of the en₅-si.
- I 47 Oblong; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [41]. Seal: Û-ma-ni dub-sar dumu Nam-ḫa-ni.
 “260 (silà) fine beer, šara-quality, 140 (silà) current beer (received) from Lugal-ezen, seal of Û-ma-ni, šà-bal-a (*cf.* C 15), date.”
- I 48 Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [3]. Seal: A-kal-la dub-sar dumu [Ur-nigin-gar].
 LAL-ni 304 guruš u₄-1-šè, LAL-ni rug-rug á-bal-a-ka, kišib₃ A-kal-la, date
 Exact parallel to G 27.

- I 49 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [5/V]. Seal: A-kal-la dub-[sar] dumu Ur-nigîn-[gar].

7 guruš u₄-1-šè, íd kun Nagar, šu-luḫ-AG, ugula In-ša₆-ša₆, kišib₃ A-kal-la nu-bànda, date

"7 workmen (paid) per day, having cleaned^a the reservoir of the Nagar-canal, overseer: I., seal of the nu-bànda-official A., date."

Parallel text: W 47.

^a Nik 129:rev 4-5 has the exact parallel: nag-ku₅ (cf. N 3) šu(!)-luḫ-AG. For luḫ "to clean" cf. e.g. ITT III 5364:1-3 "18 guruš-workmen. . stationed on the ship of the god ^dN. (má ^dNin-Gír-su-ka gub-ba) má luḫ-ḫa having cleaned the ship," or é šu-luḫ-ḫa zabar (BE III 78:4) "bronze basin to wash the hands in" (against Deimel ŠL 354/274b)¹⁰⁹ and níḡ-luḫ zabar (Fish 551:rev 6) with similar meaning. The kisal-luḫ (cf. S 8) is the "court-sweeper" and níḡ-ki-luḫ-ḫa (Deimel ŠL 597/377 without translation) the "broom" usually made of palm-fronds (níḡ-ki-luḫ PA gišimar in ITT II 892 VI 17, RTC 307 VI:17-18), cf. BE III 78:15, Reisner 114 II:15, III:9.

In this context might be quoted the Ḫ.-ḫ.-passage (Meissner in MVAG 18/2 p. 26 and 70, line 58) níḡ-šu-luḫ-ḫa gišimar = *multēširtu* (or *mušēširtu*) i.e. "broom (read níḡ-ki(!)-luḫ-ḫa instead of the meaningless níḡ-šu-luḫ-ḫa in V R 26 no. 3, Rm 608:17) of date-palm(leaves)" equated with "sweeper." The first line of the second tablet of the series lú = *amēlu* runs as follows: (lú) PA-ša₆ "man with a frond of the date-palm" = *ki-sal-luḫ-ḫu* "court-sweeper" (cf. CT XIX 23 I:1).

- I 50 Square; intact; 4 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn 6/IV. Seal: Û-ma-ni dub-šar dumu Nam-ḫa-ni.

"3 jars of fine dida-beverage, seal of U., šà-bala (C 15), date."

- J 8 Case and tablet; damaged; 4 and 10 lines. (?), ŠULgi [42]. Seal (on case): Ma-an-[sum] dub-sar dumu []. šu-ba-ti.

Case: "17 (kùr) 150 (silà) barley (measured in) royal kùr; seal of Ma-an-sum, date."

Tablet: 17 (kùr) 150 (silà) še kùr-lugal, še numun-šè ì-dub rug-dè, še ḪAR-gu₄ kí A-kal-la; Ma-an-sum, šu-ba-ti, date

". . . barley for seed to be returned to the granary^a (and) chaff (?), M. has received from A."

¹⁰⁹ É has here the meaning of Akk. *bītu* in names of utensils:

^a Ī-dub rug(u)-dè is, so far, unique.

J 9 Oblong (69/105mm); damaged; ±80 lines. U.(?), *Ibbi-^dSîn* [2].
Copy: Pl. XIII.

I 7 (kùr) 30 (silà) kùr
^dNin-á-gal-ì-ša₆
 2 . 120 Lugal-da-ba-an
 [] . 120 Lú-^dIg-alim šeš-
 a-ni
 [] kùr
 [Lú]-bal-ša₆-ga
 [U]r-^dIg-alim
 [^dMes-]am-ta-è
 [Lu]gal-ezen
^dLugal-ud-da
 1 . 60 Ba-zi
^dŠul-pa-è
 2 . 120 Lú-^dGiš-bar-è
 2 . 120 Ur-dun-mu
 2 . 120 Ur-^dBa-ba₆
 dumu Lú-^dNa-ni-a
 [U]r-^dLamma dumu Ur-gar

II 2 . 120 kùr
 Lugal-nindu-e
^dNin-a-zu
 1 . 60 GAR-ú-rum Ki-sal₄-
 la
 9 . 120 kúr
 Lú-^dNin-Gír-su
^dTÚK-nun
 19 kùr
 Ur-^dNun-gal
^dPa-bil_x(GIŠ.GIBIL)-sag
 13 Ur-^dIg-alim dumu
 Lú-maḥ
 9 A-tu-AN
 9 ^dNin-si-na-ka
^dInnina
 180 (silà) Ur-^dSîn ^dSîn
 7 Ur-^dNin-a-zu
 2 . 120 Ur_x-dam
 180 (silà) A-ab-ba-a ^dSîn
 7 . 120 Ḫé-ti

III 9 . 240 kùr
 Lú-^dNin-dar-a
 1 . 60 Lú-me-lá[m]
 5 . 120 Lú-gi-gun₄-na-é-
^dSîn
 2 . 120 Ur-^dDa-mu
 2 . 240 ^dBa-ba₆-ki-ša-t[um]
 2 . 120 Lú-[^dN]in-Gír-su
 nin-gu-la ^a
 1 . 60 Ur-^dIg-alim
 1 . 60 Lú-dingir-ra dumu
 Inim-^dŠará
 1 . 120 [] Ur-^dLamma
 dumu Ur-gar
 gír A-ba-^dNin-mar^{ki}-gim

IV [] lú Lagaša^{ki}
 [] 8 Ur-làl
 [] 5 Ur-^dIškur
 []

cir. 12 lines broken
 date-formula

2 . 180 Gír-a-mu
^dMes-lam-ta-è
 12 (kùr) ^dŠUL-gi
 2 . 60 Ur-^dLamma en₅-si
 1(?) Ur-mes-mu

This list (which is unique, so far) records various yet standardized amounts of barley as given to persons belonging to several groups which are characterized by the name of a deity placed at the end of the group: ^dMes-lam-ta-è (I:1-7 and III:12), ^dLugal-ud-da (I:9), ^dŠul-pa-è (I:11), ^dNin-a-zu (I:13-II:2), ^dTÚK-nun (II:4-6) (*cf.* the index of personal names note 51), ^dPa-bil_x(GIBIL)-sag (II:8-9), ^dInnina (II:11-13), ^dŠîn (II:14). The group II:16-III:10 is under the gîr-official A-ba-^dNin-mar^{ki}-gim; III:14f. remains obscure on account of the break. ^a Nin-gu-la *i.e.* "great nin-priestess." For nin *cf.* also Schneider An. Or. VII 296 *passim*.

- J 10 Oblong (48/88mm); damaged; 18 lines. N.(?), *Ibb̄-^dŠîn* [3]. Seal: ^dNin-si-na-ka lú-bappir ^d[] dumu Ka-gi-[na].

51 (kùr) 232 1/2 silà še kùr, šu-igi-du, 214 1/2 silà iti bil-lá-a, 4 (kùr) ki Ku-li sa₁₂-suk₅-ta, šu-nigin 56 (kùr) 147 silà kùr, šà(!)-bi-ta; 7 (kùr) 45 silà kùr, iti 1-kam iti 6-šè, še-bi 42 (kùr) 270 (silà) kùr, . . Balance of text (8-9 lines and date) containing similar entries is badly broken.

"51 kùr 232 1/2 silà barley (measured in) kùr of the former (account ?), ^a 214 1/2 silà of the new month, ^b 4 (kùr) from the recorder ^c Ku-li, together: 56 kùr 147 silà (measured in) kùr; from this (amount are to be subtracted): 7 kùr 45 silà (measured in) kùr from the 1st to the 6th month, *i.e.* in barley 42 kùr 270 silà (measured in) kùr (per month). . ."

^a The late syllabary-entry (Deimel ŠL 354/358 and 449/111d) šu-igi-du = *maḥru* could explain this word.

^b For iti bil-lá-a *cf.* page 176.

^c sa₁₂-suk₅ "recorder" (*cf.* v. Soden ZA NF 7 p. 233), *cf.* the seal on I 45 with sa₁₂-suk₅-ka, the seal on BRM III 72 and RA 4 p. 14 IV:1 sa₁₂-suk₅ lugal-ka.

- KK 3 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠîn [3/X]. ba-zi.

Expenditures of small cattle as šu-gíd for the é-muḥalḍim; 1.1-3: "1 sheep Na-gu DU ud-da-ku, ^a maškim-official: the rá-gaba ^dUtu-dùg." Line 9: "šà Unu(g)^{ki}; expended by In-ta-è-a." Rim: 127.

^a The parallel passage Schneider 15:10 has "4 sheep, 4 goats Na-gu ud-da-ku" which shows that DU is to be considered here probably the name of an unknown profession. *Cf. sub* G 7 for other occurrences of this DU.

As to the term ud-da-ku (in this Coll. R 4:5 and C 1 VI:24) *cf.* Deimel ŠL 381/329 and Legrain 45:2 (p. 56 note 5 with references) and ud-da-ku giš-gigir in Reisner 164²²:4. The syl-

labary Chiera OIP XI 7:8 (*cf.* Jean RA 28 p. 154 and *Babyloniaca* XIII p. 111a) explains this word with the equally enigmatic Akk. *a-lu-zi-in-nu* (v. Soden OLZ 1937 p. 415 “*Spassmacher*”, Ebeling MAOG X/1 p. 23 with some references and Meissner MAOG XIII/2 p. 4ff.)

KK 4 Oblong; intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/XI]. ì-dîb.

Na-lu₅ received some small cattle from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 6.

KK 5 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/I].

Two mu-TŪM-offerings of cattle: for the á-ki-ti ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅^a KA-NI^b and from the en ^dInnina (*cf.* I 3).

^a For the two dates of the New Year's festival *cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 6 and in this Coll.: á-ki-ti šu-numun in L 20:5; *cf.* also E 3.

^b KA-NI in line 5 cannot be explained.

KK 6 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/IX]. ba-zi.

Expenditure of Subarian goats as šu-gíd for the é-muḫaldim on behalf of the ukuš-officials, by Lú-dingir-ra, maškim: Urda-a₁₁. Rim: 5.

KK 7 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/III]. ì-dîb.

A-ba-ša₆-ga received 5 mu-TŪM-offerings (1 lamb each); note 1.4 en₅-si Šuruppak^{ki}, ^a 1.6: ^dŠará-kam en₅-si. Rim: 5.

^a *Cf.* for this town (written: SU.KUR.RA^{ki}) Jacobsen, *King-list* p. 75 note 31 and especially Kramer *JAOS* 52 p. 115 note 2, adding there, to note 6, the reference Chiera 8 IX:18 en₅-si SU.KUR.RU-da^{ki}, and the name Nin-SU.KUR.RU-da^{ki} in Reisner 164¹² I:16.

KK 8 Oblong (29/33mm); intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/III]. ì-dîb.

^dŠUL-gi-a-a-mu received some sheep from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 2.

KK 10 Square (25/26mm); intact; 10 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn (1/IV).

List of small cattle, all defined as ga *i.e.* “sucking,” 1.6: ù-tu-da “new-born,” ^a from A-*hu-ni*.

^a For ù-tu-da *cf.* Deimel ŠL 455/39 and the following references: Jean 7:1–2 x silá ga lú-SU ù-tu-da šà kaskal¹¹⁰ “x sucking Subarian lambs born during the journey,” Dhorme SA 207:4 (list of ga-cattle) ù-tu-da ba-ug₆ rug-rug, and Jacobsen 15:6 (also Legrain 227:2) ba-ug₆ šà ù-tu-da (meaning?)

KK 11 Oblong (44/52mm); intact; 14 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [7]. Seal: [Šà]-nin-gá dub-sar dumu Lú-kisal (?)

¹¹⁰ The reading kaskal is assured by Pohl 149:rev 7 še-ba šà kaskal-lá.

"14 workmen (paid) per day for having caulked (šu-ùr-ra *cf.* D 24) the canal (e) of the field of ^dNin-ur₄-ra; 102 workmen (paid) per day for the field Ta-a-ḫa-ša; 32 workmen (paid) per day for having carried the food for the barley (-fed) sheep from the field of ^dNin-ur₄-ra to the fold of the field Lá-maḫ;^a overseer: Ur-àm-mu, seal of Š., date."

^a L.6-9: 32 guruš . . . a-ša ^dNin-ur₄-ra-ta é-udu a-ša Lá-maḫ-še šà-gal udu-ŠE ga₆-gá.

KK 12 Oblong; damaged; 9 lines. (?), ŠULgi [42/I, XII]. šu-ba-ti.

"70 copper-. . .^a from the storehouse (é-kišib₃-ba-ta) Ku-li has received, date."

^a Damaged, probably to be read K[IN] "sickle", *cf.* pl. XV. For KIN (better gur_x) = "sickle" *cf.* TT 11.

KK 14 Oblong; damaged; 15 lines. P., Šū-^dSîn [2/X]. ì-df̄b.

"15 pasture-oxen from Inim-^dLugal-Gu₄-du₃-a^{ki} for (-šè) the town Gu₄-du₃-a^{ki}, Gù-dé-a the en₅-si of Gu₄-du₃-a^{ki} has received. . . (break). . . comptroller: Ur-uš-gíd-da, date."

KK 23 Oblong (46/67mm); damaged; 19 lines. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [5].

List of 15 men receiving each 5 silà ì(a)-šaḫ "lard", summary l.17-18: šu-nigin 75 silà ì(a)-šaḫ, ì(a)-ba 10 edim-ma-da "together 75 silà lard (as) wages (paid in) fat (stored) in 10 edim-vats,"^a date.

^a Edin/m is the name of a large earthen container used to store oil or fats, *cf.* Deimel ŠL 168/3.

KK 24 Oblong; intact; 17 lines. ^a U.(?), Ibb̄-^dSîn [3/III].

1 gú 5 1/2 ma-na túg MUG tur, ki Á(?) -sá-ne-ta, 1 gú 22 ma-na túg MUG, ki Ur-^dNin-giš-z[i], 1 gú 21 5/6 ma-na, ki Ab-ba-gi-na-ta; 10 LAL 1 1/2 ma-na ki ^dUtu-mu-ta.

4 gú 27 5/6 ma-na šà Ki-nu-nir^{ki}

3 gú 74 (*sic*) ma-na šà èš+ku₆^{ki}

1 gú 10 ma-na šà Lagaša^{ki}

{25 ma-na šà Ki-ès^{ki} erased}

šu-ti-a, é-uš-bar-ta x-x^b, date

"1 talent 5 1/2 mana small MUG-garments^c from A., 1 talent 22 mana MUG-garments from U., 1 talent 21 5/6 mana from A., 38 1/2 ma-na from U.;

4 talent 27 5/6 mana in Ki-nu-nir^{ki}

3 talent 74 mana in èš+ku₆^{ki}

1 talent 10 mana in Lagash

{25 mana in Ki-ès^{ki} d erased}

receipts from the weaving-mill . . ."

^a The lines 10-14 are written in smaller characters after the

clay had hardened; they are incised and so are the lines 16-17 and the date.

^b Illegible, *cf.* plate XV.

^c Túg mug (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 3A/1) (this Coll.: L 5:4, N 29:3 *et pass.*) is a cloth made of a special thread and also the name of a garment made of the same material. For the wool termed síg-mug *cf. e.g.* Boson 350:1, Hussey 48:2(!) and especially ITT I 1364:1-2 with síg-mug beside síg-giš-RI "plucked/combed wool" (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 86/55). The term mug could denote a specific technique of treating the fleece or the thread comparable to gu sa-lá "braided thread" (*cf. sub* E 19) mentioned next to gu su-ga (or rug₄-ga) in Urukagina, Cone B col. V:9 (Thureau-Dangin SAKI p. 48), also gu tab-ba "doubled thread" and gu kešda "reinforced thread" *etc.*¹¹¹ The sign mug is rendered as qû "thread" and as nuqāru (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 3A/3 and 5), the latter apparently referring to a roughened up or to a lesser quality of wool. The H.-h entry síg-mug = muk-ku (V R 14, 26d) is inconclusive.

Attention has to be called to the text Scheil RA 9 p. 57:14-rev 2 (and to its parallel Deimel, Wengler 40 = *Orientalia* 2 p. 58f.) which runs: 20 túg guz-za gín ki-lá-bi 1 gu 19 5/6 ma-na 2 gín mug-bi 27 5/6 ma-na 6 5/6 gín ne-kú-bi 11 5/6 ma-na 8 2/3 gín "20 guz-garments normal (quality) 1 talent 19 mana 52 shekel, their content of mug-wool is 27 mana 56 5/6 shekel, their ne-kú¹¹² is 11 mana 58 2/3 shekel." *Cf.* also An. Or. I 292:46-50, 64-68, 80-83. Meaning?

The garments made of this material (túg mug) are described

¹¹¹ Note the syllabary-entry síg mug ħul = nu-qa-ra (Deimel ŠL 539/18) with ħul denoting a special quality of wool. This term recurs in the phrase kuš (al)-ħul-(a) (Pinches Berens 37:rev 6, Radau EAH 107:2 (!) *et pass.*, Reisner 42:rev 3, rev 11, Speleers 113:1 *et pass.* and the texts Mercer 65, ITT V 6719, 6912, 6949:4) and means—to my opinion—either "dyed" or "colored, with the implication of a specific color." This can be established in a double way: 1) nuqāru means not only "to destroy" but also "to dye," "to color" as is shown by this double value of its Sumerian doublette a-gi₄-a (Deimel ŠL 579/287), and 2) the terms for carding, combing wool often denote a special color (mostly red) because the thus treated material was usually dyed afterwards, *cf.* for a series of instances from Arabic and Akkadian, the remarks of Albright in RA 16, p. 185 (no. 25: to nabāsu, napāšu).

The same verb (ħul) denotes also a certain technique of grinding as can be seen from Fish 714:3 zì-gig ħul-a "ħul-ground wheat-flour."

¹¹² For this term *cf.* Legrain p. 84 note 1, Deimel ŠL 172/46 (with references), Thompson DACG p. 78 note 1. Note Gen. TD 5503 I:14 quoted *sub* B 1 and ITT V 8217:1-rev 2 []ki-lá-bi x-gín ba-an-dé ne-kú nu-ù-AG "he will cast [a metal-object] weighing x shekel (and) he will not make any ne-kú." Meaning?

as guruš “(for) workmen,” u₄+gunû “round” (cf. sub I 34) or as tur “small”; cf. Schneider 173:5, 12 (sun=old), An. Or. VII 318:1–3 KAL, u₄+gunû and tur, Jean 149:3–6 (*ditto*), TCL V 6054 I:11, ITT IV 7300 VI:4, Fish 601:rev 6 (1 túg mug-gé en₅-[si]), Reisner 126 III:38, 134:1, etc.

^d Reading Ki-èš^{ki} on account of Reisner 10:5, 157 VII:8 Ki-èš-sá^{ki} mentioned beside Ki-nu-nir.

KK 25 Oblong (42/58mm); damaged; 23 lines. (?), ŠULgi [41/I(?)].

“120 (silà) barley šara (quality) credit-balance (LAL-ni) for ši-la (ši-la-šè), comptroller: Lugal-kù-zu, month mašda-kù, 60 (silà) emmer-wheat (ziz), 115 (silà) wheat (gig), emmer (and) wheat (belonging/for) A-za-ru-um (of the town) A-úr-ra^{ki}, comptroller Zé-na ukuš-official;

130 (silà) credit-balance of barley loaded on the ship (še-má-a si-ga), barley (of) A-za-ru-um (of the town) A-úr-ra^{ki}

60 (silà) one item (a-rá 1-kam), 60 (silà) a second item; KA+SA-[the boatsman, u₄-[]-a, and ma-nu-wood loaded on the ship (má-a gar-ra),

130 (silà) credit-balance of barley from the field of Šillu-Eš₄-tár, má ba ki a, ^a one kùr from Šu-na-mu-gi, together: 3 (kùr) 20 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr, together 115 silà wheat. Watra the boatsman (written: má-DU-DU). Date.”

^a The passages ši-la-šè (l.1) and má ba ki a (l.18) are clearly written but unintelligible. Cf. the copy on plate XV. The text seems to represent some kind of “bill of loading” but, so far, I did not find any parallel. ŠI-la could be read as personal name: Ši-la.

KK 26 Oblong; (41/49mm); damaged; 15 lines. U., Šū^dŠîn [2/V]. Copy: Pl. II.

[]gín guškin []2+1/2-ta, [k]ù Inim-ma-dingir dam-kara, [k]ù-bi 1 ma-na LAL 3 gín, [Ini]m-ma-dingir-ra, gi₄-gi₄-dè, ki Lú-kal-la-ta, Ur-^dŠul-pa-è, kù-dím šu-ba-ti; igi Ur-^dNungal-šè, igi Ur-^dŠa[rá] nu-bànda erín-na-šè, igi Lú-ur₄-ša-gà-šè, igi Lugal-MÚRUB-e-šè, igi Kù-^dNin-ur₄-ra-šè, date “[6] ^a shekel gold ^b at [9 ^a]+2 1/2 shekel (silver), the metal ^c of I. the merchant, it(s) amount in silver is 57 shekel, to be returned ^d to I., the goldsmith ^e U. has taken as a loan from L. Witnesses, date.”

^a The restoration of these figures is based upon the context which shows that the gold was evaluated at the ratio of 9 1/2 shekel (silver for one shekel of gold); this is in harmony with the in-

dications contained in Legrain 387:1-2 (1:7), and Scheil RA 17 p. 207 1:2 (1:10).

^b The writing guškiN (instead of guškin)¹¹³ is based upon the variant: kù-gi₁₇ in Chiera 22 I:37 and upon YOS IV 47:2 “x silver to buy gold guškiN-ga šam₄-šam₄-dè.” Cf. for this problem Langdon JRAS 1937 p. 93.

^c Kù means here “gold” (cf. kù guškiN in ITT V 6671:1) but in the next line “silver” (cf. C 16).

^d Gi₄ (originally gir cf. Pohl 4:9 gi₄-gi₄-ra-dam) means here and in TT 11, furthermore in Schneider 498:10, Pohl 4:9, 297:7, 14, Gen. TD 5539:7, Babyl. VIII HG 5:rev 2, Nies 30:6, Fish 37:rev 9, etc. “to return” (for the nuance “to contest” cf. TT 2).

^e The same goldsmith is mentioned in Lutz II 77:6-7, BRM III 148:3 (and seal) and Fish 546:rev 2-3.

KK 27 Oblong; damaged; 11 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [3/XII].

“[] guruš-workmen (cf. copy pl. XV), overseer: A-kal-la, 11, overseer: Ur-ša₁₅, 11 1/2, overseer: ^dŠarā-a-mu, having weeded the ZI:ZI.nigín-reeds^a at the reed-banks^b of the Li-ir-da-ma-canal; control(-led) the 10th day, date.”

^a Text: TIR pa₄ Li-ir-da-ma-ka ú.ZI:ZI.nigín ka+ud(?) -ra. For the verb cf. *sub* D 19, for the plant (read: numún) *sub* H 23 (for ZI:ZI.a Deimel ŠL 24/112). Note that this plant is used for the construction of houses (Jacobsen 31:1-2), the manufacturing of baskets (TCL V 6036 XI:30, beside gi-reed for su₇-su₇-baskets) and of ropes (cf. ITT V 8237:3ff. 413 guruš u₄-l-šè gi-zé-a ZI:ZI.nigín kilib(!)-ba(!)-a-bi gar(!)-ra “... workmen having cut¹¹⁴ reed and made packages of them by (means of) ZI:ZI.nigín-reed ropes.”)

^b The reading ti-ir is based upon an entry of a late syllabary (Deimel ŠL 375/6) while the variant giš TIR-ba-giš-bil-la (Deimel ŠL 375/3, also Pinches Berens 31:2, 32:5, Hussey 23 III:8, etc.) for giš-TIR-bil-la^{k1} (German local name: “*Neuwald*”) (e.g. ITT V 6943:rev 4) and the spelling giš TIR-bu-gé (= qîštu “wood”) (Deimel ŠL 375/33) indicate a word ending

¹¹³ Unintelligible references: guškiN sár-da Legrain RA 30 p. 117 12:14 and Boson 352:1-4 “165 golden rings sár-da gal-gal, 165 golden rings sar-da UŠ-bi (i.e. second in quality to the first mentioned rings), their weight is 1/2 shekel (each ring).”

¹¹⁴ For zé (written: ŠI) cf. the passages lú-ḥuN-gá ú-zé (ITT IV 7386:4, rev 2, Haverf. III 350:1 [correct Deimel ŠL 147/12]), guruš ... gi-zé-a (ITT V 8237:2, Schneider 197:7, Reisner 154 II:53, VIII:11, BIN V 261:2, etc.) The meaning “to cut, harvest, pick, etc.” (cf. zé = baqāmu, nasāḥu) is likely, but seems to conflict with the verb ku₅ which occurs in the same context. Cf. also BIN V 261:2 gi-zé beside numun-sig₇.

- in "b." The term means here probably "reed-bank" and not "wood" in our sense. This is corroborated by giš-TIR e^dAMAR-^dSîn in RTC 409 II:11 ("reed-bank of the Amar-Sîn-canal"), TIR pa₅ Zà-ḫa^{ki} in ITT III 6375:rev 1, *et pass.* ("reed-bank of the Zaḫa-canal"), TIR íd-gal-la in Boson 355:2 *etc.* Note finally lú-TIR in Fish 676:rev 3, BIN V 8:41, YOS IV 169:5 denoting perhaps the people living in these reed-thickets.
- KK 28 Oblong (thick); intact; 7 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [7/VII]. ì-díb.

Ur-bànda received 3 oxen from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga.

- KK 29 Oblong; intact; 9 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [40/X]. ba-zi.
 4 kuš-šuḫúb du₃-ši-a é-ba-an, 1 kuš-šuḫúb é-ba-an, Ur-^dSîn;
^dŠUL-gi-kalam-ma-me(!)-te-bi maškim, ki É-a-illum-ta, ba-zi
 "4 (hides) du₃-ši-a-leather^a é-ba-an (quality) (for) sandals,
 1 leather (for) sandals é-ba-an (quality); U. (and ?) Š.
 maškim-official(s ?),^b expended by E.; date."

^a For du₃-ši-ia as the name of a precious stone *cf. e.g.* Scheil RA 17 p. 212:6 ("d.-stone set in gold" guškiN gar-ra), Thompson DACG p. XXVIII, Landsberger *apud* Mueller MVAeG 41/3 p. 58. In this context, however, du₃-ši-a denotes some kind of leather with a characteristic color (as *tertium comparationis*). It was prepared by a tanner who was called (*amēl*) šārip dušē (for the reading *cf.* recently B. Meissner MAOG XIII/2 p. 11f.) lit.: "dyer of dušû" and appears in syllabaries (*cf. e.g.* II R 31:76b.) immediately after lú-ašgab "tanner." From Middle- and Neo-Babylonian references as well as from Neo-Assyrian texts, one learns that only hides from goats and sheep were processed by this craftsman. They have been subjected to a complicated tanning and dyeing process (so-called Morocco dressing) which yielded a soft leather in the brilliant greenish or yellow color of the dušû-stone. The usage made of this stone, *e.g.* for sun-disks (OLZ 1905, Sp. 270), for the imitation in stone of fresh (uḫin) dates (*cf.* H.-b. in RA 15, p. 115ff. ll. 48, 52), is indicative of its characteristic color. The dušû-leather had the same color and was used, *e.g.* according to the Middle-Babyl. text UM II/2 99:4 to decorate the harness of horses. As it often happens, the designation of the finished product was also used to refer to the raw-material, and the historical Assyrian texts refer therefore to the inflated goat-hides (used to carry swimmers and rafts, *cf.* Salonen, *Wasserfahrz.* p. 68, *sub elip dušē*) simply with dušû.

The use of colored leather for sandals is also attested in

RTC 223 II:11 guškin “gold-colored” (for guškin denoting a red color *cf.* im-guškin = *šeršerru* Meissner BAWb II p. 75) and RTC 217:rev 8 u-ra-NUM (meaning ?). *Cf.* also An. Or. I 86:1-3 for kuš-gu₄ ú-BU₄, ge₆ and babbár, as: “ . . . ” “black” and “white” leather.

^b For kuš-šuhúb (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 127a/17 and Meissner MAOG XI/1-2 p. 70f.) denoting a special type of sandals, note the texts Boson 363:1, Speleers 98:1, 2, 114:1, 117:1, Legrain 292:1,5. Another type is termed e-sír *cf.* Boson 363:2, Langdon Babyl. VII p. 137 10:3 (line 4 runs: e-sír suh₆-gub-ba as in Holma-Salonen 32:3, “cothurn (?)”)

KK 30 Square (thick); intact; 8 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [1/III].

Two barley-items (both defined as kišib₃ NN) as sá-du₁₁ en₅-si-ka from the é-àra bil “new mill” (*cf.* W 30).

L 1 Archive-label;^a intact; 11 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [9].

gá-dub-ba, é-TÚM, sag-gar-ga-ra, ù zi-ga,-ka-bi, iti mašda-kú-ta iti dirig-ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅-šè, iti 13-kam, mu en-^dNanna, Kar-zi-da ba-ḥuN, ì-gál

“Tablet-basket containing (tablets dealing with) incoming (payments),^b with (the pertinent) accounts (*cf.* E 34, H 2) and expenditures from the 1st to the intercalary month *i.e.* 13 months of the year (called) “the en-priest of Nanna of Kar-zi-da has been elevated (*cf.* L 20).”

^a The tablet has the usual hole on the left rim (*cf.* Keiser in BRM III p. 10f.); it is the only “label” of this Collection.

^b É-TÚM (“brought into the house”) recurs often in this context, *cf. e.g.* BRM III 168:2, 175:2, 176:2, ITT V 6984:5.

L 2 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. P.(?), Šū-^dSîn [7/VII]. ì-díb.

“1 lamb (of) ^dŠu-^dSîn-ḫi-li-an-na son of Ur-^dIškur (as) mu-TÚM lugal, In-ta-è-a has received. Comptroller: the scribe ^dNanna-ma-ba, date. Rim: 1 udu.”

L 3 Oblong (39/46mm); intact; 17 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/V].

Exact parallel to I 5 with the exception of the lines 10-12 (fourth item).

L 4 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P., Šū-^dSîn [2/VIII]. ì-díb.

Ba-a-gi received 15 ducks from the en₅-si Ur-mes (1.2) as mu-TÚM. Line 4 šà TUM-ma-al.

L 5 Square; damaged; 8 lines. (?), (no date formula). Copy: Pl. X. šu-ku(?) 1 túg-gi₆, Ur-^dSîn, dumu Ur-giš-gigir šà-tam, šu-áš(?) 1 túg-mug sumun, É-zi-mu, šà mar-sa; ugula Gar-lagar-e, ḪUM-síg-ba-ta

Some signs being illegible I abstain from translating this diffi-

cult tablet; two sorts of garments are recorded: a black one and another described as mug (KK 24) and "old." The last phrase could be translated (with regard to H^uUM-...-ta discussed *sub* F 24) with "after the distribution of the wool". For šà mar-sa (locality or name of profession) *cf.* O 32, for Ê-zi-mu *cf.* Deimel ŠL 84/71.

- L 6 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [42/II]. ì-dfb.
^dNanše-kam received big cattle from Na-ša₆; comptroller: Ab-ba the en₅-si of Babylon.

- L 7 Square; damaged; 12 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSin [2/XII]. šu-ba-ti.
 "1 young male stag (lulim), 1 [be]ar (as) bar-SAL, ^a 2 [go]ats of wool-goat-descent, dead (ba-ug₆) (animals) 6th day, from Lú-dingir-ra, Ur-nigìn-gar has received; date."

^a The words as bar-SAL recur on O 12:5. For the animals called as/az/aza *cf.* Legrain p. 18 p. 54 note 5, Schneider *Orientalia* 22 p. 5f., Deimel ŠL 131/2 and recently Landsberger, *Fauna* p. 80 ("bear"). The meaning of bar-SAL (for similar expressions *cf. sub* G 23) remains obscure.

- L 20 Oblong (47/54mm); intact; 17 lines. U.(?), Ibbi-^dSin. [2/I, XII]. Seal: illegible. ba-zi. Copy: Pl. VII.

"[x bar]ley(-fed) [] of third quality (3-kam usa), 2 barley (-fed) sheep of third quality, 3 barley(-fed) sheep gu₄-e-ús-sa (*cf.* M 18) (coming) from the royal máš-da-ri-a-offerings for the á-ki-ti-festival of the 1st month, from Lú-^dŠar₄ the en₅-si of Gu₄-du₃-a^{ki} have been expended as zur₇-lugal-offering the day when ^a the en-priest of ^dNanna egir(?) sá-du₁₁ was inaugurated; comptroller: the cup-bearer ^dEn-lil-a-máḫ, date."

^a Text: u₄ en ^dNan[na] . . . ba-ḫuN-gá. This is one of the rare cases where special events are referred to in our texts, a type of dating which has been neglected in Schneider's book "*Zeitbestimmungen*". For historical references *cf. e.g.* Legrain 144:2 u₄ Ki-maš^{ki} and YOS IV 74:4-5 u₄ Ki-mas^{ki} ba-ḫul "the day when K. was destroyed," Gen. Trouv. 2:rev 6 "the day when AMAR-^dSin destroyed Ša-aš-ru^{ki} ù Šu-ru-ut-ḫu-um^{ki}" (note Schneider *An. Or.* I 83:4-5), Riedel 1:rev 25-26 "the day when AMAR-^dSin destroyed (ḫul-a) the wall (of) ^dŠUL-gi," Nies 100:19-20 "the day when ^dIbbi-^dSin GÍN šu-ba-an-ti-a took the crown(?)." For references concerning events of the religious life *cf.* besides our tablet *e.g.* the group of texts Nik 450:6, Fish no. 189:3, 442:2(!), Schneider 21:2-3, Schneider *Orientalia* 17:19, Legrain 350:10 with u₄ nam-gala in-tu-ra-a "the day when he was inducted into the gala-office" and Nies

97:9 with the variant: u_4 nam-gala-šè ni-im-ta-gin. Cf. furthermore u_4 e-ru-ba-tum-ka in Schneider An. Or. VII 167:5 and u_4 e-ru-ba-tum dGu_4 -gu $_4$ -ka “the day of the entrance of the god Gu_4 -gu $_4$ ” in Fish 41:5, and finally two obscure formulae: u_4 (ki) dUtu ba-(a)-AG-a in Lutz I 4:4 (line 7–8: [u] $_4$ en-ni ki-dúr eš-šè [i]n-ta-è-a) and Schneider An. Or. VII 108:72(!), also Fish 252:3ff. u_4 íd-lú-RU-gú-šè dù-ri-ša má-a-ba na-a-gin, Fish 401:2 u_4 íd-lú-RU-gú-ta ni-im-gin-na-a.

Items of minor interest are to be found in YOS IV 217:4–5, ITT V 6875:rev 3, Langdon Babyl. VII p. 77 no. 9:2–3, Langdon 28:2–3, Gen. TD 5565:3–4, etc.

The exact sense of huN-gá in this particular phrase is still unknown, the important variant íl (quoted by Boehl *Symb.* Koschaker p. 155f. and note 5) determines, however, the meaning of this verb.

M 4 Oblong; damaged; 21 lines. (?), ŠULgi [44 or 46]. Seal: Ur- d Ba-ba $_6$ dumu Sipá-da-rí GA $_5$ -šu-du $_8$. zi-ga.

“[], [] silà iti[], 1 (kùr) 25 silà from Á-[], 6[] (kùr) from Ur- d Ba-ba $_6$ son of A-ba-zi, comptroller; Lú- d Nin-Gír-su son of Lugal-gal-ušum 1 (kùr) 30 (silà) from Ur- d Ba-ba $_6$ son of Šeš-šeš, 120 (silà) iku-ta;^a together: 8 (kùr) 280 *minus* 1 silà (measured in) kùr, from this (amount are to be subtracted): 210 (silà) (monthly) dub-dub-flour (cf. B 9, R 3), from the 1st to the 13th month, *i.e.* (še-bi) 9 (kùr) 30 (silà) (measured in) kùr, together: 9 (kùr) 30 (silà) (measured in) kùr, as expenditure (zi-ga). The deficit^b of 51 silà has been put to account(?) as seed barley (šà numun gar-ra AG) Ur- d [Ba-ba $_6$] dumu Sipá-d[a-rí], date.”

^a I fail to understand these clearly written signs.

^b Dirig. This text offers the decisive mathematical proof that dirig,—as a book-keeping *terminus technicus*,—means “deficit” and not “surplus” as its literal meaning would suggest.

M 5 Long thick (53/100mm); damaged; \pm 33 lines. (?), Šū- d Sîn [8].

Very damaged list of workmen characterized 1.10 and 18 as šà-gu $_4$ -me, rev. 4 as lú huN-gá-me .^a

^a Note 1.3–4: Ur-ki-gu-la, Ur-ki-gu-la min. Min means in this context “another (person with the same name)” and occurs rather frequently, cf. this Coll. TT 6:6, also Pohl 169 I:5, II:13, YOS IV 254:98, Fish 263 I:33 and *passim*, for Akkad-references cf. *e.g.* ITT I 1189:rev 1. Note the variant: 2-kam

in YOS IV 264:24, *etc.*¹¹⁵ For another shade of meaning *cf.* YOS IV 23:4–5 “from this month A. to the next A. (iti apin-du₈-a-min-šè).” Furthermore Fish “A note on the MIN months in the Drehem-Calendar,” John Rylands Library, Bulletin 1926 p. 128ff.

- M 7 Oblong; (49/96mm); damaged; 28 lines. (?), [].
Very damaged tablet containing items of the type: x (kùr, silà) barley ki NN-ta. This barley is sometimes defined as sà-du₁₁ (^dNin-a-zu l.12, ^dŠUL-gi l.18); note l.14–15 [] kùr še-ba òim-[]agaša[^{kⁱ}]-ta and l.23 x še-ba bappir. Summary in l.27f.

- M 18 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., AMAR-^dSin [5/VII]. ò-díò.
Na-lu₅ received small cattle (rim: 651 udu) from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga; l.12 šà Urí^{kⁱ}-ma.^a

^a After “fine sheep (fed with) barley” the text enumerates udu-ŠE gu₄-e-ús-sa (in An. Or. I 25:6, 10 *et p.* after 3 or 4-kam usa). This adjective has been interpreted in various ways; Dossin RA 30 p. 82f. proposed “*mouton laboureur*”, Legrain p. 22, 139 note “*suit aux boeufs*” and Jacobsen p. 8 note 2 “of the class which comes next to the oxen;” Deimel ŠL 297/68 offers no interpretation.

Although I cannot explain this crucial phrase, I should like to draw attention to some neglected references: goats described as gu₄-(e)-ús-sa in Fish no. 484:2, Nesbit 25 II:12, *etc.*; guruš-workmen in BIN V 272:211, TCL V 5675 X: 10, 5676 XII:1 (always mentioned beside guruš a-šà-da díò-a)¹¹⁶ and dates described as gu₄-e-ús-sa in Reisner 114 VIII:15–16.

- M 19 Oblong; damaged; 18 lines. P., Šū-^dSin [4/III]. ba-zi.
Expenditures (by *Ib-ni-^dSin*) of small cattle for cultic purposes: ^dNin-In-si-na é-èš-dam,^a ^dNin-In-si-na, ^dNin-tin-ug₆-ga and níò-ki-zàò-šè^b ^dNin-In-si-na; comptroller: the physician *U-bar-tum* and the cup-bearer ^dŠUL-gi-ba-ni.

^a For this building (= *bît aštammi*, Holma *Koerpert*. p. 172, Landsberger OLZ 1931 p. 135 (*ašar šitùlti*), Langdon OECT I p. 27 note 3, *etc.*) *cf.* Deimel ŠL 324/302 and the parallel-texts Nik 316:rev 10 and 326:rev 1. *Cf.* pl. XV for a copy of this passage.

¹¹⁵ In some lists (*cf. e.g.* Schneider An. Or. I 88:420, 430, 431, *etc.*) the wedge before the personal name is replaced by a double wedge or by three; this is probably to be read: “2 or 3 (persons all named) NN.”

¹¹⁶ Note Cont. 41:1–3 recording 11 engar dumu-ni, 10 šà-gu₄ and 2 gu₄-e-ús-sa and in Schneider An. Or. VII 284:22 guruš gu₄-anše-ús-sa.

- ^b Short for níg-díḅ (material for the) ki-zàḥ (*cf. sub* E 3).
- M 20 Oblong; damaged; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [4/VIII]. ì-díḅ.
 "O[ne go]at (from) Še-li-bu-um, one lamb (from) Eš₄-tár-il-š_u, 24th day, a mu-TÚM-offering for ^dŠUL-gi, Ab-ba-ša₆-ga; has received. Date."
- N 2 Oblong; intact; 16 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [1/VIII]. ì-díḅ.
 Na-lu₅ received 7 items of sheep (3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th day) from Na-ša₆.
 Exact parallel: O 9.
- N 3 Oblong; intact; 7 lines. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [3]. ba-zi.
 "2 (kùr) 120 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr, wages for filling barley into gâ-containers ^a (for) 3 years, expended by Kú-lu₅-lu₅. Date."
- ^a Ā-še-gâ-a si-ga. For si-ga "to fill" *cf. esír* a-bal-si-ga "bitumen filled in a-bal-containers" (*cf. D* 20), má-a si-ga "loaded on a ship," *e.g.* KK 25:8 beside má-a gar-ra (difference?), še . . é-š_u-tum si-ga "barley stored . . in the warehouse" in Schneider 371:3-4, or nag-ku₅ . . . saḥar si-ga "nag-ku₅¹¹⁷ filled with earth" in Schneider An. Or. VII 195:6, Lutz I 8:3-5, *etc.* Note also Reisner 178:rev 1-2 níg-ĤAR-ra sig₅ utúl-a ba-a-si "fine flour" (*cf. C* 1 and F 23) filled in pots (*cf. F* 12), and the passages BIN V 275:6, 318:5, RA 25 p. 20 II:7, V:22, BIN I 119:85-86 for si "to fill."
- N 4 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/I]. ì-díḅ.
 Three items of small cattle received by Ab-ba-ša₆-ga as mu-TÚM; the first (comptroller: Nir-ì-da-gál) has the clearly written but unintelligible indication: áb ru ma díḅ-ba (l.3), the third comes from the en ^dInnina (l.8). *Cf.* the copy of this phrase on pl. XV. Rim: 24.
- N 5 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/V]. šu-ba-ti.

¹¹⁷ Nag-ku₅ (*cf. YOS* IV 235:1 nag-ku₅-da) is probably no "break in a dyke(?)" (*cf. Jacobsen* p. 24 note 2) or "*Teich*" (*cf. Deimel* ŠL 35/4) but an important part of the irrigation-system. Workmen were stationed there (gub-ba), either to deepen it (nag-kud-a ba-al-la-šè ITT V 6976:2-3) or to provide it with fascines (x sa-gi nag-ku₅ ba-an-dím Schneider 346:2-4). Note the passage YOS IV 235:1-5 "NN has to control all existing nag-ku₅ in (the district of) Umma (nag-ku₅-da Umma^{ki}-ka a-na-gál-la NN IGI+KAR.KAR-dam)." The nag-ku₅ is to be opened (*term. techn.*: ku₅, Nik 160:7f.) and to be closed (*term. techn.*: šèr-du "to bind" *cf. Nik.* 162:rev 6, but LAL-du in Nik 148:4 [same context]). Its length, width and depth are indicated in RTC 412:I:5f. with 300 GAR (= 3.600 cubits), 2 and 3 cubits (*cf. also* Schneider 511). All these references point at nag-ku₅ as denoting the long-stretched reservoir leading the stored water of the canals deep into the territory which is to be irrigated and wherefrom the fields are "drinking" (nag=šatû "to drink (said of a field)" in Akkadian) when it is opened.

- Ur-nigin-gar received various dead (ba-ug₆) cattle from Lúdingir-ra.
- N 6 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/IV]. zi-ga.
Recording one mu-TÚM-offering of Zabard-dí₆ for ^dUtu (maškim: ^dNanše-gír-gal) and big and small cattle as šu-gíd-duty for the é-muḫaldim on account of the ukuš-officials (maškim: Urda-a₁₁).
- N 7 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [44/VII]. ì-dí₆.
"14 male, 5 female bar-an-donkeys (*cf.* E 5), from Bād-dingir^{ki}, Na-ša₆ received from Ur-^dSîn as a mu-TÚM, date."
Parallel to N 20. Rim: u₄ 10 *minus* 1-kam.
- N 9 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [8/I]. Seal: illegible (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn). ba-zi.
Two groups of small cattle as šu-gíd-duty for the é-muḫaldim expended by Du₁₁-ga, one on behalf of the gir₅-é-officials (mu-gir₅-é-e-ne-šè) maškim: Ur-^dBa-ba₆-a₁₁, and the other on behalf of the qar-du-officials. ^a Rim: 30.
^a Mu-qar-du-e-ne-šè; the name of this official (*cf.* this Coll.: O 8:7, O 15:6) has been interpreted by Legrain no. 324 as "*homme d'élite*", by Jacobsen p. 6 as a type of soldier named after the people called Kardu, while Deimel ŠL 332/12 connected it with the Akkadian *qardu* "hero, warrior." I should like to draw attention to the name of the god ^dKar-du (Deimel Pantheon no. 1677) who is called the gir₅ "courier" of the Sun-god and to the fact that our text (and many others) mention gir₅ and qar-du in exactly the same context. These terms could therefore denote similar professions.
- N 11 Oblong; intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [7/VIII]. ì-dí₆.
Na-lu₅ received from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga various small cattle.
Rim: 35.
- N 13 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [8/VIII]. ì-dí₆.
Du₁₁-ga received large amounts (rim: 450) of small cattle from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga.
- N 14 Square; damaged; 9 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/VII].
"60 hired workmen (guruš ḫuN-gá), each digging 6 sar per (day), ^a each (with) barley-wages of 6 silà; ^b overseer: A-ku-a, control(led on) the 7th day, field Me-en-kár, date."
^a Al 6 sar-ta. This is the average amount of digging (al) required from a worker, *cf.* this Coll. Noor I, Cont. Umma 80:3, *etc.* but 7 sar (*e.g.* Cont. Umma 61:1), 5 sar (this Coll. I 5:2, L 3:2) and even 3 sar (Fish Manchester 3487:2, *etc.*) are recorded.

The digging (on a field) is termed *al*, *al-AG* (e.g. Fish 535:2(!), 7, Cont. Umma 80:3, YOS IV 252:1) and *al-kin-AG* (Fish no. 594:6-7). The term: *al-dù* (Deimel ŠL 298/54) is mentioned beside *al* in Pohl 175:6, 8 and BE III 90:2, 7, 14 and could therefore denote a somewhat different activity; note also *al-tar(-ra)* in Reisner 23:3, ITT III 6231:rev 1 (correct Deimel ŠL 298/15a) and *al-gar* (Deimel ŠL 298/81).¹¹⁸ For the spade *giš-al* cf. *sub* E 23.

^b *Ā-še* 6-silà-ta. Such startlingly low wages recur in Schneider An. Or. I 84:3, An. Or. VII 204:4-5, 207:5, 210:rev 2, etc.

N 15 Oblong; intact; 4 lines. P.(?), no date formula. ì-df̄b.

"1 he-goat from the store-house (*é-kišib₃-ba-ta*), Ur-Kù-nun-na, has received, month ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅."

N 16 Square (58/56mm); damaged; 11 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [6]. Seal: Lugal-kù-zu dub-sar dumu Ur-niġn-gar saġar.

"1900 gurus̄(-workmen) (paid) per day, having done the harvesting (*še* ŠE-GUR₁₀) (and) the caulking of the SUM-tab-ba-canals (cf. D 24) and stationed at the threshing-floor;^a field: Gú-edin-na and Muš-bi-[a]n-na, controlled (IGI.GAR-AG); Comptroller: Lu[gal]-da-ga and Lú-[], seal of L., date."

^a Ki-su₇-ka gub-ba, for ki-su₇ cf. F 27 (ki-su(r)).

N 19 Oblong; damaged; 16 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [36/VII]. ì-df̄b.

Ā-bi-lí-a received 5 items of small cattle from 5 persons as mu-TÚM ^dŠUL-gi-sí-im-tum-ma; 1.13: šà TUM-ma-al^{ki}.

N 20 Oblong; damaged; 15 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [3/V]. ì-df̄b.

Ab-ba-ša₆-ga received as mu-TÚM from the town []-il^{ki} from Ga-an-[] son of Ra-bí-bí (comptroller: La-la-a the nu-bànda) a group of dušù-donkeys, ^a full-grown, two years old, foals and females. Rim: 20.

^a Dušù is according to Deimel ŠL 208/57a = *a-ga-lu* "Pferdeart," according to Meissner MVAG 18/2 p. 5, BAWb II p. 2f. "Maulesel" (also Landsberger ZA 41 p. 224); note dušù = *i-me-ru* in the commentary-text CT XLI, 35:rev III/IV:17 translated by Labat *Commentaires* p. 90. Cf. also Hartman-Oppenheim in JNES 4 (1945) p. 172 line 355 and p. 173 note 171.

N 29 Oblong (68/103mm actual size); damaged; ±36 lines. (?) [].

¹¹⁸ Besides *al*, our texts sometimes mention another agricultural activity termed *kab-ra* (-AG), cf. YOS IV 252:2-3, Langdon Babyl. VII p. 237 21:1-2 and (in another context) Jean 109:5. Schneider An. Or. I 59:4f. has *kab-ra-AG* besides DU₅. KAR and *al*.

- The two columns of the obverse of this very damaged tablet contain only items of the type: x túg mug, ki-bi x gú y ma-na, NN "x mug-garments (*cf.* KK 24) weighing (for ki-lá-bi ? or: instead of) x talent y mana, personal name."
- O 1 Oblong; damaged; 14 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [7/VII-X]. ba-zi.
Exact parallel to C 2 (2 males and 1 female instead of 3 females), rim: 3 mašda.
- O 2 Oblong; intact; 19 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/VI]. zi-ga.
mu-TÚM-items of small cattle (for ^dEn-líl, ^dNin-líl, ^dNanna, ^dNin-gal) (maškim official: Zabbar-dí) and one group of large and small cattle as šu-gíd-duty for the é-muḫaldim on behalf of the ukuš-officials (maškim: Urda-a₁₁).
- O 3 Oblong; intact; 15 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/X]. ì-dí. b.
Na-ša₆ received mu-TÚM-offerings (among others a young bear: amar-as in l.10) from various persons. Among them are: lú-maḫ ^dNin-ḫur-sag (*cf.* G 34), line 1; *I-ri-ib* mašdā^a line 11. Rim: u₄-10-kam.
^a The text actually has EN.MAŠ.DŪ, obviously a mistake for MAŠ.EN.DŪ = mašdā = *muškēnu* (*cf.* for this term Jacobsen, King-List p. 17 note 30).
- O 4 Oblong; damaged; 19 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/V]. šu-ba-ti.
Ur-nigín-gar received various dead (ba-ug₆) animals (bar-sal-donkey, female desert-donkey, a bear and small cattle, male and female sīg sheep from Lú-dingir-ra.
- O 5 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/VIII]. ì-dí. b.
Na-ša₆ received one large amount of large cattle (724 head) from ^dŠUL-gi-ḫa-sí-is, and 4 smaller amounts of small cattle, from 4 persons (l.7: Ur-^dSîn dumu Šeš-da-da sangā; l.9 en₅-si ŪR+Ū^{ki}, *cf.* Deimel ŠL 204a) as mu-TÚM-offerings. Rim: u₄-4-kam.
- O 7 Oblong; intact; 13 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/X]. ba-zi.
18 udu 42 máš, la^a 11 udu a-lum mar-tu, gír A-ab-ba-a₁₁ saḫar, ^b 10 silá Da-da^c gala, ní-g-dí b ^dEn-ki Erida^{ki}-e^d gin-ni, Urda-a₁₁ maškim; 30 udu, 15 máš-gal, šu-gíd é-muḫaldim-šè, u₄ 20-kam, ki In-ta-è-a-ta ba-zi, date.
^a Since the rim of the tablet is—as is the rule—inscribed with the total amount of recorded animals, to wit: "115 sheep," we have to consider this la as standing for "exception made of (11 Amurrian a-lum-sheep)" because this item is not included in the sum recorded on the rim. La obviously is another writing for the frequent lá "*minus*."
^b Saḫar (Pohl "*Knappe*" *cf.* Deimel ŠL N 770) is most prob-

ably a loanword from Akk. *šaḥ(há)ru* “boy, servant.” Note that this “title” is very frequently mentioned on seal-inscriptions (this Coll.: D 25, F 29, H 24, N 16).

Cf. also the references: ITT V 6706:1ff. (“6 saḥar (under) A. (receiving) each 2 silà beer, 2 silà bread; 9 (saḥar under) B. (receiving) each 1 silà beer, 1 silà bread... to go ... to the field...”) and Haverf. II 27 II:10 saḥar ù sipa ama-kan-me (cf. O 29).

^c The same priest is mentioned on a Lagaš-tablet (Chiera 8 XII:15) as gala-maḥ and in Reisner 152 I:18 as ud-du-lú (meaning?). Other chief-galas can be found in Schneider Orient. 7:10, BIN V 42:4, ITT V 6966:3 (gala-maḥ ^dNanše-ke₄) etc., while we have gala lugal in Reisner 287:rev 4, gala gu-la in BE III 96:57 and gala ud-da-ku in this Coll. C 1 III:24 (cf. KK 3).

Note for gala the following references: Fish 456:4 še-ba gîr-sè-ga gala-ka “barley-wages for the menials of the gala” and, rather contrastingly: gala receiving 120 silà per day beside gurus workers receiving 60 silà in Cont. Umma 84:1–3. The label Hussey 125:3 runs “tablet-basket containing (tablets dealing with) the control of the hired men (IGI.GAR-AG díb-ba) (to wit), gala, merchants (and) lú-šandan from Gîr-su^{ki} to Gú-ab^{ki}.” Cf. also RTC 425:1–2 12 gurus gala gu-gá-gá-dè iti ...-ta iti ...-šè “12 gala gurus-workmen to ... (for gu-gá-gá?) from ... until ...”, finally the important list Nies 57 as well as the references collected *sub* L 20.

^d “Material (*i.e.* provisions) for the journey of the god ^dEn-ki of Eridu^{ki}.”

O 8 Oblong; damaged; 14 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [8/VII]. ba-zi.

Expenditures of cattle made by Igi-^dEn-líl-šè, to wit: 1 ox for ^dNin-ḥur-sag-gá (l.1) and 1 ox ...^a described as mu-TÚM-LUM-šè,^b (l.4) some cattle as šu-gíd for the é-muḥal-dim on behalf of the qar-du (cf. N 9). Rim: 4 gu₄ 20 udu.

^a 1 gu₄ ŠE ba-ka/sag is unintelligible, cf. plate XV.

^b Mu-TÚM-LUM recurs in Legrain 325:7 (mu-TÚM-LUM mar-tu-šè and in the passages quoted by Schneider Orientalia 18 p. 63 (note Nesbit 24:3 with mu-TÚM-LUM-šè as on our tablet). I fail to understand the meaning of this term.

O 9 Oblong; intact; 13 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [1/I].

Exact parallel to N 2 (same date). Rim: 25.

O 10 Oblong; intact; 11 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/III].

“46 (kùr) 180 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr: plowman Lú-

ne-zu, 40 kùr: plowman *Qur-dì-lum*, 31 (kùr) 270 (silà) (measured in) kùr: singly working plowmen (APIN-lá^a didli [cf. A 1]); in summa 118 (kùr) 150 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr, barley from the field: Da-bàd (are) with *Šu-Ē-a* (ki NN), date."

^a In G 19 the spellings engar-ra and apin-na have been discussed, our tablet brings in a new way of writing (APIN-lá read: uru₄-lá) which further complicates the problem.

O 11 Square; intact; 15 lines. P., *Šu-^dSîn* [2/III]. ba-zi.

Expenditures of small cattle made by Du₁₁-ga (comptroller: the scribe *Nu-úr-^dAdad*); first: "1 big he-goat as zur₇-offering for/at the royal boat (and) the mill,^a šà-bal-a-ri,^b comptroller: Ne-ti-ti the sukkal," (1.1–4) and then: "10 sheep as šu-gíd for the é-muḥaldim on behalf of the ukuš-officials, maškim: Urda-a₁₁." (1.5–9) Rim: 11 udu.

^a Zur₇ má-lugal é-a-ra-a (note the phonetic spelling for ara "mill" and cf. *sub* W 30).

^b Šà-bal-a-ri is a difficult expression; it recurs in Cont. Umma 100 II:5 bal-a-ri (Contenau *loc. cit.* p. 80 guessed "*de l'autre côté*") and in the unpublished tablet NYU W 193 of the New York University where we have beside bal-a-ri (III:6) also bal-egir (1.9) and bal-dub-sag (1.14). These two new terms recur in the following passages: the label ITT III 6031:1–5 contains a reference for bal-egir: "tablet-basket containing (tablets dealing with) the barley the sheep were fed with (še udu-kú-a), from Nippur, bal-egir," the label ITT V 6811:rev 1 one for bal-dub-sag: "gá-dub-ba . . . ì-gál bal dub-sag." This clearly shows that the three terms are correlated expressions. The last two can furthermore be found in the large account-tablets CT III no. 21338 45:61, 104, no. 19027 28:62, 89, etc. With egir meaning "back," "after," and dub-sag = *maḥru* (Deimel ŠL 138/46b) "front," "before," the meaning of a-ri is likely to be in definite relation to these local or temporal determinations (cf. *sub* 23* for further instances).

O 12 Oblong; damaged; 13 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [8/X]. ba-zi.

"1 barley(-fed) stag, 1 male gazelle, (for) ^dEn-[íl], 1 bar-sal bear, 1 male gazelle, (for) ^dNin-l[íl], for the èš-èš-u₄-s[ar] at the entry of the king (lugal tu(r₅)-ra) the 29th of the month (iti u₄ 29 ba-zal); expended by Lú-dingir-ra, date."

^a Èš-èš-u₄-sar refers here (cf. Schneider *Orientalia* 18 p. 39f.) to the festival of the neomeny.

- O 14 Square (with remainder of case); intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [7/VIII]. šu-ba-an-ti.
 "18 (kùr) 245 (silà) barley (measured in) royal kùr, barley-wages for erín-workmen, ^dUtu-gál-kuš(!) has received from Ur-mes, date."
- O 15 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [8/VII]. ba-zi.
 Small cattle expended for the é-muḫaldim as šu-gíd-duty by Du₁₁-ga on behalf of the qar-du-officials; 1.7 šà Nibru^{ki}.
- O 17 Square; intact; 11 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [9/III]. ì-df̄b.
 Igi-^dEn-líl-šè received various cattle from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga. Rim: 19.
- O 18 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [1/I]. ba-zi.
 "2 barley(-fed) sheep, 2 lambs (for) ^dEn-ki of Erida^{ki}, the 14th day of the month, maškim: Lugal-má-gur₃-ri; expended by Na-ša₁₀, šà Ur^{ki}-ma, date."
- O 19 Oblong (28/33mm); intact; 11 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [37/VII]. ì-df̄b.
 "1 pasture ox, 6 pasture sheep, 4 big he-goats (for the cult-object called) A-ba-^dEn-líl-gim;^a a mu-TŪM-offering of ^dŠUL-gi-sí-im-ti, of Tummal (šà TUM-ma-al-la^{ki}), Á-bí-lt-a has received, date."
- ^a This object is defined in CT XXXII 41 I:18 and An. Or. I 25:24-26 šu-nir ^dEn-líl-lá šà é-^dEn-líl-lá "the šu-nir-symbol of ^dEn-líl in the temple of ^dEn-líl," and a sheep is offered to it. Note that the aforementioned text writes the name of this object with the determinative dingir. The name means "Who is like ^dEn-líl?" and is the prototype of a rather frequent personal name which occurs already in the Akkad text ITT V 9265:7. Cf. p. 178 n. 3.
- O 22 Square; intact; 7 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [7/VIII]. ì-df̄b.
 En-dingir-mu received from A-ḫu-ni one (or: sixty) barley-fed sheep. Rim: 1 (or 60).
- O 23 Oblong; intact; 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [9/IV]. šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-rí-mu received some dead (ba-ug₆) small cattle from ^dŠUL-gi-a-a-mu. Rim: 2 udu.
- O 24 Square; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [40/XII]. zi-ga.
 10 gu₄ ba-ug₆, é-kišib₃-ba-šè, Be-lt-a-rí-iq, šu-ba-ti, zi-ga; ^dEn-líl-lá, date
 Exact parallel to C 2 and O 1.
- O 28 Oblong; intact; 19 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dSîn [3]. Seal: Lú-^d[]
 dub-sar dumu Lugal-é-maḫ-e.
 1 ^a gu₄-giš^b rug-rug-engar Ḫa-an-DU engar

- 1 gu₄-giš rug-rug-en-gar Ur-^dNin-a-zu engar
 1 dūr-giš rug-rug Lugal-é-maḥ-e nu-rug
 1 dūr-giš rug-rug Lú-ib-gal nu-rug
 1 dūr-giš ú-gu-dé-a rug-rug Lú-ib-gal; Nigìn-gar-ki-du₁₀
 1 gu₄-giš rug-rug ^dUtu-bar-ra
 1 gu₄-giš rug-rug-engar
 1 gu₄-giš rug-rug Ur-ab-zu, Dingir-mu engar
 gu₄-anše engar-e-ne, kišib₃ Lugal-é-maḥ-e nu-bànda gu₄

^a This list classifies systematically "draughtcattle (and) plowmen" characterized with short remarks: rug-rug-engar "to be returned to the plowman" or rug-rug NN or rug-rug NN nu-rug "which have to be returned to NN but have not (yet) been returned." One donkey is referred to as ú-gu-dé-a rug-rug "lost but to be returned;" *cf.* for this phrase *e.g.* Pinches Amherst 52 I:7-8 anše rug-rug-engar mu-ú-gu-dé-a-šè "... instead of the lost one," also Nies 69:10-11, Speleers 84 I:8 *et pass.*, Reisner 93 I:10 *et pass.*

^b Giš as an adjective of male animals is said to denote full maturity (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 297/60) corresponding to the adjective al of the females and, indeed, many passages support this interpretation, showing gu₄-giš beside áb-al, or dūr-giš beside emè-al (*cf. e.g.* Cont. 31:1-2 and Schneider 248:1f.) *Cf.*, however, ITT V 6935:1-3 1 áb-giš 1 gu₄-giš kù-bi 11 gín. For references dating of the Isin-Larsa-period *cf.* Jean Larsa p. 20 note 6.

Since giš means also "plow" (Deimel ŠL 296/5), gu₄-giš could be short for gu₄ giš-apin (*e.g.* Cont. 107:2-3 beside áb-é-tùr "cow of the stable") meaning "ox/donkey for the plowing." Note Gen. TD 5483:rev 18-19 gu₄-giš opposed to gu₄ šu-gíd.

O 29 Oblong; intact; 11 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/XIII]. Seal: Šeš-kal-la dub-sar dumu An-ni. šu-ba-ti.

"10 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr as food for the shepherds of the ama-kan-donkeys^a (šà-gal sipa anše-ama-kan-šè) upon the order^b of Sukkal-maḥ, Šeš-kal-la the nu-bànda-é,^c son of An-ni has received from the store-keeper,^d date."

^a The shepherd of the anše-ama-kan (*cf.* also Legrain 120:3, Reisner 16 VII:15, Haverf. II 27 II:10, ITT III 5223:5, *etc.*) as well as the sipa anše-zi-zi (Nies 41:14(!), Reisner 173:21, Haverf. III 175:9) are entrusted with the care for special types (or breeds) of donkeys; zi-zi is only said of asses but ama-kan describes also sheep (*cf.* E 19) and pigs (Gen. Babyl. VIII

HG 10:4 and rev 1, listing various breeds of pigs, has ama-kan- [] and ama-kan-URU-pigs). Note that Haverf. III 197:3 writes anše ama-kan-ŠA(!) corresponding to the spelling of the pre-Ur III texts (cf. Deimel ŠL 237/24 for references of that period).

^b The phrase inim-NN-ta (also YOS IV 91:6, 115:4 Schneider An. Or. I 75:11f., etc.) is replaced in Pinches Berens 59:5 by inim-NN-šè with the same meaning.

^c Note the following survey of the various types of nu-bànda-officials (Deimel RLA I p. 442b) occurring in our texts: nu-bànda gu₄ "of the cattle" *passim*, erín-na "of the erín-workmen" KK 26:10, uš-bar "of the weavers" e.g. ITT III 5630: rev 2, šu-ku₆ a-ab-ba ù šu-ku₆ a-dùg-ga-me "of the sea- and river-fishermen" Haverf. II 27 II:8, má gal-gal "of the large ship" Chiera 10 IV:16, gu₄-za-ba (meaning ?) Schneider 197: 4-5, 7, Sa-bu-um^{ki} (town in Elam) RTC 428:4, etc. In ITT III 5111:3 we have a ugula-nu-bànda-ne.

^d Ka-gur₇ (also H 1:16), cf. Deimel RLA I p. 443.

O 30 Square; intact; 11 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [9/VII, X]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dSîn).

Exact parallel to G 28 (and P 4) recording items of fine and normal beer for the same month (5th, 6th, 7th day) received by A-al-lí.

O 31 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [3]. Seal: Lugal-hé-[gál] dub-sar.

1 guruš gu₄-e-[ús]-sa^a iti ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅ ta, iti MŪRUB-šè, nu-bànda gu₄ Inim-^dŠará; kišib₃ Lugal-hé-gál date."

"1 guruš-worker, ox-driver(?), from the 1st to the 4th month, cattle-overseer I., seal of L."

^a For the adjective gu₄-e-ús-sa cf. *sub* M 18. Our guruš gu₄-e-ús-sa has to be compared with Schneider An. Or. VII 284:22 guruš gu₄-anše-ús-sa "worker driving oxen and donkeys;" note also that the guruš-gu₄-e-ús-sa is mentioned in Cont. 41:1-3 after the engar-dumu-ni "assistant-plowman" and the šà-gu₄ "ox-herd;" in Pohl 292:7 he appears in the same context as belonging to the guruš engar-šà-gu₄. Obviously the term denotes an agricultural worker connected with the plowing. Cf., however, the Akkadian expressions *rēdi imēri* (Neo-Babyl., e.g. YOS VI 229:20), *rēdi gam-mal* (Neo-Assyr. e.g., ADD 741:21) and—far more revealing—(*amēl*) *rēdi ú-di-e* in Clay JAOS 41, p. 313 l.12. Here, *rēdû* denotes a man with the duty to "look after" animals or utensils. Cf. also ŠL 211/29.

O 32 Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [44]. Seal: Lú-ša₆-[ì-zu] dub-[sar] dumu A-kal-la.

110 giš-eme-sig,^a mar-sa-aš, ki Ur-TAR-sukkal-ta, kišib₃ Lú-ša₆-ì-zu, date

“110 eme-sig^b (from the) mar-sa-aš,^c from U., seal of L.”

^a The reading sig of the sign which looks on our tablet (and on many other tablets) like erín (*cf.* also and correct Deimel ŠL 32/2 last item) is established by the writing on pre-Ur III tablets such as RTC 29 II:3, 206:5.

^b This word denotes a wooden part of the ship (Salonen, *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 86f. “*Spante*”) recurring mostly beside giš-da “board” (*e.g.* ITT III 6375:3) or giš-é-da (Nesbit 4:2,¹¹⁹ ITT II 892 V:11); *cf.* also Lutz II 60:1, 69:1, TCL V 5673 I:11 *et pass.*, Reisner 113 VI:8, Haverford III 299 III:2, *etc.*

In connection with mar-sa (as on our tablet) we have giš-eme-sig in ITT III 5114:1f. (“8430 giš-e. have been brought [ba-an-tur₅] into the mar-sa”), ITT V 6972:1 (“10 giš-e. given out from the m. [mar-sa-ta ba-zil]”) and in Lau 98:1ff. (“510 giš-e. for a ship of 60 kùr, 90 giš-e. for a ship of 30 kùr, 100 bundles of ma-nu for (the fabrication of) bolts for the ships (100 sa giš-ma-nu giš-dù-má-šè), N. has received from the mar-sa-storehouse (é-kišib₃-ba mar-sa-ta šu-ba-ti”).

^c Mar-sa (mar-sa-aš in Schneider 320:2, 359:4, Nik 123:3, YOS IV 158:3, 313:30, TCL V 6037 VII:4, Babyl. VIII 19:2, Boson 324:2 [l.5 has mar-sal]) is a difficult term; Deimel’s interpretation ŠL 307/47 (followed by Fish JRAS 1939 p. 39) “*eine Arbeiterklasse*” is not exact since this word denotes also a certain locality.

As to the locality called mar-sa *cf.* the frequent phrase “x guruš-workmen stationed at/in the mar-sa (mar-sa-(a) gub-ba)” *e.g.* YOS IV 158:3-4 (“for 5 days”), 172:7 (“for 7 months”), Cont. 42:2 (908 1/3 guruš u₄-l-šè), 90:5 (beside workmen stationed in the gâ-nun-na [*cf.* W 32]), Boson 31:2, 324:5, Jean 93:2(!), Schneider 323:2, 438:2, An. Or. I 118:2, An. Or. VII 224:2, Babyl. VII p. 237f. 20:3, *etc.* This and some of the references quoted in the previous remark clearly show that mar-sa (or é-kišib₃-ba mar-sa in Lau 98:rev 2, Nik 432:2, and mar-sa é-kišib₃-ba in ITT III 6126) denotes a special type of store-house, work-shop or arsenal (*cf.* also ITT III 6554:5, V 6764:rev 1, 6802:3, 6882:5, 8213:4, *etc.*) This is corroborated

¹¹⁹ This text seems to have been published again by Mercer *sub* no. 38.

by passages like mar-sa Gú-ab-ba^{ki} "m. of the town G." (ITT IV no. 7289), dub-sar mar-sa Gú-ab-ba^{ki} or ÊŠ+KU₆^{ki} (Reisner 130:rev 9 and 11).¹²⁰

The workmen doing service in this mar-sa-building have various professions, they are joiners (ITT II 962:7, note here nagar mar-sa beside nagar dumu-dí-ba, and Langdon Babyl. VII p. 237f. 20:3), scribes (ITT III 5094:rev 1-2, Reisner 130:rev 2-3, Pinches Berens 70:rev 1, *etc.*), gan-dí-b (cf. C 8) (Reisner 164²²:rev 11), and they are even crushing malt there (ITT II 4006:2-3). They are called lú mar-sa (CT III 6 no. 18343 VIII:27, ITT II 4006:2, Haverf. II 27 I:3, *etc.*) or šà mar-sa (this Coll. L 5:6, Deimel 74 II:17, 75:5, 71:7, 72:rev 1, *etc.*). Note also mar-sa following (*e.g.* CT IX pl. 47 no. 20015:4) and preceding a personal name (*e.g.* CT X pl. 30 II:28). The fact that all these texts do not record any wages paid to these workmen and that their food was called šà-gal (cf. B 8) is likely to determine the social status of the mar-sa-workmen as that of "*Minderfreie*."

Note finally ¹²¹ the phrase "zur₇-offering made at/in the mar-sa" as a further proof for mar-sa as name of a locality.

O 35 Cut off lower part of an oblong tablet (actual size 60/92mm); ±38 lines. (Negligently written, 2 unequal columns). (?), no date-formula.

List of names (type: A, B dumu-ni), ^a some characterized as sag-dili. ^b

^a Referring probably to plowmen and their assistants (engar-dumu-ni, cf. *sub* G 19).

^b The 3 persons thus defined have no dumu "assistant;" sag dili could mean therefore "singly working sag-plowman" (dili instead of dil-dili *i.e.* didli [cf. A 1]). For sag engar-ra cf. G 19 and Schneider An. Or. VII 276:1f. "1 engar-dumu-ni, 6 ox-drivers for harvesting (guruš šà-gu₄ ŠE-GUR₁₀-ku₅), 2 guruš

¹²⁰ Deimel ŠL 307/69 lists a town named Mar-za^{ki} (add: BÉ III 86:2 with erín é Mar-za^{ki} and Pohl 301:rev 3, 302:16, 303:30 with erín Mar-za^{ki} beside erín Si-manúm^{ki}) which is not likely to be identified with our term.

¹²¹ Attention may be called to BRM III 171:1-2 gá-dub-ba dub-ganá-ba mar-sa since dub-ganá-ba has been discussed by Jacobsen (p. 28 note 1 and "Corrections" p. 2) who offered an acceptable interpretation. The quoted passage is paralleled by BRM III 170:2, 6, 183:2, 184:2, ITT IV 8060:2, V 6984:2, Nik 92:1-2, 93:1-2, 94:1-2, 95:1-2, 96:1-3, *etc.* Cf. also An. Or. I 8:5, Nik 205:rev 13 dub-ganá-ba ki A-ta B šu-ba-ti, Nik 328 with flour (zì) described as (nu) ganá-ba, Nik 186:5 with a verbal form: 10 sa-gi . . . ki A-ta B ba-an-ganá. I fail to understand the last three references.

sag-engar-ra, placed under the command of the hired man (sag-lú-ḥuN-gá-šè gub-ba).” Our sag could be short for sag engar-ra as term denoting a special type of plowman.

P 1

Case and tablet; damaged; 20 lines. N., *Ibbi-^dSîn* [1/III]. Seal: *Ū-PŪ-M[a-ma]* [] [] lu]gal. Copy: Pl. V.

(Case and tablet identical with insignificant variants).

1 ma-na 12 gín, kù-babbar si-NI-TUM ^a NĪG.ŠID-AG, máš 5 gín 1-gín-ta, ki Ur-ša₆-ga-ta, *Ū-tul-Ma-ma*, šu-ba-ti, iti šu-numun-a sag-šè; lá-e-dè (case: -dam), tukum-bi nu-lá, 2-a₄ tab-bi-dè (case: -dam), MU ^b lugal ì-pa, igi Lú-^dEn-líl-lá dumu Ur-^dUtu, igi Ur-^dIškur-šè, igi Īr-^dEn-líl-lá, igi Ba-k[am-(?)]-du, igi *Ḫu-bu-ti-a*, ^c igi Ur-^dŠul-pa-è, igi Šeš-š[eš] . . . , date

“1 mana 12 shekel silver (being) the balance of the settling of accounts at (the rate of) one shekel interest (for every) 5 shekel, from Ur-ša₆-ga, *Ū-tul-Ma-ma* has taken (as a loan). He has to pay punctually^d in the month šu-numun-a, if he has not paid, he has to give the double amount.^e He has sworn by the life of the king. Witnesses, date.”

^a Perhaps better si-NI-ĪB *i.e.* si-ì-íb (Jacobsen p. 17 note 1 reads si-ì-tum as an Akkadian loan word) with regard to the writings si-ib-bi and si-bi (quoted in Deimel ŠL 112/122, 123, 125; *cf.* also Langdon *Babyl.* VI p. 41f.). Note furthermore si-ni NĪG.ŠID-AG in Pohl 125:2 and si-ni-ĪB bal dub-sag (*cf.* O 11) in Reisner 118 I:3. *Non liquet.*

^b Reading and meaning of this MU will be discussed *sub* TT 1.

^c The case writes *ḪĀB-bu-ti-a* establishing thus the value ḫùb of the sign ḫáb.

^d This interpretation of sag-šè is based upon the following three passages: Fish 535:3–6 tukum-bi sag u₄ 20 iti pa₄-ú-e sar-bi nu-un-sig (?) “if he has not broken up (sig for sig = *maḥāṣu*) this sar (garden) the sag of the 20th day of the month pa₄-ú-e,” Fish An. Or. XII no. 6:2 “S. (has to pay) ^dUtu sag u₄ 20-a iti Li₃-sîn-šè (on the day of the) Sun-god, on the sag of the 20th day of the month L.” and YOS IV 275:7.

^e For tab (Akk. *eṣēpu*) (Deimel ŠL 124/4) *cf.* also Gen. TD 5540:rev 1–3 (tukum-bi nu-un-ág tab-a₄ tab-bi-da “he will add the double”) while in the following passages tab alone means “to pay double amount” *cf.* BE III 13:9–10 (case 7–8) nu-un-na-sum íb-tab-bi-a “if he has not given, he will pay the double,” Pohl 63:8 (íb-tab-a), 65:10 and 310:7 (for further references *cf.* Huber, *Hilprecht Anniv.* Vol. p. 206). Some texts, such as

Fish An. Or. XII p. 6:4, 8, Pohl 167:5, Nies 31:8(!), Fish 38: rev 6, *etc.*, indicate by figures that the double amount of the loan is due in case it has not been paid in time (for other proofs for this legal practice *cf.* my article in "*Orientalia*" NS VI p. 155f.)

- P 2 Case and tablet; damaged; 10 lines. (?), *Ibbi-dSin* [3]. Seal: Ur-^dBa-ba₆ dub-sar dumu En-ku-li (dedicated to *Ibbi-dSin*).

(The broken case contains only the lines 1-3 and 7-10) 600 še kùr, še níg-ga Sukkal-maḥ, še-ba gemé-ir-da-šè,^a ki Gu-za-na-ta, Ur-^dBa-ba₆, šu-ba-ti; šà Ê-duru₅-^dNin-ḥur-sag-ge₂, date

"600 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr, barley (being) the property of Sukkal-maḥ for barley-wages of slaves, from Gu-za-na, Ur-^dBa-ba₆ has taken (as a loan), in Ê-duru₅-^dNin-ḥur-sag."^b

^a Though "da" could be interpreted as conjunctive post-position, it seems more likely that this phrase has to be read gemé-UR_x-da-šè "for female and male slaves" with regard to urda(m) "male slave" established p. 207 note 90.

^b This local name corresponds to Ê-duru₅-^dAMAR-^dSîn(!)-ka in Boson 50:rev 4-5 (and this Coll. C 1 II:22f. lú Ê-duru₅-^dAMAR-^dSîn-ka) and to the names of the same structure (Ê-duru₅-^dNN) listed in the text Jean RA 32 p. 161ff. V:44ff. *Cf.* also Ê-duru₅-en₅-si-ka^{ki} in the Akkad text ITT I 1182:rev 4.

- P 3 Case and tablet; damaged; 12 lines. P., *Šū-dSin* [9/X]. Seal: Za-za-na-a [dum]u Ur-da-lugal []gi[]. Copy: Pl. X.

(Damaged case contains only the lines 3-7.)

4 1/3 ma-na, 2 gín kù-babbar, 2 še kùr, mu Gu-za-na-šè (case: -ta), Za-za-na-a Ḥa-ḥa-ša-ra sum-mu-dam, igi Gu-za-na-šè, igi Puzúr-^dSumukan-šè, igi A-bu-um-ilum-šè, date

"4 mana 22 shekel silver (corresponding to) 2 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr, on account of^a G., Za-za-na-a has to give^b to Ḥa-ḥa-ša." Witnesses, date.

^a The legal meaning of this mu-...-šè (case: mu-...-ta) is obscure; mu-...-šè usually means "for", "instead of" (*cf.* this Coll. D 4:2, UU 16:2, also Scheil RT 37 p. 135:2 (mu-zì-da-šè), *etc.*), *cf.*, however, the references for mu-erín-na-šè (occurring in loan-tablets) quoted *sub* UU 16.

Note in this context mu guškiN 10-bi-ta "at a ratio of gold of 10 (shekel silver for) each (shekel gold)" in Scheil RA 17

p. 207, no. 1:2, 5, and mu-bi-še “for this (reason)”, “therefore” in Jacobsen 26:9, YOS IV 208:II:27, Speleers 191:5, etc.

^b The exact meaning of sum in this context remains obscure.

- P 4 Case and tablet; damaged; 11 lines. (?), Šū-^dSîn [9]^a. Seal: ^dŠakân-ni-î-ša₆ dub-sar dumu Ba-ba-ti gá-dub-ba (dedicated to Ibbi-^dSîn). ba-zi.

(Case and tablet differ slightly).

“13 (kùr) sesame (measured in) kùr (for) wages paid in oil to the ukuš-officials (î(a)-ba ukuš) (under the) overseer: Za-zi, comptroller DAN-BÎL-ki, (being) sesame from the town Kar_x-ḫar^{ki} (še-giš-î(a) K.), expended by Gu-za-na, (case: seal of ^dŠakân-ni-î-ša₆), date.”

^a This tablet was written towards the end of the last year of Šū-^dSîn, after the death of this king. The scribe had his seal changed immediately and dedicated the new one to the new king Ibbi-^dSîn. For similar instances cf. in this Coll. G 28 and O 30.

- P 5 Case and tablet; damaged; 11 lines. L., AMAR-^dSîn [9/VIII]. Seal: illegible (3 lines). Copy: Pl. XII.

(Case has kišib₃ instead of the šu-ba-ti of the tablet).

4 gín igi-3-gál kù-babbar, še buru_x a-na-ág-bi 1 (kùr) 60 (silà) še kùr-ta, ^a ki Ur-^dLamma-ta, Lú-giš-gu-za dumu Lú-maḥ-Sag-ÛB^{ki}-ke₄; ^b šu-ba-ti, iti gán-maš rug-rug-dam, MU lugal [î]-gál, ^c date.

“4 1/3 shekel silver . . . ^d at (the rate of) 1 (kùr) 60 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr per (1 shekel silver) from Ur-^dLamma, ^c Lú-giš-gu-za the son of Lú-maḥ-Sag-ÛB^{ki} has taken (as a loan); to return (it) in the month gán-maš, he has sworn(?) by the life of the king, date.”

^a The case has simply še buru_x-bi 1 (kùr) 60-ta (silà) []-ág-dam “he has to pay (it back) from the barley of its harvest”.

^b The case spells this name: Lú-maḥ-sag-Sag-[ÛB]^{ki}.

^c The text has clearly gál instead of the usual pa or pà. This variant is unique and cannot be explained.

^d The term: (e)buru “harvest, harvest time” occurs rather frequently in loans of this type; cf. e.g. egir buru_x-šè rug-rug “after the harvest he will return the barley” in Bab 20:7 and ITT II 3959:rev 1-2, or with: gi₄-gi₄-dam in Gen. TD 5542: rev 1-2, 5541:5, or egir buru_x rug-rug-dam in Pohl 102:8. The complex formula of our text is composed of two elements: of še buru_x a-na-ág as a term denoting a special type of loan, and of bi. The first part recurs only in the Nippur-text Pohl 18a:

(še) buru_x-ka a-na-ág-ga “from the (barley of the) harvest I will pay (back the loan)” and this was obviously quoting *verbatim* the legal formula which the debtor had to pronounce when contracting the loan. This type of loan was therefore termed še-buru_x-a-na-ág-ga (cf. the Akk. term *esip tabal*). The entire phrase runs therefore “x silver (lent) as a (bi) še-buru_x-a-na-ág-loan (at the rate of ... barley per 1 shekel silver).”

Note finally the unusual wording of a pertinent formula in Pohl 69:10 še-bi buru_x dagal-l[a(?)] gi₄-gi₄-[dam] “to be returned (only) from a copious harvest”.

* The case mentions also the name of the father: dumu Ur- [].

P 6 Case and tablet; intact; 9 lines. (?), ŠULgi [40/I,XII]. Seal: Lugal-engar dumu Ur-giš-gigir. šu-ba-ti.

(Case and tablet do not differ).

90 (silà) še, sig₄-bi 7 1/3 sar, níg(!)-sig₄ tu-dè, ki Lugal-pa-è, Lugal-engar, šu-ba-ti

“90 (silà) barley corresponding to 7 1/3 sar bricks^a to fabricate(?)^b brickwork(?), from Lugal-pa-è, Lugal-engar has received, date.”

^a Sig₄ (better: siga) “brick” for the construction of buildings is only rarely mentioned (YOS IV 259:2–4 bricks é-gal bíl^d Nin-é-gal-k[a](!) dù-a to build the new temple of ^dN., and Legrain RA 10 p. 41f. 15:6–7 gá-gi₄-a dù-dè).¹²²

The *term. techn.* for the fabrication of (sun-dried) bricks is du₈ (= *labānu* Deimel ŠL 167/14, lú-sig₄-du₈-du₈=*la-bi-in li-bit-ti* II R 38:10 e/f, and du₈=*na-du-u ša ti-tú* [correct Deimel ŠL 167/16]) cf. sig₄-du₈-a ITT III 6231:5, sig₄-du₈ YOS IV 57: rev 1 (du₈-ù-dam) and 265:3. Note the passage YOS IV 257: 4–5 giš-ba gar-ni du₈-da-dam “to mould bricks with the bawood” and the name of the tool sig₄-ba (Fuye RA 16 p. 19 XII:15 *et passim*) which are to be connected with giš-ba = Akk. *supinnu*, a tool of the brickmaker, used to level the surface of the brick in its mould (*term. techn.*: *sapānu*).

Types of bricks are: sig₄ (al)-gur₁₄-(ra) “kiln-fired bricks” (cf. my remarks in JNES VI p. 127) (ITT V 8223:1, Pohl 65: 2–3, 310:1(!), 312:2 [here: bitumen sig₄ gur₁₄-šè “to burn bricks”]), sig₄ za-rí-in “enamelled (?) bricks” (cf. Scheil RA

¹²² The *gagūm* (é gá-gi₄-a) is probably also mentioned in Fish no. 236 (é èš-gi₄-a, transcription of the author).

12 p. 168 note [add Reisner 128 VII:1], Legrain RA 32 p. 127f. I:6 *et pass.*, Scheil RA 12 p. 166 IV:15 *et pass.*), sig₄ ù-ku-ru-um (meaning? Akk. loan word), in Legrain RA 32 p. 127 I:9 and sig₄ šid-(da) in Nakahara 53:1, YOS IV 256:rev 1, Cont. Umma 42:rev 1(!) (meaning?).

The phrase sig₄ ná means "to lay bricks (in the sun to dry)" *cf.* RTC 402:rev 9 sig₄ ná giš-zi-da-a gar-ra "dried bricks placed on the wall" and Nakahara 17:4-5 giri₁₂ gu-la-a sig₄ ná-a "bricks laid out in the big garden;" *cf.* the name of profession: lú-sig₄-ba-ná-a (Akk. entry illegible) in OIP XI 1 I:5.
^b This passage which recurs in this Coll. on P 7 is rather difficult: níg-sig₄ is unique (my translation "brickwork" fits only the present context) and the exact meaning of the term tu as denoting the fabrication of bricks remains obscure.

P 7 Case and tablet; intact; 9 lines. (?), ŠULgi [40/I,XII]. Seal: Ur-^dS[ín] dumu Šu-^dD[a-gan or -mu]. šu-ba-ti.

(Case and tablet do not differ).

200 (silà) še, sig₄-bi 15 sar, ^a níg-sig₄ tu-dè, ki Lugal-pa-è, Adda-kal-la, ù Ur-^dS[ín]; šu-ba-ti, date

Exact parallel to P 6 (same creditor, year and month).

^a Below this sign appear the (effaced?) traces of 2 small signs (the second one looks like gál). *Cf.* my copy on pl. XV.

P 17 Oblong (44/50mm); intact; 14 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSin [5]. Seal: [Lú-gar-l]aga[r-e] dub-s[ar] dumu []. Copy: Pl. I.

338 gemé u₄-1-šè, a-šà SAL-síg-nu-dù (*cf.* F 27) ù x-ú-ga/bi, 325 gemé u₄-1-šè, a-šà ^dNin-ur₄-ra, 395 gemé u₄-1-šè; a-šà a-ú-da ^a tur, 90 gemé u₄-1-šè, a-šà Bu₄-x-mu, šu-ùr-ra SUM-tab-ba, ^b ugula Šeš-šag₆, kišib₃ Lú-gar-lagar-e, date

^a This field is also mentioned in Schneider 265:2 and 7 (tur and gu-la "small" and "big"), beside the field SAL-síg-nu-dù.

^b For the expression SUM-tab-ba šu-ùr-ra *cf. sub* D 24.

P 18 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., Šū-^dSin [1/VIII]. Seal: Ur-^dNungal dub-sar dumu Ur-^dŠará gá-dub-ba.

"120 bundles of reed, the sá-du₁₁-offering of Nì-šag₆ (received) from Lú-^dNin-šubur, the seal of A-ab-ba, the man ^a of Lú-dingir-ra has been taken (over) ^b by Ur-^dNungal, date."

^a In the phrase A lú B the term lú is likely to refer to a special social status; *cf.* also the passages YOS IV 149 (hire of persons gemé-kín-na-šè "as female mill-hands") 1.1-2 and 3-4, YOS IV 29:4, Cont. 61:2f., Reisner 164¹² I:9, III:21, Schneider 484:3, An. Or. I 88:95 *et p.*, 142:71, 302:44, Fish An. Or. XII

no. 5:1-2, Nik 348:5, Fish no. 294 II:7, *etc.* where persons are mentioned as lú NN.

^b Kišib₃ means in this legal formula “(the right to) seal”, *cf.* in this Coll. E 7 and furthermore Schneider 157:10 (kišib₃ dīb-ba NN). The legal facts underlying this transaction remain obscure.

P 20 Square; intact; 12 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/XIII]. Seal: Ab-ba-gi-na dub-sar dumu Lugal-má-gur₃-ri.

“1 guruš-worker for 20 days having removed earth (saḡar-è-a) from the house of AMAR-^dSîn, 8 guruš-workmen (paid) per day having carried reeds (gi ga₆-gá) from (the field called) En-du₃-DU to the bank of the Tigris; ^a overseer: Lugal-MÚRUB-e, seal of Ab-ba-gi-na, date.”

^a Text: gú Idigna-šè; “Idigna” is written: GU.QAR (Deimel ŠL 106/145) *i.e.* Idigna, not with Deimel ŠL 74/238 *i.e.* Idigna₃; *cf.* also Nik. 154:4.

P 21 Square; damaged; 8 lines. U., Šū-^dSîn [6/III]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dSîn).

“2 silà refined oil, ^a the . . . ^b of the en₅-si, by ^dŠarà-kam, seal of the en₅-si; date.”

^a Ī(a)-giš bará-AG; this term (*cf.* also še-giš-ì bará-AG refined sesame-oil” in Hussey 3 V:16) is identical with ì-giš BĀR-ga discussed by Langdon AJSL 39 p. 140, Jensen KB VI/2 p. 49, Sidersky JRAS 1929 p. 788 n. 2 (Akk.: *šaman ḫalšu*; *ḫalāšu* denotes a process to which also certain dyes are subjected). Other sorts of oil are: ì(a)-giš kù “pure, clear oil” (*e.g.* ITT III 5258:rev 1), ì(a) túg-gi-AG “oil filtered (?) through a piece of cloth” (Hussey 3 III:13, ITT III 5541:3, 5560:3, Pinches Amherst 75:1-3) and ì(a)-dùg-ga “sweet *i.e.* perfumed oil” (*passim*, note wages paid in ì-dùg-ga ITT V 6858 II:1, 6). We have various recipes for the fabrication of this perfumed oil such as TCL V 6042 and Deimel no. 41. Differentiate ì(a)-dùg-nun-na “fine fragrant oil” (Hussey 5 II:17, TCL V 5680 III:3) from ì(a)-nun dùg-ga probably “fragrant pomade” (Hussey 5 II:18, TCL V 6040 I:8).

^b *Cf.* for this sign the list on plate XV.

Square; intact; 12 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/VI]. Seal: Ur-[dun] dub-sar dumu Da-[].

“1 (jar of) dida-beverage (containing) 20 (silà), 10 (silà) ordinary pea-flour, 5 silà KAL-flour, 3 silà eša, 5 silà dates; (the) material for a zur₇-offering (níg-zur₇-ra) sa-ra-ki sum-ma ^a, field Lal-tur, ^b from Ur-^dŠul-pa-è, seal of Ur-dun, date.”

^a This phrase is a *hapax* (sa-ra-ak in W 93 could be a parallel) which I propose to consider an Akkadian loanword from *zarāqu* "to scatter" as a ritual *term. techn.* Since exactly the same cultic material is mentioned in the text Chiera 8 XI:6-10, 19-22, XII:16-20, 21-26, etc. beside *zì-dub-dub*¹²³ and since *dub* means *sarāqu* (Deimel ŠL 138/19) my interpretation can perhaps be considered more than a guess.

^b A zur₇-offering for this field is also recorded in D 22:10.

- R 4 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. U., AMAR-^dSin [5], Seal: Ur-^d[Li₈-sìn] en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to AMAR-^dSin). ì-df̄b.

"60 bar-gál-ewes (*cf.* G 23), 72 bar-gál-sheep, male, 48 bar-gál-lambs, as royal gift (níg-ba lugal), the ud-da-KU (*cf.* KK 3) Šu-Ma-ma has received; ^a maškim-official: Sukkal-maḥ, from Ur-e₁₁-e, seal of the en₅-si, date."

^a The formal structure of this tablet is hybrid; it connects the ì-df̄b of the Drehem-style with ki-NN-ta of the Djoha texts.

- R 8 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. P., AMAR-^dSin [5/VIII]. ì-df̄b.

Ab-ba-ša₆-ga received as mu-TÚM two items of small cattle from *Be-lí-a-rí-iq* and *Nu-úr-^dDa-gan* respectively. Rim: 11.

- R 9 Oblong; intact; 11 lines. P.(?), AMAR-^dSin [2/I, XII]. ì-df̄b.

^dŠUL-gi-a-a-mu received from Lú-dingir-ra (son of Inim-^dŠará) various cattle. Rim: 17.

- R 11 Oblong; damaged; 14 lines. P., Šū-^dSin [2/IV]. ba-zi.

"1 barley(-fed) sheep, of the store-house of the Ma-rí^{ki}-men (é-kišib₃ lú Ma-rí^{ki}), 1 barley(-fed) sheep, (from) the Subarian ^a Da(?) -šal-ib-ri, comptroller: the sukkal *Hu-zi-ri*, maškim-official: Urda-a₁₁; the 6th day of the month (iti u₄-6 ba-zal) expended by *A-ḫu-We-er*, comptroller: Ur-^dLugal-bàn-da [] and Ad-da-kal-la the sár-ra-ab-dù, ^b date."

Rim: 2 udu.

^a Lú-SU-E(?); *cf. sub* B 2 for "Subarian" personal names.

^b For this name of official *cf.* Deimel in RLA II p. 443 and ŠL 396/104 "*ein Beruf auf dem Felde beschaeftigt.*"¹²⁴

¹²³ The reading *dub-dub* is indicated by Chiera OIP XI 12 V:2 níg-zì-dub-dub-bu, by the variants *dub-dub-bí* in CT XXXII 49:6, 25 and the unpublished text NYU K 153:1-2 (here the unique passage: su₁₁-lum *dub-dub-bí*). *Cf.* Thureau-Dangin RA 3, p. 139, Gurney AAA 22 p. 59 note 6 for this type of flour used for cultic purposes. Note *zì-dub* beside *zì-dub-dub* in ITT V 6780:3 and rev 1.

¹²⁴ This interpretation is certainly not correct; the list of officials (*e.g.* ITT II 3536, II 4192, Hussey 4) mentions our man after or before the *dub-sar-gu₄*, the *ka-gur₇*, the *sa₁₂-suk₆*, etc. Note that the term *šeš-tab-ba* in these lists does not denote an official (against Deimel ŠL 331/24 "*ein Beruf*") but means "assistant" corresponding exactly to our titles in the hierarchy of officialdom composed with "sub-...", "vice-..."

R 14 Oblong (25/29mm); intact; 12 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [7/X].
šu-ba-ti.

^dŠUL-gi-ri-mu received various dead cattle (ba-ug₆) from
Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am.

^a Line 1: ganám-gi "reed-fed ewe" (cf. udu-gi in Deimel ŠL 537/84) and note the "shepherd of reed-fed small cattle" (sipa-udu-gi) in Chiera 17 I:8.

S 1 Case and tablet; damaged; 13 lines. U.(?), Šū-^dŠin [6/VIII].
šu-ba-ti. Seal: Ū-ma-ni d[umu] (dedicated to Šū-^dŠin).
Copy: Pl. IX.

tablet: "10 (silà) sesame (measured in) kùr, (being the)
sesame of ^dŠarà-kam, from Gu-za-ni (*sic*), the wife
of ^dŠarà-kam (dam ^dŠarà-kam-ke₄) has received,
seal of Umani, date."

case: inserts after šubati the lines:

[dub . . .-E]š₄-tár, dub Gu-za-na-nim dam, dub Ū-ma-
ni zi-ri-dam

"[(every former) tablet of x]-Eš₄-tár (and every former)
tablet of (her) husband Guzani^a (this) tablet (sealed by)
Ū-ma-ni makes void."^b

^a Read probably Gu-za-(na)-nim.

^b The reconstruction and the translation of these lines is based
on the passages W 11:5-8 dub A ù dub gin dub B zi-ri-dam,
YOS IV 103:6f., 165:6f. (correct: ù <dub> gin), Jean 167:4f.,
Fish 663:rev 1f. (variant: dub A gur₇-ta ù dub gin . . .), Lutz
I 17:7f. (damaged). They all show the phrase dub A dub B zi-
ri-dam on tablets sealed by B, *i.e.* "the tablet (sealed by) B
shall make void the tablet of A" Note the variant Speleers 94
"x mana wool from A, B has received . . ." (line 6) dug₄ A
dug₄ ù gi-in (correct to: ù dug₄ gi-in) C zi-ri-dam (the tablet
bears the seal of C) which is to be translated "(any) oral (dis-
positions) and (any) other oral dispositions (cf. below) shall
make void (this tablet sealed) by C." If this clause is meant
to cancel former tablets in favor of the debtor (instead of the
creditor) the phrase is styled as in Cont. 51 where one Urdá-a₁₁
(written UŠ-mu) received reed-bundles from a man named
Ab-ba: "(every former) tablet of the debtor ù dub gin this

Cf. e.g. gá-dub-ba šeš-tab-ba "archivist, sub-(archivist)" (also ITT III 5270:2-4), or
šeš-tab-ba ugula uš-bar "assistant-overseer of the weavers" (YOS IV 232:1, *etc.*), *etc.*
In An. Or. I 85:64 we have guruš-worker and šeš-tab-ba (unskilled labor?) and in
192:1-4 we have the sequence: guruš, šeš-tab-ba, guruš-bandā-ŠŪ (meaning?, bandā-
ŠŪ also in An. Or. I 85:55, 61, 159) and guruš ukù-íl. Correct ŠŪ to díb?

tablet of the creditor cancels" (rev 1-3) and consequently the tablet bears the seal of the creditor and not that of the debtor.

The words ù dub gin (once: gi-in) I tentatively propose to translate with "and any (other) tablet in circulation."

The meaning of zi-ri in this clause is based on one hand on the equation zi-ri = *pussusu* "to rub out, to cancel" (Deimel ŠL 84/86) and on the other hand on the above quoted passages to which can be added the following references: Fish 533:1ff. "1 bar-gál-sheep (received) from A., the shepherd U. has to return (rug-rug-dam)... tukum-bi U. nam-erím-bi¹²⁵ ù-un-TAR¹²⁶ dub-bi zi-ri-dam if the shepherd U. has taken the oath (that the death of the sheep was not his fault [cf. B 6 for this oath]) this tablet shall become void (*i.e.* he is not bound to return the sheep)" (against Schollmeyer AfO 12 p. 272); Pohl 47:10-13 (cf. Pohl *l.c.* p. 45) "their tablets are lost, every (tablet) which will be produced shall be void (al-pàd zi-ri-dam)," and Schneider 411:7-10 with the same phrase (dub-bi ú-gu-ba-an-dé ù-ul-pàd zi-ri-dam).

This meaning of zi-ri (cf. also *ana ittišu* MSL I p. 87) corresponds to that of Akk. *hepû* "to break, crush" and "to cancel, make void." Cf. al-zi-ra (Deimel ŠL lists this term erroneously *sub* "al" 298/33) "broken" as adjective beside si-lim-ma "intact" in BE III 71:14-15 (cf. also RTC 99:1-2), ní-g-til-til ba-zi-ra-a₄ "damaged finished objects" in Gen. Trouv. 82:rev 1, Delaporte 22:2 (ba-zi-ir-ra-kam), and cf. also ITT III 6418: rev 1, Pinches Berens 89 I:15, *etc.* Note especially ITT V 6949:5-6 "215 (pieces of) spoiled lamb-meat (adda-silá al-zi-ra) have been burned (ba-GIŠ.GIBÍL)." ¹²⁷ Correspondingly *hepû* has the meaning "to cancel" in the texts of Nuzi *e.g.* Gadd RA 23 p. 144 10:29f. "the former tablets this tablet cancels (*tup-pu an-nu-ú iḥ-te-pi-šu-nu-tu*)" (cf. also *l.c.* p. 43:53 and Contenau TCL IX 41:33f.) and—in an exact parallel to dug₄ ... zi-ri (cf. above)—we have *a-wa-ta* ... *i-ḥe-ep-pu-ú* in Gadd RA 23 p. 125 (no copy) "whoever breaks the word he has spoken."

¹²⁵ Note the phonetic spellings for nam-erím-bi: nam-ri-bi Schneider 143:6, nam-ru Pinches Berens 58:rev 3 (for nam alone cf. Deimel ŠL 79/88), and the gloss nam-ri in Meissner MAOG XIII₂ p. 32 line 32 (ki-nam-erím).

¹²⁶ Capitals on account of the contradictory references: ku₅-du Fish 764:2 on one hand, and tar-ra Pinches Berens 58:rev 3 on the other hand.

¹²⁷ The sign-group GIŠ.GIBÍL has here the reading šeg_x corresponding to šeg₆ established by Poebel in ZA 38 p. 83f. for GIBIL.

For another illustration of this double meaning of *zi-ri* = *pussusu* cf. the two passages of the series *ana ittišu* 6th tablet IV:13-14 "to cancel, to make void" (against Landsberger MSL I p. 87) and line 26 "to break, crush."¹²⁸

S 2 Case and tablet; intact; 17 lines. N., *Šū-dSin* [5/VI]. Seal: Kalam-da-ga dumu Ur-Ab-ba. Copy: Pl. XIII.

(Case and tablet do not differ).

3 gín kù-babbar, še-bi 4 (kùr) še kùr, ab-ši-gar, ki Ur-ša₆-ga-ta, Kalam-da-ga, šu-ba-ti, iti sig₄-ga-šè, ág-e-dam; MU lugal-bi i-pa, Lú-dSin, Lugal-engar, lú-inim-ma-bi-me, date "3 shekel silver, as its barley-value 4 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr have been established,^a from Ur-ša₆-ga, Kalam-da-ga has received (as loan); in the month sig₄-ga he will pay (the barley);^b he has sworn by the life of the (ruling) king; Lú-dSin, Lugal-engar are his witnesses."

^a The formula ab-ši-gar has recently been discussed by Fish AJSL 55 p. 315f. and by Jacobsen AJSL 55 p. 420f. It occurs only on tablets coming from Nippur.

^b The use of the verb ág indicates that the loan had to be paid in barley.

S 3 Case and tablet; intact; 17 lines. N., *Šū-dSin* [6/V]. Seal: Šakàn-ni dumu Ur-[].

(Case and tablet show only one divergence, cf. *sub a*).

6 gín kù-babbar HAR, máš 5 gín 1 gín (case adds: -ta), ki Ur-^{dd}Nisaba (case adds: -ta), Šakàn-ni šu-ba-ti, á é-a, 1/3 gín máš-kù-ka-ni-ta tur; mu 5-a₄ inim-ni ni-na-sum,^a ^mLú-dEn-líl-lá, ^mŠu-Ku-bu-um, ^mHa-ba-lul-e, ^mLú-kal-la, ^mNi-ba-lul-e, ^mLú-dNin-šubur, lú inim-ma-b[i]-me, date

"6 shekel silver (as) loan, the interests for each 5 shekels (being) 1 shekel, from Ur-^{dd}Nisaba, Šakàn-ni has received (as a loan). The rent^b for the house (being) 1/3 shekel he will deduct (cf. H 2) from the interests of his silver (and) during 5 years he will not give notice.^c . . . are his witnesses."

^a The case styles the lines 5-8 as follows: é-a mu 5-a₄ dúru-dè inim-ni ni-na-sum "he will dwell in the house for 5 years and will not give (*i.e.* n(u)-i-na-sum) notice," á-bi ki 1/3 gín kù, máš-kù-ga-ta turu-dam "its rent being 1/3 shekel silver (kù cf. C 16), he will deduct from the interests of the silver(-loan)."

¹²⁸ Of minor importance are: dub NN nu-zi-ir (TCL V 6162 I:6), dub NN ba-zi-ir (Lau 177:13, Gen Trouv. 55:rev 5) and the label BRM III 175:1-4 of a basket with "incoming payments (é-TÚM), cancelled tablets (dub zi-ri) and (those referring to) transfers (of property) (a-ka-a-ga-gar)."

For dúru (or dūr) “to live, reside” cf. Deimel ŠL 536/275m dūr-dūr.

^b Ā “rent (of a house)” recurs, to my knowledge, only on the Constantinople-text quoted by Huber Hilprecht Ann. p. 214 (N 2084). This underlines the importance of our tablet as the first text dealing with the antichrethic rent of a house (for Neobabyl. references cf. my “*Mietrecht*” p. 137 note 22).

^c Inim . . . sum “to give . . . word” corresponds exactly to the English idiom “to give notice”. Note two other related idiomatic phrases: inim gar “to make word” = “to give evidence (in court)” (*passim*) and inim du₁₁ “to speak word” = “to take an oath” (*e.g.* Schollmeyer 1:5–7).

S 4 Case and tablet; intact; 11 lines. P., ŠULgi [34/XI]. Seal: Ur-nigin-[gar] dumu Ur-^d[] sipa-udu.

(Case contains only: kišib₃ Ur-nigin-gar; date).

15 (kūr) še kūr, é-udu-ŠE-ta, 45 (kūr) še kūr, ki en₅-si Adab^{ki}-ta; bulūg-gal-kum-šè, Ur-nigin-gar, šu-ba-ti, date
“15 (kūr) barley (measured in) kūr, from the fold of the barley(-fed) sheep, 45 (kūr) barley (measured in) kūr from the en₅-si of Adab for (the fabrication) of large(-size) crushed malt, ^a Ur-nigin-gar has received.”

^a Workmen occupied with the crushing of malted barley are also mentioned in ITT II 4006:3 (bulūg gaz-a; for gaz instead of kum, cf. A 3).

S 5 Case and tablet; intact; 12 lines. (?), ŠULgi [40/I, XII]. Seal: Ur-nigin-gar dumu Ti-ri-mu and Be-lí-a-rí-iq GA₅-šu-du₈ [] (both dedicated to ŠULgi).

(Case has kišib₃ instead of the šu-ba-ti of the tablet).

“159 . . . ^a oxen, 25 . . . calves, 31 . . . sucking calves, 1385 . . . (various) cattle (udu-máš-ḫi-a), 16 . . . (various) small young cattle (máš-silá-ḫi-a); from Na-ra-am-ì-lí, as a mu-TÚM-offering, Be-lí-a-rí-iq and Ur-nigin-gar have received, date.”

^a This ideogram is composed of the sign lú “man” cancelled by crossed double lines (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 330⁸/5 and the discussion by Scheil in ZA 12, p. 260f.); it is usually interpreted as lú + gunû, and denotes the flayed carcass (*cf.* lú + gunû kuš nu-gíd-da in Reisner 28 IV:24, 82:rev 20 (!), Chiera 9 I:11, II:15 “. . . the hide of which has (not) been flayed”). Very often, however, it is simply to be translated with “meat,” *cf. e.g.* Schileico RA 11 p. 67 “x dead (ba-ug₆) sheep their meat (lú + gunû-bi) has been brought into the kitchen (é-muḫaldim-šè)”

or Pinches Amherst 44:1-2 where female workers are said to receive (î-ba, *cf. sub* I 13) "286 lú+gunû of ba-ug₆-sheep and 240 of ba-ug₆-lambs," also Lau 16:1-2 (=Arnold no. 3), and especially the group of texts ITT II 2595:1-4, III 4957:1-4, 5417:1-4(!), V 6799:1-4 recording that gemé-uš-bar ("weaver-girls") receive lú+gunû as food (kú). It is possible that this was meat from fallen not from slaughtered animals used by the lower classes of the population. *Cf.* also the passages ITT II 2603:1f., 4130:1f., 4135:1f. (bread, lú+gunû and salt as board), V 6969:3-5 (letter, giš-dîb-e-dîb-ba kú-dè), Reisner 261:3-4 *etc.* which all refer to this source of meat. Note, however, Pinches Amherst 82:2 recording the kur₆, "board," of the wife of the en₅-si as consisting of bread and lú+gunû-udu, and especially ITT III 5315:2f. mentioning barley and lú+gunû as sá-du₁₁ ku₅-da en₅-si which are not in favor of the above proposed interpretation of lú+gunû. And passages like Haverf. III 395 IV:7-8, BIN V 129:5-8, Chiera 9 I:16 which speak of the lú+gunû of ri-ri-ga *i.e.* fallen animals (*cf. sub* F 24) indicate that the meaning of the term under consideration is: dressed meat.

Note finally Fish An. Or. XII 1:8 with lú+gunû meaning "wreck": "this ship has been returned (ba-rug) but was handed over to A. with a wreckage (lú+gunû má-ba šu-. . .-sum)."

Finally, I wish to draw here attention to the personal names Lú+gunû-mi (Reisner 117 VIII:6) and Lú+gunû-ma (Schneider An. Or. VII 3:5) as well as to the complements -ma and -na listed in the entries Deimel ŠL 330⁸/4 and 6, all suggesting a value ending in "m."

- S 6 Case and tablet; intact but clinging together in places; 9 lines. U., ŠULgi [38/XIII]. Seal: En-ú-bi-šu-e dumu Ur_x-dam sanga ^dNin-e₁₁-e.

(Case and tablet are identical).

"3 (kùr) barley (measured in) royal kùr, as sá-du₁₁-offering for the goddess ^dNin-e₁₁-e of Ki-an^{ki},^a from Urda, En-ú-bi-šu-e has received, date."

^a For this goddess *cf.* Schneider *Orientalia* 8 p. 57 no. 190 and *Göttern.* No. 374 (add Nik 375:rev 1), and for the town Ki-an (the text has: ^dNin-e₁₁-e Ki-an^{ki}-ta) *cf. e.g.* ^dŠar₄ Ki-an^{ki} in H 22 (and note 69).

- S 7 Case and tablet; damaged; 11 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [9/XI]. Seal: H₃-ma-z[i-zi] lú-ba[ppir (?)]. Copy: Pl. I.

(Case has kišib₃ instead of the šu-ba-ti of the tablet).

"1 (kùr) 150 (silà) barley (measured in) royal kùr, a sá-du₁₁-

offering for ^dŠará, from the month Ur^a to the month Pa₅-ú-e, being two months, from the šu-tum-storehouse^b Hé-ma-zi-zi has received from Ur-^dLi₅-sîn, date."

^a For this name of a month cf. *sub* p. 176.

^b The parallel text YOS IV 263 records likewise a barley-loan, é šu-tum-ta, as sá-du₁₁-barley for the god Šará.

S 8

Case and tablet; intact; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [37/IX]. Seal: Zú-ga-li kisal-luḫ-lugal dumu []-lugal. ì-díḫ.

Case: 1 šabbar nita, 1 šabbar SAL, kišib₃ Zú-ga-li lú Na-kab-tum^a

Tablet: "1 šabbar-ram^b, 1 šabbar-ewe, royal mu-TÚM-offerings, Zú-ga-li has received from Na-ra-am-ì-kì, šà Uri^{kì}, date."

^a For lú Na-kab-tum cf. *sub* C 3; note, however, that the seal-inscription states as profession kisal-luḫ-lugal "royal court-sweeper" (cf. Legrain p. 90 note 9 and kisal-luḫ Uru-kù-ga in Reisner 289:rev 1).

^b For šabbar "he-goat" cf. Meissner BAWb II p. 67 and Landsberger *Fauna* p. 96f. In later texts, the Akk. šapparu denotes any full-grown male animal, cf. e.g. immer šap-par "ram" (in Strassmaier Cyr 81:7) and alap šap-par "bull" (*loc. cit.* line 3).

S 10

Case and tablet; intact; 10 lines. U., ŠULgi [36/XI]. Seal: Ur-ša₆-ga dub-sar dumu Da-[] (dedicated to Lú-bàn-da en₅-si Ša₁₂-rig₅^{kì}).

(Case and tablet show slight variants).

2 (kùr) zì še kùr (tablet adds: lugal), 6 (kùr) ninda šu-ùr-ra (tablet only: 6 ninda kùr), 10 (silà) zì-KAL, 4 silà eša; ki Waras-sú-ta, Ur-ša₆-ga, šu-ba-ti, date

"2 (kùr) barley-flour (measured in) royal kùr, 6 (kùr) šu-ùr-ra-bread,^a 10 (silà) KAL-flour,^b 4 silà eša-cereal, from Warassu, Ur-ša₆-ga has received."

^a The divergence between tablet and case shows that we have to interpret šu-ùr-ra-bread and not ninda-ŠU ùr-ra (with regard to ninda-ŠU kùr Chiera 2 III:9, ninda-ŠU gíd-da discussed *sub* C 13). Note the obscure passages of E 34 III:3-5 ninda šu-ùr-ra-da ga-[] kás-dé-a and l.11-12 ninda-ùr(!)-[ra kás]-dé-a [].

On account of the manifold values of šu-ùr-ra the meaning of this term remains obscure. The "Vorlaeufer" OIP XI 12 V:13 has also ninda šu-ùr-ra.

^b For KAL-flour cf. Deimel ŠL 536/197, Hrozný *Getreide* p. 201 ("erstklassiges Mehl") and in this Coll. I 41:3, R 3:3, W

82:3. Note in Hussey 108:23 zì-KAL a-sag beside zì-KAL. On an unpublished fragment of the 23rd tablet of H.-b. (in the Metropolitan Museum, New York) we find the equation: $zì^{š-i-ik}KAL = hi-iš-le-e-tum$ which indicates that the KAL-flour was coarsely ground.

S 22 Oblong (45/71mm); damaged, especially on reverse; 20 lines. (?), no date formula.

75 (kùr) še kùr, še E-šur-ki-be, 22 kùr še-ba ù níg-gál, 1 (kùr) zíz kùr, šu-nigin 98 še-zíz kùr, a-rá 1-kam, 19 (kùr) 120 (silà) še kùr, a-ša^a ŠUL-gi-r[a], 32 (kùr) še-kùr níg-gál, 4 (kùr) 60 (silà) kùr šà-mar, ^a 2 (kùr) 120 (silà) še kùr bulùg-bi du-du; ^a 2 (kùr) 60 (silà) [še-k]ùr, a-[rá 2-kam]; 20 [], dum[u], šu-nigin 2 [] kùr, šu-nigin 6 (kùr) 120(?) [še-k]ùr, 3 [] zíz kùr, mu-TÚM nu-bandà

^a Obscure passages *cf. pl. XV*. The text records two groups of wheat- and barley-items as mu-TÚM of the nu-bandà-official, characterized as še-ba "wages (paid in) barley" and as níg-gál "stock." The laconic formulation interrupted by frequent breaks does not invite comment.

S 23 Oblong (44/70mm); damaged; 28 lines U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [4]. šu-ba-ti. Copy: Pl. III.

After a break of about three lines:

"1 ma[-na], 8 ma-na [], 6 silà [], 12 silà 10 shekel še-[], 12 silà IM-spice, ^a 10 2/3 silà gu₄-ku-ru-spice(?), ^b 12 silà [gam]-gam-ma-perfume(?), ^c 132 1/3 silà ḥa-din-onions, 10 (silà) crushed (kum) naga (*cf. A 3*), 9 (kùr) 260 (silà) sprouted naga (naga-si-è) (measured in) kùr, 2 (kùr) 170 (silà) 10 shekel é-a-bitumen (measured in) kùr, 2 talent 5 mana gypsum (im-babbár) (weighed with the) royal shekel; ^d 30 talent gypsum, 5 (kùr) dried bitumen (measured in) kùr, 240 (silà) a-ra-má-wood ^e (measured in) kùr, official expenditure (zi-ga bal-a *cf. C 15*), 17 silà sikil-onions, 17 silà crushed onions (gaz), 12 1/2 silà ḥa-din-onions, ^f 1 (kùr) 215 (silà) sprouted naga (measured in) kùr, 4 talent 35 mana gypsum, expenditures of/for Ur (zi-ga Urí^{ki}-ma), from the traders [Lú/Šeš]-kal-la has [receiv]ed, date."

This tablet belongs to the interesting group of texts recording transactions of the dam-kara who imported various commodities, building-material, spices, precious stones, metal-objects, *etc.* from abroad to sell them in the country. *Cf. e.g.*, Chiera 1, TCL V 5680, 6037, 6046, 6052, 6065, 6162, YOS IV 294, *etc.*

A detailed study of these tablets could shed much light on the international commercial relations and activities of this period.

^a Šim IM, cf. Deimel ŠL 215/104.

^b For šim gu₄-ku-ru cf. Deimel ŠL 215/74 and 297/119.

^c Apart from the aromatic substance called here šim-gam-gam-ma (cf. Deimel ŠL 215/92) we have also šim-gam-ma/e (cf. *op. cit.* 215/91); the use of the word gam indicates a bent or crooked shape of the drug itself and this is borne out by the late explanatory text Clay BRM IV 32 (cf. Thompson JRAS 1924, p. 455) where, in line 14, šim-gam-gam is described as *ša kap-pi-e lib-bu-ú* "which are (shaped) like the hollow of the hand (or: like wings)". The fact that both drugs are often mentioned side by side (Old-Babyl.: CT XXIX 13:8-10, Neo-Babyl.: BIN I 162:2-3, GCCI II 358:1-2, etc.) indicates, however, that the similarity in the Sumerian designation has no direct bearing on the nature of the substances. While šim-gam-gam-ma (Akk.: *kukru*) occurs only in small quantities (and is measured in silà), šim-gam-ma (Akk.: *šulālu*) was much cheaper (one shekel, e.g., bought 3 manas).

^d Gín-lugal-še. This phrase recurs in the parallel tablet TCL V 6162 II:3 and refers to a(n attempted) reform of the system of weights as does the passage Schneider 44:17 where I propose to read gín [si]-sá lugal "standardized royal shekel-weight."

The gín was originally a small piece of metal in the shape of the *pášu*-axe (actually attested in Cappadocian texts, cf. J. Lewy MVAeG 33, p. 238 note a) or of the axe called in Akk. *ḥašinnu* (actually attested in the texts from Nuzi, cf. my remarks in JA 1938 p. 659). The word gín is also attested—in texts of our period—as name of a tool (giš-gín cf. Deimel ŠL 595/39c, add: ITT III 5408:3 and gín tur in Pohl I 161:10) as well as of a weapon(?) The latter is indicated by the reference Gen. TD 5550:1-3 mentioning a gín-lal (GIN_x without gunú as in Deimel LAK 666) i.e. "gín-adze (to be carried like the gír-lal) on a belt"; made of silver and dedicated by the king to the goddess ^dNin-tin-ug₅-ga. Gín-lá appears also as a personal name, cf. this Coll. I 23:3.

Note furthermore gín-gá (for gín-gar ?) "to weigh" as attested in ITT V 6816:1f. gá-dub-ba á gín-gá si-ig-ga é uš-bar ì-[gál] "tablet-basket con(taining tablets dealing with) wages for the weighing of the wool(?) for the weaver's mill."

^e The word giš a-ra-má seems to be unique and has probably

nothing to do with giš-a-ra "board, plank," (cf. Salonen *Wasserfahrzeuge* p. 89).

[†] Sum-ḥa-din recurs in TCL V 5680 VII:23, Haverf. III 362 I:11 *et pass.* (summed up in IV:5 as ḥa-SAR), Schneider 253:6. It is probably to be connected with sum za ḥa-din in YOS IV 298:12(!), TCL V 5680 VII:8 (*plus*: igi nu-sig₅, *etc.*;¹²⁹ but I have no interpretation to offer.

Various kinds of onions (sum) are mentioned in Ur III texts; beside sum-gaz and sum-sikil (*passim*) we have sum-šir-rum (Pohl 161:rev x+4), sum-EN (An. Or. VII 303:103), sum-gaz šà-KAL (Jean 21:1-2), sum-sag-dil (Pinches Berens 34:1), sum-ga (ITT III 6258:7), sum-sikil a-ḥa-ba (ITT III 5206:1), *etc.*

S 24 Oblong; intact; 12 lines. P., ŠULgi [42/VIII]. ì-díḅ.

Na-ša₆ received from ^dNanna-lú-sár-ra-^dŠUL-gi-ra as mu-TÚM-offerings various cattle (line 5) mu zi-ga bal-u₄-l-šè, ^a date.

^a The expression "(on account of an) expenditure in the period of one day" remains obscure and, as far as I can see, unique.
TT 1 Oblong (46/101mm); damaged; 24 lines. N.(?), ŠULgi [46]. Copy: Pl. XI.

1 sag-nita Púzur-Ḥa-ni mu-ni-im, ki A-ḥu-ni KU-da, ^a Watrá^a dumu Ilum-ba-ni, in-šám, 8(?) gín igi-3-gál kù-babbar, 1 ganám bar-gál-la, šám-su, Watrá^a, ì-lá, a-na A-ḥu-ni, igi Ga-ri-dingir, igi Na-ḥa-ru-um, igi Púzur-šu-ni dumu Watrum^{um}, igi Dingir-é, igi Ī-lí-ki-ib-rí dumu Lu-lu; igi Sipasi-i[n], igi Zu-l[a],

I-sar-pá-dan simug, kù-bi ì-lá, lú inim-ma-bi-me, šu-ut ma-ḥa-ar-šu-nu ni-iš šarrim^{im} it-ma-ù, date

"1 male slave named Púzur-Ḥa-ni, from A-ḥu-ni the . . . , Watrá^a the son of Ilum-ba-ni has bought, as his price^b he has paid 8(?) shekel silver (and) 1 bar-gál-sheep (cf. note 94) to A-ḥu-ni

before . . . (name of witnesses) the smith^c I-sar-pá-dan has weighed^d this silver. These are the witnesses in the presence of whom he has sworn by the life^e of the king."

^a Unidentified name of profession (zì-da to be corrected to <ka>-zì-da "miller" ?)

^b Šám-su as well as a-na in l.9 and the three lines 20-22 are written in Akkadian. This is a very rare occurrence in texts of our period. For interspersed Akkadian words and phrases cf.

¹²⁹ This text characterizes the onions as igi nu-sig₅, cf. also sum-sikil igi nu-sig₅ *l.c.* line 19 and sum-sikil igi-sig₅ TCL V 6037 III:7.

only *i-ma-da-ad* for *ì-ág* (quoted by Scheil RT 19 p. 57 no. 210), *šu-ut* in Jean 65:4 and *na-da-nam iq-bi-šum-ma i-ta-ti-in* 3 gín *kaspam i-pá-ṭa-ar* "he has promised him to pay, when he has given (it) he will free 3 shekel silver" (Pohl 7:7-10, ŠULgi, 38th year), while a tablet written entirely in Akkadian has been published by G. Dossin in RA 32 p. 189f. (Šū-^dŠîn, 6th year) and another one (mostly in Akkadian) by Scheil in RA 13 p. 133 (same year).

^c A rarely mentioned profession in our texts, cf. ITT V 6893:2, Pinches Berens 38:3, Schneider An. Or. I 88:372, 99:10, 106:10, Boson 19:4, Cont. Cuivre 2:3 (*et passim* in the texts of this group). On an unpublished tablet in private possession I saw urudu-nagar *i.e.* tibira "copper-smith".

^d The function of the smith to control the silver paid in a legal transaction is only sporadically recorded in cuneiform texts. Cf. my discussion of pertinent references in *Orientalia* NS 14 (1945) p. 237 ("Studies in Akkadian Lexicography II", *ḫātu*). Note furthermore the text Pohl 109 recording a loan of barley with witnesses characterized (l.14) as *lú-še-ág-ga* "men who measured the barley"; their function corresponds to that of the smith weighing the silver (cf. the expression *nādinānu ša še'ati* in the texts from Nuzi).

^e The spelling *ni-iš* offers us the interpretation (but not the exact reading) of the sign MU in the phrase MU *lugal-bi in-pà* which is here to be translated "by the life of the (ruling) king he has sworn." The fact that MU is sometimes replaced by *zi* "life" (cf. YOS IV 19:5, ITT II 3512:rev 5, *zi lugal-bi in-pà*) corroborates this interpretation of MU (cf. also Thureau-Dangin in RA 23 p. 27 note 3 and Schott ZA 44 p. 179).¹³⁰

Another instance for *zi* replacing MU in analogous context is furnished by a comparison of the letters ITT V 6866:rev 7 *zi-lugal* and ITT IV 7001:3 MU *lugal*.

TT 2 Oblong (43/98mm); intact; 20 lines. N.(?), Šū-^dŠîn [5]. Copy: Pl. IX.

1 sag-SAL *A-ga-ti-ma* mu-ni-im, ki *I-pá-lí-is* ad-da-ni, *Watrâ*^a na-qada, in-ši-šám, 3 1/3 gín kù-babbar, *Watrâ*^a i-na-lá,

igi *Ib-qú-ša* dumu *Za-aḫ-ti-a*, igi *Na-ḫa-ru-um*, igi Šū-^d*Dumu-zi* dumu Lú-^d*Da*[mu], igi *A-ḫu-táb* dumu Šíl-la-šu, igi Nu-úr-^d[] lú-gi[r(i)₁₂], igi *A-gu-a-ti* dumu dumu (*sic*) *Īr-ra-ba-*

¹³⁰ Cf. also *zi* ^dUtu in Eannatum, Stele of the Vultures rev I:11.

ni, *igi Nu-úr-ì-lí* *dumu Watrum*^{um} *igi A-li-šu-ni* *dumu Im-ti-dam*; *igi Na-ap-lí-is* *dumu Ū-tul-Ma-ma*, *lú-inim-ma-bi-me*, *igi-ne-ne-šè*, *lú-lú nu-gi₄-gi₄-dè*, *ur-bi MU lugal ì-pà*, date “1 female slave^a called *A-ga-ti-ma*, from her father *Í-pá-lí-is*, the shepherd *Watrá*^a has bought, *Watrá*^a has paid 3 1/3 shekel silver,

in the presence of . . . (names of the witnesses), these are the witnesses in whose presence^b they have both sworn^c by the life of the king not to contest^d one against the other.”

^a Note the fact that a father is selling his daughter who is termed here *sag-SAL* (for *sag* “slave” cf. TT 4), i.e. *erú*.

^b *Igi-ne-ne-šè* corresponds exactly to Akk. *šu-ut ma-ḥa-ar-šu-nu* etc. of TT 1. Cf. for this legal formula San Nicolò *Schlussklauseln*, p. 48ff. These witnesses are termed *lú-inim-ma* “men of the word” while the persons witnessing any legal action (or symbolic procedure) are called *lú-ki-inim-ma* (cf. TCL V 6167:6, ITT IV 7001:14 etc.) perhaps “eye-witnesses” (literally: “men of the place and of the word”). Such a terminological differentiation did not exist, however, in the pre-Ur III period, cf. Deimel ŠL 461/43.

^c Note that we have, instead of *pà*, in S 2:9 *pa* and, in YOS IV 14:2, Gen TD 5541:rev 2 *pá*.

^d A variant is offered in ITT II 2766:6–8 *nu-gi₄-gi₄ mu-nu-gi₄-g[i₄ -šè]* *MU lugal-bi [ì]-pà-da* “he will not contest, in order not to contest he has sworn by the life of the (ruling) king.”

TT 4

Oblong (36/57mm); intact; 18 lines. N.(?), ŠULgi [38]. Copy: Pl. II.

sag-SAL Na-an-na-a mu-ni Nu-úr-ì-lí *dumu* ^d*ZU-ra-bí*, *Ga-rí-AN in-ši-šám*,^a *1/2 gín kù-babbar*, *níg-šám-ma-ni-šè*, *Ga-rí-AN-e*, *Nu-úr-ì-lí in-na-lá*, *igi Ur-dDa-da*; *dumu Waras-sú-ni* *nimgir-šè*, *igi Ilum-ba-ni* *dumu Za-na-šè*, *igi Ki-in-šú-lum* *dumu Mu-ša-wi-ir-šè*, *igi A-ku-ni* *dumu Na-ši-bil-tum-šè*, *igi Á-an-na-ni-tum* *šeš*^b *Kur-bi-la-ak*, *igi* ^d*Mér-ba-ni* *nimgir-šè*, *lú-inim-ma-bi-me*, date “(one) female slave^c called *Na-an-na-a* (belonging to) *Nu-úr-ì-lí* son of ^d*ZU-ra-bí*, *Ga-rí-AN* has bought; 1/2 shekel silver as her price *Ga-rí-AN* has paid to *Nu-úr-ì-lí* in the presence of . . . (names of the witnesses);^d (these are) the witnesses thereof.”

^a Šám, written *nindá+še*; cf. *sub* D 1.

^b The identification of a person as “brother” of another person occurs not too rarely in the texts of this period, cf. this Coll.

F 1:6-7, also Jacobsen 10:7, 51:11, Boson 122:3, 328:3, Nies 16:5, Reisner 94 IV:49, An. Or. I 88:158 *et p.*, 289:19, *etc.*

^c Sag-SAL and sag-nita denote "female" and "male slave" and sag-*hi-a* means "slaves (of both sexes and various ages)" (*cf. sub* C 16). I fail to understand Schneider 149:1-3 1 sag-SAL (*i.e.* erú) *dumu giš NN mu-ni-im*. (*Cf. sub* O 28 for the adjective *giš*.)

^d Note that the first as well as the last witness is a *nimgir* "bailiff."

TT 6 Square; damaged; 9 lines. N., *Šū-dŠin* [4/VIII]. Seal: [A]-*da-lál* *dumu ĩ-lí*-[]. Copy: Pl. IV.

"[x] barley as a loan (*še ĩAR-šè*),^a from *Watrá*^a *A-da-lál* has received, in the presence of *Nu-úr-í-lí*, in the presence of *Šu-la-lum*, in the presence of another (man named) *Nu-úr-í-lí* (*min-kam cf. M 5*), date."

^a For *máš še-ĩAR-ra cf. Jacobsen 50:21*. Note that the man called *lú-ĩAR-ra*, literally: "man of the interests" is not the creditor as the word itself and the well-known passage Gudea statue B V:10 ("this day the *lú-ĩAR-ra* did not enter anybody's house") seem to suggest. It was the name of an official as is shown by Fish no. 427:3 recording dead cattle given to the kitchen *mu-lú-ĩAR-ra-ke-ne-šè* "on behalf of the *lú-ĩAR-ra*-officials" (this formula usually mentions *ukuš*, *kar-du*, *girš*, and other officials). The text Fish 38:1ff. characterizes him as a collector of debts: "1/3 [mana] silver from A. U. has received in order to till his field (*a-šà-ga-ni uru₄-la-šè*);¹³¹ (that) he will not give him (the debtor) to the *lú-ĩAR* (*mu-na-ab-sum-ma-a*) he (A.) has sworn by the life of the king, (but) if he actually gives (him) to the *lú-ĩAR* (*tukum-bi . . . in-na-sum*) he (the creditor) has to pay 2/3 mana silver (*i.e.* the *duplum*) (*kù-babbar la-[d]è*), he has sworn by the life of the [king.]" This text stipulates that the creditor will not give order to the *lú-ĩAR* to call in his money (which in fact is not a loan but the fee for the above described work) and that he will even pay the *duplum* if he does so against his oath. This text clearly determines the role of the *lú-ĩAR*.^{131a} Against Fish John Rylands Library, Bulletin XX (1936) p. 120.

TT 9 Oblong, thick; intact; 12 lines. N.(?), *Šū-dŠin* [8]. Copy: Pl. X.

¹³¹ A phonetic spelling for *uru₄-la* (*cf. Jean 216:6 nam-ur(u₄)-ru-la(!)-šè*), but note *ur(u₄)-ru-dam* in Reisner 17 I:33 *et pass.*, *uru₄-de* in Pohl 247a:10, 250:10 *etc.*

^{131a} As a rather amusing detail it should be mentioned here that even the gods in the Mesopotamian "Olympus" needed a "heavenly *ĩAR-ra*-official" as can be seen from the list Genouillac RA XX p. 89 (AO 5376) II:3 with *lú-ĩAR-ra an-na*.

180 (silà) še HAR-ra, ki Watrá^a-ta, Da-a-a, šu-ba-ti, igi Nu-úr-ì-lí, igi Puzúr-Îr-ra, date

Exact parallel to TT 6.

TT 11 Case and tablet; intact; 13 lines. N.(?), Šû-^dSîn [7]. Seal: Wa-li-ri-ni dumu Šu-Eš₄-tár. Copy: Pl. III.

(Case and tablet do not differ, except in the sequence of the witnesses).

17 (kùr) še kùr, še sag-bi gi₄-gi₄-dam, 60 guruš u₄-1-šè, ŠE-KIN-KIN-dè,^a ki Watrá^a na-qada-ta; Be-lí-rē'î šu-ba-ti, Nu-úr-ì-lí, Ū-tul-Ma-ma (tablet adds: dam-kara); Šakân-ni šà-gu₄, lú-inim-ma-bi-me, date

"17 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr (under the condition): the barley is to be returned in its (full) amount (and) 60 day works (of guruš) of harvesting,^b from the cattle-breeder Watrá^a Be-lí-rē'î has received (as a loan). N., U. the trader, Š. the ox-driver are the witnesses thereof."

^a Probably short for ŠE-KIN-ŠE-KIN-dam (as *e.g.* in Fish 688:2). The various writings: še-še-kin, še-kin-kin, še-kin-še-kin (for kin = gur₁₀ *cf.* Driver AfO X p. 362) on one hand, the variants TŪK-(še)-kin (*cf.* E 20) and urudu (še)-kin "sickle"¹³² on the other hand, suggest the reading gur_x for ŠE-KIN "to harvest", and this is corroborated by the equation: ŠE-KIN-KIN = gurgur in Delitzsch *Sumerisches Glossar* p. 109. Hence ŠE-KIN = gur_x. The Neo-Babyl. writing for the twelfth month iti še-ku₅-ud-da (*e.g.* Strassmaier Nbn 130: 11) seems to indicate that even ŠE alone has to be read gur_{x+1}; the name of this month seems to have been, therefore, gur_x-ku(d) as is also suggested by the passages in *Kult. Kal.* p. 36 and 78 note 10.

^b For antichretic loans of this type *cf.* Fish 688:2f. "instead of his interests (máš-bi-šè) he has to harvest 2 7/9 iku field," or Gen. TD 5576:2-4 máš-bi-šè a-šà 1/18 iku [ŠE]-KIN-dè. *Cf.* finally BE III 19:6-9 mu 4-a₄ gubu-dè á-ni-šè rug-rug-dè.

UU 16 Square (case lost); intact; 16 lines. N. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [4]. Copy: Pl. II.

10 gín kù-babbar mu-[]-šè,^a ki W[atrá^a]-ta, Kur-bi-la-

¹³² For "sickle" (against Deimel ŠL 538/1, 15 *cf.* already Landsberger ZDMG 69 p. 522) *cf.* also Deimel 29:1, Legrain 388:1, Schneider An. Or. VII 315:3 *et pass.*, 341:6, 9, Langdon Babyl. VII p. 68 2:2-3, Nik 414:5, 415:3, *etc.* (Akkad-texts: RTC 99:2-3, ITT I 1129). It was provided with a handle šu (*cf.* Fish Manchester 3468:1-2, and the syllabary-entry v. Soden LTBA II 17 I:46 as well as Ebeling MAOG X/2 p. 81).

ak nu-bandà gu₄^b engar-ke₄, šu-ba-ti, PA *Ar-ši-iḫ* šabra; igi Ša-lim-AN-šu, igi Šu-^d*Dumu-zi*, igi Ga-zu-^dMes simug, ^cigi Dingir-é, igi Na-ḫa-ru-um, lú-inim-ma-bi-me-šè, date "10 shekel silver on account of [], from *Watrâ*^a, *Kur-bi-la-ak* the nu-bandà-official of cattle and plowmen has received; šabra-official:^d PA *Ar-ši-iḫ*, before . . . (names of the witnesses) in the presence of the witnesses thereof."

^a Here a piece of the lost case still adheres to the surface of the tablet. The content of this passage is likely to have been the same as that of the loan-tablets YOS IV 27:6 and 39:5, to wit: mu-[erín-na]-šè, or as in BIN V 135:5 mu-erín-kaskal-šè.

^b This is the sign gu₄, closely followed by a "*Winkelhacken*" (sometimes, by an oblique wedge) recurring *e.g.* ITT III 6574:1, Nies 71:2, ITT II 907:6 and 3536:10f. (both passages mentioning the dub-sar gu₄+*Winkelhacken* besides nu-bànda gu₄!), *etc.* Sometimes the wedge is made vertically (*e.g.* Nies 71:19) and it happens also to be doubled. Note furthermore that the same sign occurs after dūr, *e.g.* Pinches Amherst 38 III:1, 4, *etc.* and doubled: Nies 69:13 (anše), Reisner 43 V:10, *etc.* In ITT II 4416:1 we have the sequence: gu₄+*Winkelhacken*+gu₄. The meaning of these composite signs remains obscure.

^c For the rôle of this witness *cf. sub* TT 1.

^d The presence of a šabra-official in a legal transaction is against the usage. Since a personal name *Parših is not attested, the passage apparently means: "overseer (ugula) *Arših*, šabra-official."

W 1 Oblong; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), *Ibbi-^dSîn* [3/VII]. Seal dedicated to *Ibbi-^dSîn*.^a

Various small cattle (received) from *^dŠu-^dSîn-ba-ni*.

^a The imprint comes from a in-na-ba-seal (*cf.* Scheil RA 22 p. 147) and runs: *I-bi-^dSîn*, lugal kala-ga, lugal Ur^{ki}-ma, lugal ^dub-da-limmu(!)-ba-ke₄; [], iš(?) [], ìr-da-ni-ir, in-na-ba.

The spelling ìr-da-ni-ir "to his servant" has been discussed on p. 207.

W 2 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., ŠULgi [30/IX]. Seal illegible. šu-ba-ti.

"30 (kūr) barley (measured in) kūr, from Lugal-ḫa-ma-ti on account of Lú-bàn-da (mu-. . -šè), La-ni-mu has received, date."

W 6 Oblong; thick; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), *Ibbi-^dSîn* [3]. Seal: Û-ma-ni dub-sar dumu Nam-ḫa-ni.

"1 (kùr) 60 (silà) sprouted malt (bulùg-si-è) (measured in) kùr, placed at the disposal (a-ka . . . ba-a-gar) of Ur-AB-ša₆; 4 (kùr) 15 (silà) sprouted malt placed at the disposal of Lugal-má-gur₃-ri, Urdá (written: UŠ), seal of Û-ma-ni, date."

- W 11 Oblong; damaged; 11 lines. U., ŠULgi [41/V]. Seal: Lugal-kù-zu dub-sar dumu Lugal-é-mah-e. šu-ba-ti.

"9 (kùr) 240 (silà) barley (measured in) royal kùr from Lugal-giš-gigir-ri Lugal-kù-zu has received. The (former) tablet of Lugal-giš-gigir-ri and (any other) tablet in circulation shall become void by the (present) tablet (sealed) by Lugal-kù-zu, ^a date."

^a For this translation of the phrase dub L. ù dub gin dub L. zi-ri-dam *cf. sub* S 1.

- W 13 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [42/III]. Seal: ^dNanše-kam dub-sar dumu Lugal-da(?)-[]. ì-dfb.

2 silà má-KIL.KIL, ^a ki Na-lu₅-ta, mu Na-ša₆-šè, ^dNanše-kam ì-dfb, bal en₅-si SUM.A^{ki}, date

"2 . . . lambs from Na-lu₅, for Na-ša₆, ^dNanše-kam has received, bal^b of the en₅-si of SUM.A^{ki}."

^a *Hapax legomenon*; has KIL.KIL the reading KAN so that we may perhaps read má-kan_x? *Cf.* copy on plate XV.

^b *Cf.* gu₄-udu bal S. en₅-si Gír-su^{ki}-ka in Dhorme SA 134:rev 1 or mu bal en₅-si Ká-dingir^{ki} in Gen. Trouv. 73:8, and for bal *sub* C 15. Meaning?

- W 16 Oblong; damaged; 7 lines. U., ŠULgi [43/IX]. Seal: Ur-nigìn-gar dub-sar dumu Lú-[].

"220 (kùr) barley (measured in) royal kùr, from Ka-ma-rí to Nibru^{ki}, seal of Ur-nigìn-gar; date."

- W 17 Oblong; intact; 18 lines. P., ŠULgi [43/VIII]. ì-dfb.

Records 3 groups of donkeys (dusú nita/SAL/amar-ga) with the indications: Na-kab-tum-ta "from N." (1.4) (*cf.* C 3), a-ša₄-ta "from the field" (1.9), and é-gal-ta "from the palace" (1.13); summary (49 animals), Á-zi-da has received from Na-ša₆, date.

- W 26 Square; intact; 10 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [45/VII]. Seal: Lú-d[Nin-šubur] dub-sar dumu Du₁₁-ga, ša[br]a.

"1 (or 60) bundles of reed (for?) the kisal, ^a 1 (or 60) bundles of reed (for?) the janitor (ì-du₃), as sá-du₁₁-offering (for) ^dŠarâ from the gâ-nun-warehouse (*cf.* W 32) (received) from Îr-e-ib, seal of L."

^a Both professions mentioned on this tablet (kisal and ì-du₃) recur in Hussey 9:rev 2, Reisner 146 II:13-14 side by side

(î-du₈ lú-kisal ù ú-fl "grass-carrier") and are attested even in the Old Babylonian text Hunter OECT VIII 5:1 *et pass.* as well as in the Seleucid text BRM II 3:3 (*amēl kisalatātu*) as the name of a prebend nam-î-du₈-kisal-lá. Kisal (usually lú-kisal *cf.* Nies 59 III:49, Lau 126:4, *etc.*, and Deimel ŠL 249/8) could have denoted a court-guard or the like (for lú kisal-luḥ *cf.* I 49). Note gal-kisal in the Susa-text DP XIV p. 121, 88 II:3. Oblong thick; damaged; 10 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [46/I]. Seal illegible.

W 29

"3 (kùr) 215 silà barley (measured in) royal kùr, the barley-wages of the ukuš-mar-tu-officials^a (who are) with^b Lú-^dNanna, comptroller Ga-ga-na-a, (have been received) from Ur-^dLi₅-sîn the en₅-si of Umma; šà Urí^{ki}-ma, date."

^a Barley-wages for the ukuš-mar-tu are also mentioned in Schneider Orient. 25 III:71, while "oil-wages for the ukuš" occur in P 4:2 of this Coll.

As to the ukuš, note that the lists of officials ITT II 907 and 3536 mention the ukuš immediately after the sanga or dumu-sanga (who head the list) and before the gá-dub-ba ("archivist"). There existed various types of ukuš but their designations are not always clear; *cf.* apart from our Amurrian ukuš also the ukuš kin-gi₄-a-gi₄-a-ne "of the messengers" in Legrain 340:4-11, ukuš en₅-si-ka "of the en₅-si-official" in Boson 301:5, Radau EAH 27:8, Reisner 233:rev 5, Nik 166:2, Schneider An. Or. VII 125:22, ukuš lú-kur₆-ra-me in this Coll. C 1 rev I:5 and Speleers 86 IV:71, ukuš a-tu₅-a-ka in CT XXXII, 17 VI:12, Schneider An. Or. VII 108:96, and finally ukuš gal in Haverf. III 161:rev 4 *et pass.*, 162:3, Reisner 212:7, Jean RA 19 p. 39 CIII:4.

^b Text: ukuš mar-tu, ki Lú-^dNanna.

W 30

Oblong; intact; 7 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [46]. Seal: ^dŠa[rá-za-me], [:], ugula [ARĀ.na]. Copy: Pl. XI.

1 Gemé-zikum-ma, 1 Lú-^dNin-ur₄-ra dumu-ni, gemé ĀRA-na^a záḥ-me, kišib₃ ^dŠará-za-me ugula ĀRA-na; date "one G., one L., her son, (being) fugitives,^b female mill-worker; seal of ^dŠará-za-me the overseer of the mill-workers, date."

^a This spelling which recurs in Fish 628:2, Schneider 291:5, Chiera 5 III:16, Deimel no. 65:3(!), YOS IV 149:17, Nik 280:2, *etc.* does not indicate—in spite of the puzzling variant gemé-ar-na in TCL V 5670 III:21—a reading ār-na. The Assur-syllabary (type: S^b) published by Meissner in BAWb II p. 79f.

(in transliteration) has in line 32 the equation $\text{HAR} = \text{tenu} = \text{ki-ik-ki-en}$ (*i.e.* kin-kin) and indicates thus the reading *kín* for HAR . Hence we have to read *gemé kin_x-na* in the above quoted passages. A reading *kikken₂* or *kin_{x+1}* is indicated by BIN V 173:2 where we have *gemé-HAR.HAR-na*.

Note, however, the following spellings for *é HAR* "mill": in Schneider 111:10 *é a-ra*, in O 11:2 of this Coll.: *é a-ra-a*, but also *âr-ri bil* "new mill" in ITT V 6885:3, and *âr-ri* "to grind" in the letter ITT V 6973:rev 1. Apparently there existed a technical differentiation between *ar(a)* (*arar*)-grinding and *kin* (*kikkin*)-grinding.

^b *Zàḥ* "to escape" is mostly said of workmen (*cf.* the list of *zàḥ* in Nik 436, *erín-zàḥ* CT X 14313 II:16, Reisner 160 V:10 *guruš zàḥ*) and slaves (*cf.* Gen. TD 5481:3, 11), but also of a wife: Haverf. III 374 III:6 *dam-ni ba-zàḥ-šè* "because his wife deserted him" where one reads in III:15-16: *dam ba-zàḥ-me uš-bar-me* (meaning?)

Note the parallel texts YOS IV 162 and 190 "A *zàḥ*-(a)-ta ba-al-la iti . . .-ta B *ì-díḅ* "B has hired the fugitive man A who has been brought back" with the verb *ba-al-la* "to restore" which occurs in ITT II 944b:2-7 (donkeys . . . *ú-gu-ba-dé* . . . *im-ma-ta-a-ba-al*), in Fish An. Or. XII no. 5:1f. (misunderstood by Fish) (*gu₄ ú-gu-dé-a-zu gu-mu-ra-ra-ba-al* "return to me the ox which you have lost!"), YOS IV 29:rev 1 (lost tablet), Fish Iraq V BM 105393 (*bà-al*) and Speleers 205:5 (*barley*).

Cf. also *sub* A 2 and note finally Hussey 82:rev 1 mentioning fugitive fishermen *šu-ku₆-zàḥ nin-kin-kin-dè gin-na* "gone to do . . ."

W 32 Square; intact; 13 lines. U., ŠULgi [46/XI]. Seal: [Ne]-du₁₁-ga dub-sar dumu La-[a-ša₆].

7380 sa, gi gu-kilib-ba 15-ta, 20 gi-gi₁₆, 8 giš-RI gá-nun É-temen, -na^{ki}-ka; ba-an-tu(r₆), gîr Ukkin-ni, kišib₃ Ne-du₁₁-ga, date "7380 bundles of reed in packages of 15 (bundles), 20 gi₁₆-reeds, ^a 8 wooden RI^b have been brought into the gá-nun-storehouse^c of the (town) É-temen-na; Comptroller: Ukkin-ni, seal of Ne-du₁₁-ga."

^a The meaning of gi₁₆ (pictographically, a cross made of two reeds, ¹³³ Deimel ŠL 67/26) is difficult to establish; in Cont.

¹³³ As the form of the sign shows, gi₁₆ depicts a cross made of reed, used as a reel to wind thread on it (*cf.* note 85) and also as a religious symbol (of the goddess ^dNin-Mar^{ki}); *cf.* ITT V 6917:3-6 *nam-erím* (! text: RU.NE) . . . gi₁₆ ^dNin-mar^{ki} ba-a-KUD. (*cf. sub* B 6).

51:2, 63:2, 64:2 and especially in the two parallel-texts to our tablet: Jean 141,¹³⁴ and Boson 2,¹³⁵ bundles of gi-reed are mentioned beside bundles of gi₁₆-reed. A group of texts, to wit: TCL V 5674 V:28, VI:15, Nik 112:1-2, BIN V 243:12 contain the phrase gi-gi₁₆-sur-ra which I fail to understand, while TCL V 6049 I:12 *et pass.* mentions gi₁₆ šà-si¹³⁶ of equally unknown meaning, 8 1/2 GAR long.

^b Giš RI is another *cruz*. It cannot be identified with giš RI^{136a} "*Instrument zum Ausraufen von Wolle*" (Deimel ŠL 86/55) since Jean 141:4-5 shows the variant ri-gi (therefore giš-ri(g)). There we have za-úr giš-ri-gi corresponding to za-úr giš Ū. KU (Lutz II 82:3), za-úr giš-kisal (Schneider 254:1) and za-úr giš-ma-nu (Lutz II 60:2); these references suggest that giš-ri-gi denoted a sort of wood of which the za-úr-objects (reading ?¹³⁷) were made. This interpretation does not fit very well the context of our tablet nor that of BRM III 138:rev 8, 139:2, Lutz II 97:1-3 (giš-ri gá-nun . . . tu(r₆)-ra), Nik 119:3 (giš-ri sig-ga), 15, 203:3, *etc.* These texts seem to characterize giš-ri as a kind of wooden building-material. There is, however, always the possibility that we have to deal with two homonymous expressions.

^c For this meaning of gá-nun *cf.* Deimel ŠL 233/30 (note An. Or. I 62:14 gá-nun dù-a). The gá-nun É-temen-na^{ki}-(ka) recurs in BIN V 242:12 (*cf.* also gá-nun lugal in Boson 11:5, Nik 179:4, *etc.*) while é-temen-na is more likely to denote a specific building than a locality (*cf.* BIN V 275:5 barley brought from the royal quay to the é-temen-na, Lutz I 77:11 gi-fl é-temen-na "reed-carrier from the e." and Lutz I 73:29 á erín temen-na). Note An. Or. I 250:1-2 [é]-temen-ta Umma^{ki}-šè.

¹³⁴ The text runs (lines 1-10): 7550 sa-gi gu(!)-kilib-ba 16-ta [] gi-gi₁₆ za-úr giš-ri-gi Na-ga-ab-tum-ma tu(r₆)-ra gir Ni-du-du-a Ū-ra-ni kišib₃ Ne-dug₄-ga gi-sig₇-a ra-ni (meaning?), date.

¹³⁵ The text runs: 4120 sa-gi gu-kilib-ba 19-sa-ta 3600 sa-gi gu-kilib-ba 18-ta 20 gi-gi₁₆ 8 giš-ri(!) gá-nun É-temen-na^{ki} ba-an-tu(r₆) gir Urda dumu Du₁₁-ga kišib₃ Ne-dug₄-ga, date.

¹³⁶ Šà-si remains obscure; TCL V 6036 XII:2 has a giš-šà-si two cubits long, and Fuye RA 16 p. 19 VII:41-2 a giš-šà-si-ig (*cf. sub* E 31).

^{136a} Not much information is forthcoming from the H.-h.-passages which show that giš-RI denotes an important part of a chair (giš-RI gu-za in K 4378 II:x-6 [Delitzsch AL³ p. 86f.]), of a table (giš-RI banšur [*ibidem* III:69]), and of a bed/couch (giš-RI ná [Langdon UM XII/1 17:36]). The Akk. equivalent *kil-tu-ú* remains likewise obscure ("list"?)

¹³⁷ Za-úr (reading?) recurs beside giš-da "board" in Lutz II 82:1-3 and beside giš-eme-sig (*cf.* O 32) in Lutz II 60:1-2.

- W 33 Square; intact; 7 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [1/VIII]. Seal illegible. šu-ba-ti.

“200 bundles of ropes^a from the storehouse (é-kišib₃-ba-ta)

A-du has received; comptroller: Lú-^dTÚG-AN-ka, date.”

^a Sa gu (Deimel ŠL 104/171) is also mentioned in Pohl 163:1 (for the use of the um-mi-a).¹³³

- W 34 Square; intact; 9 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [2/I, XII]. Seal: Ur-e₁₁[e] dub-sar dumu Ur-ni[gìn-gar]. Copy: Pl. II.

3 šaḥ-ú, ri-ri-ga, anše+gunû^a á-sìg, mu-TÚM ^dŠará,^b ki šà-guškiN-[ta]; kišib₃ Ur-e₁₁-e, date

“3 pasture pigs, fallen (animals) (cf. F 24), carcasses (of animals) killed by accident,^c a mu-TÚM-offering for ^dŠará (received) from Š., seal of U., date.”

^a A new sign with unknown reading, being a ANŠE surrounded by four pairs of “*Winkelhacken*” corresponding thus pictographically to the sign lú+gunû, most likely with the same meaning (cf. S 5).

^b ^dŠará is clearly written: igi+gunû without the square of lagab. Note that Boson 48:5 (if copied correctly!) has sig₇ written igi+gunû superfluously surrounded by the square of lagab. These variants seem to indicate that the lagab was sometimes not more constitutive an element of a combined sign than were, e.g., the gunû-wedges.

^c The phrase gu₄ á-sìg-ga ba-ug₆-a “oxen killed by the á-sìg” in ITT IV 7805:2 (cf. *sub* B 6) and the pertinent passage of the present tablet clearly define the meaning of á-sìg: “striking hand (of a deity)” i.e. inexplicable death of cattle. Cf. the Akkadian expressions *ilum imḥaš* “the god stroke” and *lipit ilim* “blow of god” in the Cod. Hamm. § 266 and § 249, equally said of the death of cattle which occurred without any fault of the shepherd. A phonetic spelling occurs in Schneider An. Or. I 3:1–2 á-si-ga. Note the corresponding term of á ḫu-ul-gál “catastrophy” Pohl 271 I:5.

- W 35 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [3/VI]. Seal: Ab-ba dub-sar dumu A-kal-la.

“25.502 bundles of gi-zi-reeds in packages of 4.577 at 8 shekel (*sic*)^a (received) from Pa-NE, seal of Ab-ba, field En-du₃-DU, date.”

¹³³ Note for the general meaning of um-mi-a the passage gir₁₂ um-mi-a nu-tu₁₂ “a garden without (competent) craftsman” in Reisner 100^a II:5f., dumu um-mi-a (corresponding to Akk. *mār ummāni*) occurs in TCL V 6167:rev 7, Haverf. II 72 I:1f., ITT III 6553:3.

- ^a 25.502 sa gi-zi gu-kilib-bi 4.577 8 gín-a₄. The meaning of these figures is not quite clear and the mention of gín in this context is, so far, unique.
- W 46 Oblong; damaged; 13 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [5/I]. ì-dfb.
Ab-ba-ša₆-ga received various small cattle as mu-TÚM. Rim: 7.
- W 47 Square; intact; 8 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [5/V]. Seal: A-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-nigin-[gar].
"18 guruš-workmen (paid) per day having cleaned (šu-luḥ-AG *cf.* I 49) the reservoir (id-kun) of the "joiner-canal" (nagar *cf.* I 49), overseer: Lu-ša₆; seal of A-kal-la the nu-bandà-official, date."
- W 48 Upper half of an oblong t. (actual size: 50/50mm); damaged: ± 8 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [6/X]. ì-dfb.
Obverse records various amounts of mountain-sheep and wool-goats (síg) as šu-gíd-duty for the first month of the 5th, and the 10th month of the 6th year of Amar-^dSîn. Reverse runs: ki Ab-ba-ša₆-ga-ta, *Wa-tá-ru-um* sanga ì-dfb.
- W 50 Square; intact; 9 lines. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [6/XII]. Seal: Lú-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-e₁₁-e saḫar.
"12 sheep, 1 goat, being cattle of the barley-loan ^a (which have) died (ri-ri-ga) from Gir₅ (personal name); seal of Lú-kal-la, date."
- ^a Text: udu(-)še(-)ḪAR-ra-ka. The legal meaning of this phrase remains obscure. For še-ḪAR-ra *cf. sub* TT 6 and TT 9.
- W 51 Square; intact; 10 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/VI]. Seal: Ur-^d[Li₈-sîn] en₅-si Umma^{ki}.
"5 travelling-baskets (made of) reed at 20 (silà) each (*cf.* A 5), 20 ḫal-baskets (made of) reed (for) messengers (*cf.* A 4 and C 5), 10 bundles of reed, as zur₇-offering for ^dGu-la (zur₇-^dGu-la-šè), from A-gu; seal of the en₅-si, date."
- W 53 Square; intact; 9 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [6/VIII]. Seal: Ur-^dLi₈-[sîn] en₅-si Umma^{ki}.
"3 ŠU-cows, ^a 3 ŠU-oxen, dead (ri-ri-ga), from Ab-ba-gi-na; seal of the en₅-si, date."
- ^a The terms ŠU-áb and ŠU-gu₄ to which are to be added from the parallel text Gen. Babyl. VIII 8:1 ŠU-dùr (ri-ri-ga) (Genouillac *l.c.* p. 37 "*pattes d'ânes*"), ŠU-anše in this Coll. G 8:1 and Nik 398:1-3 1 ŠU(!)-anše ba-ug₆ A níg-kú-a ki B-ta "dead . . . donkey belonging to A as food (received) from B" remain obscure. Note Deimel ŠL 354/22 quoting Fara-texts for ŠU-áb, ŠU-gu₄.

- W 56 Oblong; intact; 7 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [7/VIII]. Seal: Lú-é-ma[h-e] dub-sar dumu Ur-^dLi₈-[sîn] en₅-si Umma^{ki}.
 "5 goats, dead (ba-ug₆), (belonging to) ^dGu-la, (received) from Lugal-maš-zu; seal of Lú-du₁₀-ga (cf. C 16 for this deviation from the seal-impression), date."
- W 57 Oblong; intact; 8 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [7/VIII]. Seal: Urda-a₁₁ (written: ĪR-MU) dub-sar dumu ^dŠarā-za-me. šu-ba-ti. 10 kuš a-mā-lā, ki Lugal-má-gur₈-ri-ta, ^dŠarā-za-me, šu-ba-ti; kišib₈ Ur-^dNu-muš-da, šà bal-a (cf. C 15), date
 "10 leather-bags^a from Lugal-má-gur₈-ri, ^dŠarā-za-me has received, seal of Ur-^dNu-muš-da,^b šà bal-a."
^a These leather-bags (cf. Deimel ŠL 579/259 = Akk. *naruqqu*) are also mentioned in YOS IV 265:2, 298:39, 41, ITT III 6418:2, BE III 76:3 (zì-KAL "(for) KAL-flour"), 78:5 (sìr-ra-šê?)
^b Note that the tablet evidently bears the imprint of the seal of the son of the man who received the leather-bags and not that of the man named in the kišib₈-formula.
- W 62 Square; intact; 9 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [9/I]. Seal: Ur-^dNin-[] dub-sar dumu Ni-kal-[la]. ba-zi.
 "1 young female gazelle (amar mašda SAL), (for the) é-uzù-ga, maškim-official: Ur-^dBa-ba₆-a₁₁, expended, by Lú-dingir-ra; date."
- W 64 Oblong; intact; 18 lines. P., AMAR-^dSîn [9/XI]. ba-zi.
 Expenditures made by ^dŠUL-gi-a-a-mu for the é-muḫaldim, to wit: on behalf of the gir₅-officials (1.1-7) and on behalf of the ukuš-officials (1.8-11); comptroller Púzur-^dMér/Adad/Wer the rá-gaba,^a (1.12) date.
^a The reading rá-gaba is confirmed by the writing ra-gaba in ITT III 5083:3, Haverf. III 284:rev 2, etc. Note also the spelling with ra_x (i.e. du+gunû) in TCL V 6038 VIII: last line gir-sè-ga é ra_x-gaba Ba-šim-e^{ki}-me.
 The owner of the seal on Legrain 362 has the title kisal(!)-luḫ (sic against Legrain's šu-luḫ) instead of rá-gaba on the tablet; a connection between these two names of profession is also suggested by the passages ì-du₈ rá-gaba-me (C 1 rev. I:15 of this Coll.) and ì-du₈ lú-kisal (Reisner 146 II:14, Hussey 9: rev 2).
 Note, finally, that the text YOS IV 284:18ff. records wages paid to rá-gaba 180 (silà) še, rá-gaba 120 (silà) še (i.e. rá-gaba receiving respectively 180 and 120 silà barley per day) together with wages (ranging from 120 to 30 silà) paid to guruš-

workmen. Originally this Akk. loanword denoted probably an official using a specific means of transportation on his missions.

- W 73 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P., *Šū-dŠin* [2/II]. Seal: Ur-mes dumu La-na-ab. ì-dífb.

Du₁₁-ga received small cattle as šu-gíd-duty from A-*hu-We-er*, comptroller: Ur-uš-gíd-da, date.

- W 76 Square; damaged; 6 lines. U., *Šū-dŠin* [3/XIII]. Seal: Lú-bal-ša₆ dub-sar dumu Ma-ma.

"20 wooden headloads (*cf.* F 30) (received) from Lú-kal-la, seal of Lú-ba[l-ša₆]; date."

Exact parallel to D 25.

- W 78 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. P., *Šū-dŠin* [3/V]. ì-dífb.

"1 dappled kid from *Ha*-ba-lul-é, the en₅-si of Adab, the 25th day, as a mu-TÚM-offering, In-ta-è-a has received, date."

- W 81 Oblong; (48/54mm); damaged; 10 lines. U. (?), *Šū-dŠin* [4]. Seal: Ur-e₁₁-e dub-sar dumu Ur-nigìn-[gar].

1 5/6 sar kin-a, gurus₃-e 7 1/2 gín-ta, 5 1/3 sar kin-saḥar-ra, á šà-gu₄-ka, íd *Šū-dŠin*-hé-gál [l b]a-al-la; ugula Íd-pa-è, kišib₃ Ur-e₁₁-e, date

"1 5/6 sar work (done in) the water—each gurus₃-worker doing 7 1/2 gín (= 1/8 sar)—5 1/3 sar work (done on) the earth, (at) wages (usually paid to) ox-drivers,^a for having deepened (*cf.* G 26) the canal "*Šū-dŠin*-hé-gál,"^b overseer: Íd-pa-è, seal of U., date."

^a The same passage (á šà-gu₄-ka) recurs in the parallel text E 21.

^b *Cf.* the parallel name of a canal: *ŠUL*-gi-hé-gál in Schneider 382:104–5, and the frequent names of this type in the period of the First Dynasty of Babylon.

- W 82 Oblong; damaged; 13 lines. U. (?), *Šū-dŠin* [5]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki}. zi-ga.

"10 (silà) fine beer, 30 (silà) current beer, 10 (silà) KAL-flour, 20 (silà) barley-flour, 10 (silà) x^a kum; 1/3(?) [kù]r(?) LÚ-barley, ^b 10(?) gín x, control (IGI.KÁR) ^c (of) Šà-guškiN, 3 talent erín-gi-zi(!),^d expenditures (zi-ga-a₄), seal of the en₅-si, date."

^a For this sign *cf.* the list on plate XV.

^b For this type of barley *cf. sub* C 11.

^c For this sign *cf.* line 8 of the parallel text E 24.

^d For erín-gi-zi (unintelligible) *cf. sub* B 8.

- W 83 Square; damaged; 7 lines. U.(?), Šū^dSîn [5/II]. Seal: Lugal-é-[], dub-[sar] dumu Ur-^d[] gâ-dub-ba.
1 [], zur₇[], ki A-l[u₅-lu₅-ta], kišib₃ Lugal-é(?)-[]; date.
- W 88 Oblong, damaged; 5 lines. U.(?), Šū^dSîn [8]. Seal: A-du dub-sar dumu Lú-[].
[x ud]u, še-ta-šám-a,^a ki Lú-kisal-ta, kišib₃ A-du; date.
^a Še-ta-šám-a “bought for barley” corresponds to kù-ta-šám₄-a (e.g. Jacobsen 54 XI:26), gi-ta-šám-a (BIN V 145:2, or gi-a-šám₄-a in TCL V 6162 III:2) “bought for silver/reed.”
- W 93 Oblong; damaged; 11 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [5]. Seal: Ur-^d[Li₈-sîn] en₅-si Umma^{ki}.
“1 ewe (for) the threshing-floor (ki-su₇) of (the field) u₄+gunû (cf. I 34), 1 gukkal-sheep (for) the threshing-floor of Izkim-a, 1 sheep sa-ra-ak;^a ŠE-ŠE-KIN-a, from Šeš-kal-la, seal of the en₅-si, date.”
^a This obscure phrase could be connected with sa-ra-ki summa “given for sa-ra-ki” on R 3:7 where material for zur₇-offerings are expended for this cultic purpose. This explanation is favored by the fact that zur₇-offerings are especially often made at the ki-su₇ i.e. at threshing floors. Does sa-ra-ak ŠE-ŠE-KIN-a (cf. TT 11 for the reading of this group) refer to sarak-offerings (z/šarāqu) at the occasion of the harvest?
- W 95 Oblong (48/56mm); damaged; 11 lines. U.(?), Ibbi-^dSîn [2]. Seal: Kù-^dNin-ur₄-ra dub-sar dumu Na-di. šu-ba-ti.
9 (kùr) [], še-bi 1-[] kùr, 163+x (kùr) 92 1/3 silà še kùr, MU. ŠA,^a []+6 kás ge₆^b gin kùr; [ki] Gu-du-du-ta, [K]ù-^dNin-ur₄-ra, šu-ba-ti, date
The damaged tablet records various large amounts of cereals and of “black beer” received by K. from G.
^a MU.ŠA is interpreted in Deimel ŠL 61/145 as “eine Mehlar” cf. Schneider 398:9 (barley for MU.ŠA), 400:2, 8 (x še kùr MU.ŠA), Thureau-Dangin RA 8 p. 155f. AO 5647:1 (zíz MU.ŠA) and l.c. AO 5648:rev 1 (še MU.ŠA-šè). Note the interesting passage Nik 280 “5 (kùr) 295 (silà) barley (measured in) kùr, the barley-wages of the female mill-workers (še-ba gemé-kin_x-na-ka) for one month, the barley being the interests has already been subtracted (še H̄AR-ra-bi íb-ta-zi), it has to be expended from the MU.ŠA (MU.ŠA-ta zi-gi-dam).”
^b “Black beer of normal (quality) (measured in) kùr” is rarely mentioned in Ur III texts.

- W 98 Oblong; intact; 10 lines. U., AMAR-^dSîn [9/VIII]. Seal: A-[a-kal-la] e[n₅-si Umma^{ki}].
Three items of bread for the 23rd, 24th and 25th day, seal of the en₅-si.
- X 5 Small (29/47mm); intact; 21 lines. L., no date formula.
Recording wages for 7 persons An-ša-an^{ki}-ta ù Nibru^{ki}-ta gin-na "coming from Anšan and Nippur."
All persons but one are characterized as sukkal; they receive: 5 (3) silà beer, 5 (3 or 2) silà bread and (with exception of the last two men) one á-gam-container with oil.^a
^a Á-gam (Deimel ŠL 334/130) is a container used for the storage of oil (cf. ITT IV no. 7029 á-gam ì(a)-udu-du₁₀-ga "with perfumed sheep-fat") usually made of copper (RTC 304 I:15, Reisner 164¹³:4, 13, rev 2) or bronze (Hussey 5 I:6). The oil-allowances for messengers were given out in these containers which obviously have been of a standardized size (cf. Genouillac *apud* Thureau-Dangin RA 18 p. 135 note 2 concerning Reisner 164¹³) but Haverf. III 178:rev 6 1/3 silà ì(a) á-gam.
- X 6 Small (25/48mm); intact; 29 lines. L., no date formula.
Text of the same type as X 5, recording the wages of 7 persons coming from Anšan: An-ša-an^{ki}-ta gin-na.
All but two are sukkals, they receive: 5 silà beer, 5 silà oil and 1 á-gam container with oil.
Lines 21-26 run: "The Elamites of the town H̄a-ar-ši^{ki} have received (šu-ba-ti): 3 (jars with) dida-beverage normal (quality), 80 (silà) flour (of) royal (quality), 5/6 silà oil."
- X 8 Oblong (30/54mm); intact; 25 lines. L.(?), no date formula.
Text of the same type as X 5, recording the wages of 8 persons: Nibru^{ki}-ta An-ša-an^{ki}-ta gin-na.
Only one is characterized as sukkal; same wages as in X 6.
Line 11 inserts after the personal name: gin-ne sar-sar which I fail to understand.
- 1* Square; damaged; 6 lines. (?), (date formula on plate XV).
80 (silà) [], 3 [], ki Ur-nigìn-gar-k[e₄?]-ta, []-e; šu-ba-ti, date
- 2* Square; damaged; 8 lines. (?), ŠULgi [37/VII, X]. Seal: Lú-ša₆ dub-sar dumu ^dUtu-[].
"1 hide of an ox which is to be returned to the palace (kuš gu₄ rug-ga é-gal-ka) (received) from Ba-ša₆, 1 hide of a sheep (received) from Sag-dingir; seal of Lú-ša₁₀, date."
- 3* Oblong; damaged; 13 lines. P., Ibbi-^dSîn [2/X]. Seal: A-*hu-wa-qar* dub-sar dumu *Watra*. šu-ba-ti.

ḏŠUL-gi-[] received various dead (ba-ug₆) small cattle from Ur-Kù-nun-na; comptroller: A-*hu-wa-qar* the sár-ra-ab-dù-official and Du₁₁-ga the šà-tam-official. (No kišib₃-formula). Rim: 7 udu.

Exact parallel to G 30.

- 4* Oblong (28/33mm); damaged; 10 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/VIII]. ba-zi.

“... dead (ba-ug₂) (animals) for the dogs (mu-u[r]-ra-šè *Illum-ba-ni* the shepherd of the dogs (sipa ur-r[a]) has received (šu-ba-ti), expended by Na-ša₆ (ki Na-ša₆-ta ba-zi), date.”

- 5* Square; damaged; 9 lines. P., *Ibbī-ḏSîn* [3/II]. Seal: *Illum-ba-ni* sipa ĪR-ra (cf. p. 207 n. 90). šu-ba-ti.

“1 (kùr) 65 silà barley (measured in) kùr for the [dogs] ([ur]-šè) from Lú-du₁₀-ga *Illum-ba-ni*; has received, date.”

- 6* Oblong; damaged; 15 lines. P., AMAR-ḏSîn [9/V]. ba-zi.

Expenditure of 16 heads of small cattle as šu-gíd, and of 4 dead (ba-ug₆) gukkal-sheep for the kitchen (é-muḥaldim) on behalf of the ukuš-officials; maškim: Urda-a₁₁, expended by Du₁₁-ga, comptroller: the scribe *Nu-úr-ḏSîn*, date. Rim: 20.

- 7* Square; damaged; 9 lines. P. (!), ŠULgi [46]. Seal illegible.

“1 (kùr) 57 silà é-a-bitumen (measured in) royal kùr, which has been beaten,^a (expended) by Šeš-k[al-la], seal of Na-ša₁₀, šà bal-a, šà *Púzriš-Da-gan*, date.”

^a GIR-ra ba-a-gar. The reading gir is imposed by the following ra although peš = *rapāšu* would fit better semantically. The technical expression gir (said of bitumen) recurs unfortunately only in a few passages: Reisner 173:11 (workmen occupied with [gú?]-gir esír), CT VII No. 17775 47:15 gú-gir esír-ra (cf. ITT II 970:8 workmen doing gú-gir) and ITT II 3503:13 (as name of a profession). Note the Akkad-text ITT I 1451: 1-2 . esír-ḥád gir-ra gá-gá-de. Gir denotes, to my opinion, the kneading, flattening and beating of the bitumen as it is illustrated on plate XXXVIII/3 in Salonen, *Wasserfahrzeuge* (= Ritter, Islam IX p. 121f., Abb. 20), hence gir-ra ... gar “to beat (said of bitumen).”

- 8* Square; intact; 5 lines. U.(?), AMAR-ḏSîn [1]. Seal: Ur-ḏŠul-pa-è dub-sar dumu Lugal-kù-ga-ni.

140 [] sa ú-ZI:ZI.ŠÛ, šakan kešda-dè, ki Ur-TAR-sukkal-ta; kišib₃ Ur-ḏŠul-pa-è, date

“140 [] bundles of ZI:ZI.ŠÛ-reed (cf. H 23) to wrap^a šakan-containers^b (in it), (received) from Ur-TAR-sukkal, seal of U.”

^a Kešd(a) "to tie together" could refer to the wrapping of large clay-containers with reed-ropes (cf. Deimel ŠL 428/7 and the name of a profession šakan-kešda Deimel ŠL 66/2). For the meaning "to wrap, to make a package" of kešda cf. e.g. the letter-order YOS IV 120:5-6 [g]i ḫé-ur-e ù ḫa-kešd(a)-e "may he pluck (ur for ur₄ [against Fish JRAS 1939 p. 620]) the reed and make packages (of it)." For gi ... keš-du cf. also BIN V 278:31, TCL V 5675 VII:27, Schneider Orient. 48:2, etc.

^b Šakan (Deimel ŠL 428/4) is a large container used for the storage of oil (cf. šakan i(a)-šaḫ with lard ITT V 6718:1, i(a)-du₁₀-ga with perfumed oil RTC 203:rev 3, oil Schneider An. Or. I 250:39).

- 9* Oblong (41/53mm); damaged; 24 lines. P., Šū-^dŠin [2/VIII]. Seal illegible.

Recording expenditures of cattle made by Du₁₁-ga for various purposes; for certain individuals^a under the supervision of the maškim: [Nir-i]-da-gál (1.12)^b, for the é-muḫaldim on behalf of the gir₅-officials, as šu-gíd, and some dead (ba-ug₆) animals, for the é-muḫaldim on behalf of the ukuš-officials, (1.15-17) maškim-official: Urda-a₁₁. Comptroller: Nu-úr-^dŠin the scribe, date.

^a These persons are characterized as sukkal (1.11), nu-bandà (1.1), trader (1.8) and as GUR.DA (1.3 and 4). The last term recurs only (cancel the reference Schneider An. Or. I p. 54 to 49:26) on the legal tablet Gen. TCL V 6167:rev 9-11 where 3 witnesses are characterized as GUR.DA. Meaning?

^b Line 9-10 is very damaged: mu-[]-a-ne-ne ki-ba, []-na-a ga-ar (ki-bi ... gar "to replace, restore?")

- 10* Oblong (piece of case still adhering); intact; 12 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [7/VI]. i-díb.

Ab-[ba]-ša₆-ga received as mu-TÚM one male gazelle and 4 lambs from the en₅-si A-ḫu-wa-qar and the en₅-si Ur-ša₆-ša₆-ga as well as from the en^dInnina. Rim: 5.

- 11* Oblong; intact; 7 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/VII]. i-díb.

Ur-Šu-ga-lam-ma received one ox (gu₄ mu 1) from In-ta-è-a.

- 12* Oblong; intact; 13 lines. P., AMAR-^dŠin [8/VI]. i-díb.

^dEn-líl-lá received from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga various large cattle (mostly with the indication: šu-gíd). Rim: 11.

- 13* Oblong; intact; 8 lines. (?), ŠULgi [43]. šu-ba-ti.

"180 (silà) flour, Lú-[ka]l-la the shepherd, for the é-muḫaldim, In-ša₆-ša₆, has received; comptroller: Waras-sú, the maškim, date."

- 14* Square; thick; intact; 9 lines. U., ŠULgi [45/XIII]. šu-ba-ti.
 8 ma-na, túg ^dŠUL-gi, ^dIm-dugud-mušen-babbár-šè, ki Da-da-ga-ta; Ur-^dŠará gudu₄ ^dŠará ^dIm-dugud-mušen-babbár, šu-ba-ti, date
 "8 mana clothing^a for (the image of) ^dŠUL-gi (in the temple of) ^dIm-dugud-mušen-babbár, from Da-da-ga, Ur-^dŠará the gudu₄-priest of the god Šará of ^dIm-dugud-mušen-babbár has received."^b
^a Túg has here exactly the meaning of Akk. *lubuš(t)u* "clothing (of an image)" frequently attested in Neo-Babyl. texts. For the few references in Ur III texts for the clothing of images cf. the discussion *sub* B 3 (note BIN V 19:7–8 *síg ge₆ túg-maḥ* ^dInnina Zabalam^{ki} "black wool (for the) túg-maḥ (elsewhere "main sail" cf. H 1, here perhaps "courtain") of the Innina of Zabalam").
^b This image of the god Šará is also mentioned in BIN V 18: 2–3 (parallel text), Schneider 214:2–3. For other images cf. ^dŠará Umma^{ki} (D 5), ^dŠará Ki-an^{ki} (H 22), ^dŠara gá-nun (W 26), ^dŠará A-pi₄-šál (BIN V 341:5–6) and ^dŠará du₆-kù-gi (TCL V 6038 IV:13).
- 15* Small square (25/27mm); intact; 10 lines. P.(?), Šū-^dSîn [2/XII]. šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-rí-mu received several dead (ba-ug₆) sheep from A-*hu-We-er*, comptroller: Ur-uš-gíd-da. Rim: 3 udu.
- 16* Oblong; intact; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/X]. ì-díḅ.
 "558 sheep, 2 big goats, the 10th day, for the temple of ^dEn-ki Nin-UL-ga₆,^a from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga, Lú-ka-gi-na the šabra; has received, date." Rim: 560.
^a Most probably to be corrected into é ^dEn-ki Nin-UL-ne-šè; cf. the name of the god ^dNin-ul-e-ne in Deimel Pantheon no. 2540 which has perhaps to be connected with the image of ^dEn-ki mentioned on our tablet. Note in this context from the list AO 5376 I:5–6 (Genouillac, RA 20, p. 89ff.) en-UL beside nin-UL.
- 17* Oblong; thick; intact; 8 lines. P., Amar-^dSîn [5/X]. ì-díḅ.
 Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am received 2 gukkal sheep from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga.
- 18* Oblong; damaged; 10 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [44/I]. šu-ba-ti.
 "12 1/2 shekel silver—comptroller: the trader Lú-^dInnina, 1/3 mana silver—comptroller: the trader Lugal-gar-lagar-e, from Ur-[-d]a, Da-da-ga has received, date."

- 19* Square (27/28mm); damaged; 8 lines. P., ŠULgi [41/I]. ì-dfb.
[] received from [Ab-ba-]ša₆-[ga] one gazelle.
- 20* Square (25/27mm); intact; 8 lines. P., ŠULgi [41/IV]. zi-ga.
Expenditure of she-goats as šu-gíd for the é-muḥaldim.
- 21* Oblong (25/28mm); intact; 10 lines. P.(?), ŠULgi [40/VII, X].
šu-ba-ti.
^dŠUL-gi-rí-mu received from Na-lu₅ various dead (ba-ug₆)
small cattle.
- 22* Oblong; damaged; 9 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/IX]. ì-dfb.
The šabra In-da-a received various cattle from Ab-ba-ša₆-ga.
Rim: 4 gu₄ 3 udu, omitting 9 máš-gal.
- 23* Square; damaged; 12 lines. P., AMAR-^dSin [8/I]. Seal: Ne-
[]-ša₆ []-šu-ba-ti.
“1 (kùr) barley (measured in) kùr for sá-du₁₁-offerings (sá-
du₁₁-šè) from []-rí, Ne-[]-ša₁₅-k[e₄] has received. The
seal of Ni[n-ka]-ge-na he has impressed;^a barley of the bal-
ri-a (read: a-ri),^b date.”

^a Kišib₃ N. íb-ra. Although the seal-imprint is only partly legible it is clear that not this name but that of the man who received the barley has been engraved on the cylinder.

As to ra denoting the rolling of the cylinder-seal over the soft clay of the tablet *cf.* for references Deimel ŠL 328/32 adding Fish 556:rev 8, Gen. TCL V 5680 V:26, and Nik 321:5. Note the letter YOS IV 134:rev 1-2 “may they give barley ... to ... mu kišib₃-nu-ub-ra-šè na-mi-ib-gur-e and not refuse (*cf.* Dossin in RA 33 p. 8f.) to do so because the seal has not been impressed (on the letter)!” The letter actually has no seal-impression. Sealing by a substitute is reported in ITT II 3470:rev 2-3 mu A-šè kišib₃ B dumu-na íb-ra “instead of A he has sealed with the seal of his son B” (*cf.* also Haverf. II 71: rev 4, Lau 211:7-rev 2 (dumu-dfb-ba = adopted son?), YOS IV 16:2-3, *etc.*) Tablets with seal-imprints have been termed im-kišib₃-ra-a (*cf.* I 6, also Gen. TD 5626:2 beside im-sar-ra “inscribed tablet”), those without seal-imprints: kišib₃-nu-ra-a (Jacobsen 52 III:4, Chiera 22 III:27, Fish Manchester 3309:12, Boson 359:rev 2, Pinches Amherst 69 III:15, *etc.*)

As in all periods of the Mesopotamian civilization, in the Ur III period seal-impressions have also been made on tags and bullae for the protection of all kinds of shipments. *Cf. e.g.* Hussey 133:4f. “(various items of wool) kišib₃ šabra íb-ra L. šu-ba-ti L. has received after the šabra-official has impressed (his) seal (on the tags) and (rev 1ff.) kišib₃-ra-a-bi íb-da-ab-

sá-e (. . .-b-sá = *maḥāru* III) he has placed a(nother) seal-imprint (*kisib₃-ra-a* = "seal-imprint") beside (them)," or YOS IV 70:3-4 (*cf. sub A 1*) "every *kūr*-container he has sealed with the seal of U. (*kūr-bi kisib₃ U. íb-ra*)," or Cont. Umma 14:3 "packages *kisib₃-ra-a kisib₃-nu-ra lú-níg-dí-ba-ke₄-ne* sealed or not by the *lú-níg-dí-ba*," also YOS IV 29:3f.

Note finally YOS IV 16:1-4 referring to the sealing of currency-silver (*x kūr-babbar babbar mu A-šè kisib₃ B íb-ra*), a procedure attested also in the Old Babylonian period by the phrase: *kaspum kankum*.

^b This correction has been made with regard to the discussion *sub O 11* (*bal-egir* "coming bal"—*bal-a-ri* "present(?) bal"—*bal-dub-sag* "passed bal"). For a similar mistake of the scribe *cf. O 3* (misplaced signs in *mašdā*).

24* Square; damaged; 10 lines. U., *Šū-dŠîn* [5/IV]. Seal illegible.

"1 (*kūr*) barley-allowance (*še-kur₆-ra*) (of) *Lugal-kūr-ga-ni*, 1 (*kūr*) barley-al[lowance] (of) *Lú-dingir-r[a]*, from the storehouse ^a of *A-pi₄-šál^{ki}*, seal of *Kūr-ga-ni*, date."

^a In connection with *gur₇* "storehouse" (*cf. ka-gur₇ sub O 29*) I should like to point out two pertinent technical terms: *ūr* "to deposit (barley in the *gur₇*)" and *kíd* or *kud* (*cf. below*) "to take (barley out of the *gur₇*)." There are numerous references; *cf. e.g.* for *še ūr* Fish 630:5-rev 2 "slave-girls having carried barley in the harbor of Ur and stored it in the *gur₇* (*gur₇-a im-ūr-r[a]*)," Lutz II 15:4-5, Nik 159:6 *et pass.*, Schneider An. Or. VII 373:4-5, TCL V 5674 IX:26, 5676 III:6 *et pass.*, BIN V 86:3, 117:9-10, 242:9-10, Schneider 351:2-3, *etc.*, and for *gur₇-a kíd-a* BRM III 107:4 (*mu-še-ār-ra-šè* "instead of the ground barley"), 114:3, YOS IV 118:6, 119:5, ITT V 6817:rev 1, CT VII, 6 no. 12925 IV:3, CT X no. 14316 29 IV:11, *etc.* and with *kud* BIN V 119:167, 311:7 (*ku₅-d[u]-a*), Scheil RT 37 p. 135:3, Schneider 387:5-6 (*ku₅-du*), *etc.*

It remains uncertain whether we have to read *KÍD* as *kūd* on account of *kud*, or *KUD* as *kid₇* on account of *kíd*. Decidedly in favor of the first alternative is the syllabary-entry Jean RA 32 p. 161ff. rev IV:44 and 45 listing *še níg-gál-la* "barley in store" and *še níg-ku₅-da* "barley which has been taken out."

25* Oblong; intact; 12 lines. N.(?), *Šū-dŠîn* [9]. Seal: *Illum-ḥa-bí-it dumu Ír-ra-ur-sag*. Copy: Pl. XI.

"1 shekel silver as a silver-loan to bear interests (*kūr-ḤAR-ra máš-gá-gá*) from *Watrá^a Illum-ḥa-bí-it* has received, in the

presence of *Na-ḫa-ru-um*, in the presence of the scribe *A-gu-a*; date."

Noor I Oblong (77/110mm); damaged; \pm 60 lines in two columns on either side. U., AMAR-^dSin [5]. Seal: Šeš-kal-la dub-sar dumu Da-da. Copy: Pl. VI.

To offer a better insight into the formal structure of the text my transcription neglects the division of lines made by the scribe:

4/9 iku TÚK-ŠE-KIN-TÚK-gur₈ 1/24-iku-ta giš-ùr-ra a-rá
3 1/4 iku-ta á erín-na-bi u₄ 2 10-kam

1/2 iku TÚK-ŠE-KIN-TÚK-gur₈ 1/24-iku-ta giš-ùr-ra a-rá
2 1/4 iku-ta á erín-na-bi u₄ 1 24

4 11/18 iku TÚK-ŠE-KÍN 1/24-iku-ta giš-ùr-ra a-rá
2 1/4 iku-ta á erín-na-bi u₄ 7 26(?) -kam

iti MÚRUB ù iti Innina

1/2 iku TÚK-ŠE-KIN 1/18-iku-ta giš-ùr-ra a-rá 3 1/3-iku-ta
á erín-na-bi u₄ 10 40 1/2

1/6 iku TÚK-ŠE-KIN-TÚK-gur₈ 1/18-iku-ta giš-ùr-ra a-rá
3 1/18-iku-ta á erín-na-bi u₄ 22 1/2

2 4/9 iku giš-ùr-ra a-rá 3 1/3-iku-ta á erín-na-bi u₄ 1 6-kam

4/9 iku giš-ùr-ra a-rá 4 1/3-iku-ta á erín-na-bi u₄ 10 6
á giš-ùr-ra

60 sar al 6-sar-ta á-bi u₄ 10-kam

217 1/2 sar al []-sar-ta []
[] á-[bi u₄] 4-kam

320 sar níg-gul^b 20-sar-ta á-bi u₄ 16-kam

208 sar níg-gul 16-sar-ta á-bi u₄ 13-kam

650 sar níg-gul 15-sar-ta á-bi u₄ 43 1/3-kam

á lú-ḫuN-gá 6-silà-ta

40 sar al 5-sar-ta á-bi u₄ 8-kam

36 sar gi-kud-a 12-sar-ta á-bi u₄ 3-kam

30 sar gi-kud-a 10-sar-ta á-[bi u₄ 3-kam]

30 s[ar . . . 15-sar-ta] á-bi u₄ 2-kam

á šà-gu₄-ka

a-šà-gi kin-AG a-šà Ka-ma-rí^{ki} ugula Lugal-gu₄-e kišib₃
Šeš-kal-la

Structure of the text:

a) Three items of the 4th and 5th month concerning work
done with the (deep-going) subsoil-plow and the harrow;

b) Two items of the same type;

- c) Two items characterized as a giš-ùr-ra "work of the harrow;"
- d) Five items characterized as "work of hired men (paid with) 6 silà (barley) each," working with spade and pickaxe;
- e) Four items characterized as "work of ox-drivers," working with the spade, cutting of reed.

Colophon; name of the field, of the overseer, seal and date.

^a The TÚK-ŠE-KIN-plow (*cf.* E 20) is defined in the present text as TÚK-gur₈ and the same type of plow is also mentioned (in an analogous context) in YOS IV 210 II:33, III:52, TCL V 6043 I:2, II:2, Buffalo 9, BRM III 115:1-2(!), BIN V 272:43:4, 51-2, 278:51-2, Langdon Adab 3:1, 6, Nik 238:1-2, 242:1ff., 244:1ff., *etc.*

TÚK-gur₈ is written with the sign Deimel LAK 94 (Deimel ŠL 336) which is often confused with sukud (Deimel LAK 563, Deimel ŠL 190k!) for obvious graphic and semantic reasons (*cf.* Latin *altus* "high," "deep"). The exact meaning of gur₈ is determined by the designation of the ship má-gur₈ "deep-going ship" (also of a similar container, laddle, *etc.*) (*cf.* H 1) and by the term sig₄-tab-ba-gur₈-ra (= *ur(u)batu* in Deimel ŠL 576/25) "deep-going double-brick;" the plow characterized as TÚK-gur₈ is therefore very likely to be a deep-going *i.e.* a subsoil-plow.

^b Níg-gul (Akk. *aqqullu*), the pickaxe,¹³⁹ is an important agricultural tool which is only rarely mentioned in Ur III texts. *Cf.* guruš ní-gul "worker with the pickaxe" in BIN V 278:28, 342:17-18, ITT IV 7056:5 (beside guruš al "worker with the spade"), rev 3, guruš huN-gá ní-gul in Jean 139:1-2, 210:1f., Lutz I 84:4-5, 7; note guruš [] ní-gul AG in Schneider An. Or. VII 249:1-2. After having been plowed by means of various types of plows the remaining larger clods of the field had to be crushed with spades and pickaxes (note lú-níg-gul-AG-a in Deimel ŠL 597/355 and *cf.* Landsberger MSL I p. 167) as is indicated An. Or. I 141:3-4 al AG . . . ù ní-gu₅-da gul-AG.

Smaller clods, called lag (Akk.: *kurbannu*), were picked up and removed. This is reported in our texts in the frequent phrase ÈS-sín-ta la-ag ri-ri-ga (*cf.* Lutz I 84:11-12, BIN V 342:19-21, Fish Manchester 3508:2(!), Nakahara 29:3-4, Schneider An. Or. I 188:4-5(!) and VII 229:34, TCL V 5676 VII:15, Nik 206:rev 4, 211:rev 1, *etc.*) It is to be translated

¹³⁹ Listed in Deimel ŠL 597/352 as "Hammer" (but *cf. ibidem* 597/355 lú-níg-gul-AG-a).

"having picked up the clods from the field in cultivation" with ès-sín (usually read ab-sín) denoting the furrow made by the (seeder-)plow. After having read this word *iššennu* in *Kult. Kal.* p. 9, Landsberger reads it again *abšinnu* in *MSL* I p. 153 (Bezold, Glossar p. 14b *sub abšennu*). While the spelling of the second syllable (attested as -sin as well as as -si-in) is certain, the first is always written with the sign ab = ès. We read, however, in the Neo-Babyl. letter CT XXII 193:10-12 *ša ha-ab-bu-ru ša ni-ḫu-ú u iš-še-e-nu* "of young/fresh stalks, of (a field be it at) rest (*i.e.* fallow) and/or (with) furrows," and furthermore on a school-tablet from Susa (published by Scheil in *RA* 25 p. 44) *ha-bu-ru-um* (also: *ḫu-bu-ú-ur*) beside *i-si-na*. And this entitles us to read ès-sín instead of ab-sín.

For the profession *lú-lag-ri-ri-ga* "picker of clods" cf. the series *ana ittišu* 4th tabl. I:28, and *Ḫ.-ḫ.* IInd tabl. *UM* V 132 plus II R 38 no. 1. Akk.: *lāqit kurbanni*.

Gíd denotes the drawing of the furrow (cf. Legrain *UM* XIII 34:rev 1-2 *giš-gaba-tab íb-gíd*), the dropping of the seed with the seeder-plow (Schneider 502:11 *ès-sín-ba še-numun ba-gíd* "in its furrow the seed was dropped") as well as the drawing of the surveyor's cord (cf. *YOS* I 22 :rev 4).

Noor II Large tag of extraordinary shape being an irregular frustum of a pyramid with 8 slightly convex sides. Perimeter on base: 116mm, on top: 35mm. The tag is provided with a cylindrical canal (perimeter 27mm) made most probably by a wooden staff. Seven of the edges are inscribed with four of them showing deeply impressed traces of a square (leather-)strap. Each side bears the imprint of a seal.

Intact; 7 lines. (?), No date-formula. Seal: ^dEn-líl en₅-si-gal ^dNin-[]. Copy: Pl. XIV.

1 1/3 sar 4 gín igi-4-gál é-dù-a ù [], šam₄-bi 18 gín igi-6-gál kù-babbar-šè, Lú-ša-lim dumu Da-da sanga, Lú-bal-ša₆-ga dumu Šeš-kal-la, [^dEn-líl-da Lugal-ḪAR dumu-ni-me, ù Gemé-^dEn-líl-lá dam-ni-ir, in-ši-šam₄

"1 49/120 sar (surface of) a house in good repair or [in ruins],^a the purchase-price (being) 18 1/6 shekel silver, Lú-ša-lim the son of the sanga-priest Da-da from Lú-bal-ša₆-ga the son of Šeš-kal-la, ^dEn-líl-da, Lugal-ḪAR his sons and Gemé-^dEn-líl his wife has bought."

^a Restored according to the frequent Old- and Neo-Babylonian formula é-dù-a é-gul and *bītu ipšu abtu* *i.e.* "house in good or bad repair = as it stands" (cf. *e.g.* in Neo-Babyl. texts:

Strassmaier Nbk 328:2. Dar 379:30). For é-dù-a *cf.*, however, the Akkad-text ITT V 6684:2 (é-dù-a in contradistinction to gán-ša) and Schneider An. Or. I 198:4-5 udu zur₇ é-dù-a é-maš.

- Bab. 8 Oblong; intact; 6 lines. (?), AMAR-^dSîn [7]. Seal: Lugal-gar-lagar-e dumu Rí-bar-m[u].

LAL-ni 1 guruš má-lah₆,^a šà bal-a, kišib₃ Lugal-gar-lagar-e, date

"Surplus: 1 guruš-worker (being a) sailor, šà-bal-a (*cf.* C 15), seal of L., date."

^a Written du.du not du:du (as *e.g.* on KK 25:13, 22). For a similar graphic variant *cf.* BIN V 346:8 (ia-lah₆) with 277:142 (ia-lah₄). The value lah₆ (*i.e.* du.du) is not listed in Deimel ŠL.

- Bab. 9 Square; intact; 6 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [8]. Seal: A-a-kal-la en₅-si Umma^{ki} (dedicated to Šū-^dSîn (! *cf.* P 4)).

1 máš, gú-na Šeš-kal-la, mu-nu-da-rug-rug-da-šē, šu-bar-ri; kišib₃ en₅-si, date

"1 goat, the gú-na-tax (*cf.* E 4) of Šeš-kal-la, remitted^a because it was not to be returned (*cf.* G 23)."

^a Šu-bar (*cf.* the discussion by Fish JRAS 1939 p. 616) is mostly used in connection with persons, *e.g.* ITT II 745:1, 7, 9, 12 (alternating with ug₆ *i.e.* "released" and "dead"), the letter YOS IV 170:rev 1 ("NN beginning from the month . . . erín-šē šu-bar-r[a] are released to (be) erín-workmen"), 136:6 (šu-hé-ba-ri), Haverf. I 30:rim (5 erín díb-a šu-bar-ra "5 released hired erín-workmen"), ITT V 6902:rev 1f. (ukuš-lugal šu-bar-ra-me "royal ukuš-official for released persons"), *etc.* The legal bearing of this term in the quoted passages remains obscure for the time being. Note also that the Old-Babyl. list TCL X 122:rev 18f. qualifies persons as *a-sí-rum*, šu-bar and ug₆.

For šu-bar in connection with objects, note the following references coming from the so-called letter-orders: Boson 357, YOS IV 146, Pohl 352, ITT III 5131 and in Cont. Umma 8:5.

- Bab. 10 Small (21/23mm); intact; 5 lines. U., no date formula.

"16 hired guruš-workmen (huN-gá), having sig₇ the ú-kul-reeds (*cf.* E 7) at (the rate of) 10 sar per (day and man); overseer: Šu-ma-ḫa-ilum; 8th day, month Innina."

- Bab. 12 Very large (142/164mm), damaged, ± 209 lines in 4 columns on either side. P., AMAR-^dSîn [2/V].

The first three columns record incoming items (large and small cattle in great number, some donkeys [dusù]) with an elaborate summary (II:36-III:23).

After the formula sag-gar-ga-ra-kam šà-bi-ta (*cf.* H 2), the

lines of the 4th column start the enumeration of outgoing items, referring mostly to smaller tablets the contents of which are summed up in the present text;^a the 7th and the 8th column offer a summary of all outgoing items.^b Date.

^a The small tablets referred to in this text have been sealed and termed kišib₃ NN while the "*Sammel tafeln*" like the present one are named im-gu-la as can *e.g.* be seen from YOS IV 298:43 (colophon).

^b I add some remarks as to these items: incoming amounts are characterized as "(coming) from the en₅-si- and šabra-officials" [I:14-25], from the utul¹⁴⁰ *i.e.* cowherds [I:26-29], shepherds [31-35] or as mu-TÚM lugal "from the king" and^d ŠUL-gi "from the god Š." [I:1-13] or the é-du₆-la ("workhouse (?)") *cf.* Fish 768:rev 2, Reisner 126 X:1, 254:2, *etc.* [II:17] *etc.*

The outgoing amounts are destined for the king (níg-ba lugal *cf. sub* I 13) [IV:24], zi-ga lugal [IV:3], for the šu-gíd-duty [IV:7], for the dogs [V:5-7] (dead animals), for sá-du₁₁-offerings (to be made by) the prince Inim-^dNanna [V:1] and as "gift for the inhabitants of Marḥaši" (níg-ba lú-Mar-ḥa-ši^{ki}-ke₄-ne) [IV:29]. Line VI:4 mentions a "balance for the field" šb-tag₄ a-šà-šè received (i-dfb) from *Be-lí-a(!)-zu* (*cf.* Deimel ŠL 207/15).

Bab. 13 Case and tablet; intact; 16 lines. U.(?), ŠULgi [46]. Seal: Nimgir-AN-ì-zu dub-sar dumu Lugal-URU-da. šu-ba-ti.

(Case and tablet differ slightly; kišib₃ instead of šu-ba-ti).

54 še kùr lugal, ì-dub a-šà A-gú-dfb-ba,^a

3 (kùr) 15 silà kùr, ì-dub a-šà igi-gir₁₁,^a

14 kùr, ì-dub a-šà Ad-da,^a še sanga ^dNanše,^a

100(kùr) 180(silà) kùr, ì-dub a-šà Lugal-mussa

6 kùr, ì-dub a-šà^a La-za-wa-ta

še-bi 177 (kùr) 195 (silà) še-kùr, še-numun-šè, ki Ur-^dNanše-ta, Nimgir-AN-ì-zu, šu-ba-ti, date

List and summary of barley placed in granaries of named fields; "for seed-barley received by N. from U."

^a Variants: The first field is named on the case: A-gán-[]-a (3rd sign erased), the third is written A-ad-da; the line še sanga

¹⁴⁰ In spite of such writings as *e.g.* Reisner 56:rev 3 lú-ú-du-lu, the name of this profession ("cowherd" according to Deimel ŠL 420/46) is written utud-da (*i.e.* ÁB. KU-da) in YOS IV 208 III:71 and references for the reading ú-da are listed in Deimel ŠL *loc. cit.* Hence originally utulu-utudu/a, then utul > udu/a. For UDUL appearing side by side with sipa *cf. e.g.* YOS IV 253:7, Legrain 1:4 and this Coll. Bab 12 II:29, 35.

^dNanše “barley belonging to the sanga-priest of ^dNanše” (or: “to Sanga-^dNanše”) is omitted on the case. The word a-šà is sometimes omitted on both, case and tablet.

Bab. 14 Case and tablet; intact; 11 lines. L., AMAR-^dSîn [1/IX].

Seal: Zé-na nu-bànda-gu₄ dumu U-bar.

(Case and tablet differ slightly).

20 erín 60 (silà) še-lugal-ta, ugula Ur-^dAb-gír-nun, 20 šà-gu₄ 60 (silà)-ta, še-bi 8 kùr, é-dingir-ri-me, ì-dub a-šà ì-gál; ki Sanga-^dNin-mar^{ki}, kišib₃ Zé-na nu-bànda-gu₄, date

“20 guruš^a workmen at 60 (silà) barley royal (quality per day), overseer: U., 20 ox-drivers at 60 (silà) (per day), it(s) total amount in) barley is 8 kùr; (men working in/for) the house of the deity, stock of the granary of the field, (expended) by Sanga-^dNin-mar^{ki}, seal of Zé-na the nu-bànda-official of the large cattle.”

^a Variants: case has erín instead of guruš (cf. *sub* B 8 for this difference), the tablet has instead of é-dingir-ri-me: še-ĜAR-ra which I fail to understand in this context; it furthermore adds ta after the name S. (and erroneously also after ì-gál), and ìb-ra in the kišib₃-formula.

Bab. 16 Oblong; damaged; 38 lines. P., ŠULgi [44/II]. ba-zi.

Expenditures of (mostly single) sheep, goats and large cattle for cultic purposes made by Na-ša₆ as zi-ga bal en₅-si Pu-ús^{ki} (1.35). They are destined for the temple of En-líl (1.12 šà é ^dEn-líl), to wit for: ^dEn-líl, ^dNin-líl, ^dNanna, ^dNisaba, ^dNin-tin-ug₅-ga, ^dNin-ġur-sag and for the temple-tower: Ĝur-sag-kalam-ma.

The lines 13–22 record zur₇ gu-la “large zur₇-offerings” for ^dNin-ġur-sag, ^dNusku, ^dNinurta, ^dInnina, ^dNin-sún, ^dEn-ki, ^dLugal-bàn-da, ^dNin-tin-ug₅-ga and for the du₆-kù-ga-chapel. Finally: “2 barley(-fed) oxen, 4 sheep, 1 lamb, 1 goat (for) ^dNin-urta, for the ritual cleaning of ^dNin-urta (a-tu₅-a) at the entry of the king (lugal-tu(r₅)-ra)” [1.23–26] and “1 lamb (for) ^dNin-líl (being a) lamb mu-TÚM-da tu(r₅)-a,” maškim-official: Urda-a₁₁ the cup-bearer, summary.

Bab. 17 Oblong; intact; 18 lines. P., ŠULgi [46/XI]. ba-zi.

Expenditures of small cattle made by Na-lu₅ for cultic purposes (1.15 šà Uri^{ki}-ma) and for the é-muġaldim (1.7–9) ki Na-ap-la-num mar-tu-šè ù [-gi] dam Na-ap-la-num mar-tu.

The cultic purposes (1.1–5) are defined as: gipar ^dNanna

du₆-ùr, ^a ^dNin-giš-zi-da, ^dEn-ki ùr-ra, ^dMar-tu ùr-ra; maškim-officials; Maš-tur the cup-bearer (l.6) and [Urda]-a₁₁ (l.10).

^a This text contains some unique terms: neither the du₆-ùr "ùr-chapel" nor the deities ^dEn-ki and ^dMar-tu of this chapel (^dEn-ki ùr-ra and ^dMar-tu ùr-ra) are mentioned elsewhere, to my knowledge.

- Bab. 18 Oblong; damaged; 20 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/XI]. zi-ga.

Expenditures of small cattle for cultic purposes, made by Na-lu₅. Two groups of cattle characterized l.6 as udu-ge₆-kam "(being) sheep for the vigil" and l.15 udu-èš-èš-kam "(being) sheep for the festival," all for the "Chapel of the Full Moon (é u₄-15)." (l.16)

Offerings for ^dEn-líl, ^dNin-líl and the du₆-kù are recorded in both groups, those for ^dNusku, ^d[Nin]-šubur, An, ^dNin-tin-ug₅-ga, and for ^d[Š]u-zi-an-na only in the second one.

- Bab. 19 Oblong; intact; 14 lines. P., ŠULgi [40/II]. ba-zi.

Expenditures of cattle made by Ab-ba-ša₆-ga, šà mu-TÚM-ra-ta (for the variant *cf.* B 10) "from mú-TUM-offerings" by three persons:^a maškim Urda-a₁₁, and for ^dEn-líl—^dNin-líl: maškim Ba-ba-[a₁₁].

^a These are Ni-làl-lum, Da-da the gala (*cf.* O 7) and Ur-^dNin-ezen the singer (nar).

For nar *cf.* ugula nar-SAL An. Or. I 88:403 "overseer of the female nar," nar-gal "first singer" RTC 401 I:4, nar-SAL "female singer" Gen. Trouv. 2:3 *et pass.*, nar-SAL-gil "singer-dancer" Hussey 9:rev 1, nar lugal "royal singer" Hussey 3 V:21, TCL V 6058:rev 4, nar ^dNanše and nar en-na in RTC 401 I:19-20, nar-gala ^dŠUL-gi-ke₄¹⁴¹ nar-sa-me (sa: name of a musical instrument? *Cf.* Deimel ŠL 104/11 and for nar-sa Jean TCL XI 146:23) RTC 399 III:31, *etc.*

- Bab. 20 Case and tablet; damaged; 12 lines. (?), Šū-^dSîn [4/VII, X]. Seal: [Ur]-gi₆-[par₅] dumu Ur-[]. Copy: Pl. V.

(Case and tablet do not differ).

240 (silà) še lugal, šám kù-babbar, máš-bi ba-a-gar, ki Ur-^dBa-ba₆-ta; Ur-gi₆-par₅, šu-ba-an-ti egir buru_x-šè, rug-rug-da, MU lugal-bi in-pà, date

"240 (silà) barley of royal (quality), the purchase-price of silver, ^a its interests have (already) been established, ^b from Ur-^dBa-ba₆ Ur-gi₆-par₅ has received (as a loan); after the

¹⁴¹ So in Hussey 95:5-rev 2 "5 silà oil (with which) the gala-singers of ^dŠUL-gi have anointed themselves (ba-ab-<er>in(!))."

harvest he has to return (it); by the life of the (ruling) king he has sworn."

^a This formula links the value of the barley to that of the silver to the advantage of the creditor.

^b The interests have already been deducted.

Bab. 21 Cylindrical tag (40/48mm); damaged; 7 lines. P., ŠULgi [45/II]. Seal: *Na-ra-am-i-lí* [] (dedicated to ŠULgi).

[é]-TÚM, zi-ga, ki Na-ša₆ [] u₄ 2 *A-ḫi-ma*, en₅-si Pu-ús^{ki}, date

"(objects) brought into the house (*cf.* L 1) (and) expenditures by Na-ša₆ *A-ḫi-ma* the en₅-si of Pu-ús^{ki}."

(Probably from a tablet-basket despite the strange form of the object).

Bab. 22 Triangular tag; damaged; 10 lines. U.(?), AMAR-^dSîn [6/VII, X]. Seal: Ba-ba-ti dub-[sar] (dedicated to AMAR-^dSîn).

"1 sheep, [] wool(-goat[s]), from *Tu-ra-am-dDa-gan*, ^dŠUL-gi-ri-mu the [cattle-b]reeder (?), has received, seal of Ba-ba-ti, date."

THE PROVENIENCE OF THE TABLETS

The criterion which determines the provenience of an Ur III tablet is the name of the month mentioned in the text. This alone establishes with certainty the place where the tablet was written, while other indications, such as content, wording, names of localities and persons, paleographic features, form of the tablet, *etc.* are of secondary importance. Yet, thorough research work concerning these items is very likely to establish new and trustworthy criteria.

Due to the fact that the various local calendars of the Ur III period have some of the names of the months in common, that criterion cannot be always applied. In such a case, or when the tablet under consideration does not mention the name of the month at all, we are obliged to rely upon the evidence furnished by the above mentioned indications. The catalogue number of the tablets whose provenience has thus been established is quoted in brackets in the following list.

UMMA TABLETS:

A 3	[D 14]	[E 24]	[F 28]	H 17
[A 4]	D 18	E 26	F 29	[H 19]
[A 5]	[D 19]	E 27	[F 30]	[H 20]
B 3	[D 20]	E 28	G 1	[H 21]
B 5	D 21	E 29	G 5	[H 22]
[B 7]	[D 22]	E 30	G 6	H 23
[B 8]	[D 24]	E 31	[G 7]	H 24
B 9	[D 25]	E 32	G 8	H 25
[B 10]	[D 26]	E 33	[G 12]	[H 26]
[C 1]	[D 27]	[E 34]	[G 15]	[H 27]
[C 2]	E 4	[F 1]	[G 16]	H 28
C 5	[E 5]	[F 7]	[G 19]	H 29
C 8	E 6	F 8	[G 20]	H 30
C 11	[E 7]	F 19	[G 21]	H 31
C 13	E 9	[F 20]	G 22	H 33
C 14	[E 10]	F 21	[G 23]	H 34
[C 15]	E 11	[F 22]	G 24	H 35
[C 16]	E 19	[F 23]	[G 26]	H 36
[C 20]	[E 20]	F 24	[G 27]	H 37
[D 4]	[E 21]	[F 25]	[G 28]	I 5
D 5	[E 22]	F 26	[G 34]	[I 6]
[D 13]	E 23	F 27	[H 1]	I 13

UMMA TABLETS (cont'd):

I 32	I 50	O 29	W 2	W 76
I 34	J 9	[O 30]	[W 6]	[W 81]
[I 35]	[KK 11]	O 31	W 11	[W 82]
I 36	[KK 24]	[O 32]	W 16	W 83
I 37	KK 26	[P 17]	[W 26]	[W 88]
I 38	KK 27	P 18	[W 29]	[W 93]
I 39	[KK 29]	P 20	[W 30]	[W 95]
[I 40]	KK 30	P 21	W 32	W 98
I 41	[L 1]	R 3	[W 33]	[8*]
I 42	L 3	R 4	[W 34]	14*
[I 43]	[L 20]	[S 1]	W 35	[18*]
[I 45]	N 14	S 6	W 47	24*
I 46	[N 16]	S 7	W 51	Noor I
[I 47]	[O 1]	S 10	W 53	[Bab. 9]
[I 48]	[O 24]	[S 23]	W 56	Bab. 10
I 49	[O 28]	[W 1]	[W 57]	[Bab. 13]
				[Bab. 22]

PUZRIŠ-DAGAN TABLETS:

A 1	E 13	H 6	I 21	[N 2]
A 2	E 14	H 7	I 22	N 4
B 1	E 15	H 8	[I 24]	N 5
B 2	E 16	H 9	I 25	N 6
B 4	E 25	H 10	I 26	[N 7]
B 6	F 2	H 11	I 27	N 9
C 3	F 3	H 12	KK 3	N 11
C 4	F 4	H 13	KK 4	N 13
C 6	F 6	H 14	KK 5	[N 15]
C 7	F 10	H 16	KK 6	[N 19]
D 2	F 11	H 45	KK 7	N 20
D 3	G 3	H 46	KK 8	O 2
[D 6]	G 4	I 1	KK 10	O 3
D 8	[G 9]	I 3	KK 14	O 4
D 9	G 10	[I 4]	[KK 28]	O 5
[D 10]	G 11	I 7	[L 2]	O 7
D 12	[G 13]	I 8	L 4	[O 8]
E 1	[G 14]	I 9	L 6	[O 9]
E 2	G 30	I 10	[L 7]	O 10
E 3	[H 2]	I 15	M 18	O 11
E 8	H 3	I 16	M 19	O 12
E 12	H 4	I 17	M 20	O 14

PUZRIŠ-DAGAN TABLETS (Cont'd):

[O 15]	R 11	W 62	9*	[21*]
O 17	R 14	W 64	10*	22*
O 18	S 4	W 73	11*	23*
[O 19]	S 8	W 78	12*	Bab. 12
O 22	S 24	3*	[15*]	Bab. 16
O 23	W 13	4*	16*	Bab. 17
P 3	W 17	5*	17*	Bab. 18
R 8	W 46	6*	19*	Bab. 19
[R 9]	W 48	7*	20*	Bab. 21

LAGAŠA TABLETS:

P 5	X 5	X 6	[X 8]	Bab. 14
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NIBRU TABLETS:

D 1	S 2	[TT 2]	[TT 9]	[UU 16]
[J 10]	S 3	[TT 4]	[TT 11]	[25*]
P 1	[TT 1]	TT 6		

UNCERTAIN ORIGIN:

D 23	KK 12	M 7	P 6	2*
F 12	KK 23	N 3	P 7	13*
H 5	KK 25	N 29	S 5	Noor II
I 23	L 5	O 35	S 22	Bab. 8
I 28	M 4	P 2	W 50	Bab. 20
J 8	M 5	P 4	1*	

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

The letters in () refer to the list of date-formulae collected by N. Schneider, *Die Zeitbestimmungen der Wirtschaftsurkunden von Ur III*, p. 13ff.

ŠULgi¹

29th year :	(B/a)	I 10
30th :	(h)	W 2
31st :	(A/c)	D 20
32nd :	(B/a)	F 1
34th :	(B/b)	S 4 ^{1a}
36th :	(a)	G 11, N 19, S 10
37th :	(B/d)	E 33, O 19, S 8
	(B/h)	2*
38th :	(a)	H 34, TT 4
	(e)	S 6
39th :	(a)	H 46, I 9
40th :	(B/b)	D 12, E 19, E 32, F 3, G 1, H 1, H 13, I 13, KK 6, KK 29, O 24, P 6, P 7, S 5, 11*, 16*, 21*, 22*, Bab. 19
41st :	(A/a)	19*, 20*
	(B/a)	C 6, D 2, D 23, E 2, F 4, I 47, KK 25, W 11
42nd :	(B/a)	H 4, I 22, L 6, S 24, W 13
	(B/b)	KK 12
	(B/j-k)	F 10
	(B/nn)	J 8 ²
	(b/x)	D 1
43rd :	(A/c)	G 13
	(A/new)	W 16 ³
	(B/g)	1 4, I 24, I 25, W 17, 13*
44th :	(A/a)	E 3, E 13, KK 5, 18*
	(A/b)	O 32
	(B/new)	N 7 ⁴
	(B/e)	C 3, D 8 ⁵ , I 7 ⁴ , I 21 ⁴ , N 6

¹ The transliteration ŠULgi has been adopted on account of the remarks of Th. Jacobsen in BASOR 102 (1946) p. 116f.

^{1a} Tablet: ba-tu, case: ba-tu(r_s).

² Tablet and case: Lu-lu-^{ki}-Si-mu-bu-ru-um^{ki}.

³ mu ús-sa Lu-lu Si-mu-ru-um^{ki}.

⁴ 𒁫-MUR-ti read 𒁫-ur_s-ti, cf. lú 𒁫-ur_s-ti Dhorme SA 200:6, en_s-si 𒁫-ti Boson 363:7. Cf. already Pinches Amherst p. XXIV note 1.

⁵ 𒁫-ti, cf. preceding note.

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	(B/g)	F 22, F 24, G 10, H 3 ⁴ , H 8 ⁴ , H 16, O 10, Bab. 16
45th	:(A/b)	D 3 ⁴ , I 17 ⁴ , O 2 ⁴ , O 4 ⁴
	(A/f)	E 1, E 23, H 26, N 5, O 5, W 26, 4*, 14*, Bab. 18 Bab. 21
46th	:(A/a)	Bab. 13 ⁶
	(A/c)	TT 1
	(A/d)	G 4, I 32
	(B/a)	E 8, E 27, H 24
	(B/d)	B 1, I 3, O 3
	(B/e)	I 27, I 45, W 29, W 30 ⁷
	(B/l)	7* ⁴
	(B/r)	W 32

AMAR-^dŠin

1st year	:(B/a)	C 4, Bab. 14
	(B/b)	D 10, E 14, E 15, G 9, G 23, H 9, H 10, H 45 ⁸ , KK 10, N 2, O 9, O 18, W 33, 8*
2nd	:(B/a)	E 12, L 7, R 9, Bab. 12
	(B/b)	G 7
	(B/d)	B 6, E 7
	(B/f)	W 34 ⁹
3rd	:(A/c)	W 35
	(B/g-w)	C 7 ¹⁰
	(B/i)	KK 3, N 20
	(B/k)	D 26 ¹¹ , I 35, I 48
	(B/m)	F 26
	(B/t)	D 24, H 5, I 15, N 3
	(B/new)	G 26, G 27 ¹³
4th	:(B/a)	D 9, D 19, F 25, M 20, S 23, UU 16
	(B/d)	C 16, D 4, F 23, F 30, I 34
5th	:(A/a)	C 8 ¹⁴
	(A/b)	F 28

⁶ Text adds: ba-ḫul.

⁷ A-ar-ši. *Lapsus calami* or cf. Šu-^dIš-a-ra Fish 468: rev 1 and Puzur₄-A-ne beside Puzur₄-Ḫa-ni. Cf. p. 189 note 41.

⁸ Text inserts: lugal-e.

⁹ Text: Ur-bil-lí-lum^{ki}.

¹⁰ mu ^dgu-za šà ḫul-lá ^dEn-líl-lá ba-dím.

¹¹ Text: giš kù gu-za.

¹² Text: gu giš za.

¹³ mu kù gu-za ḫul-lá ba-dím (G 27) and mu gu-za ḫul-a ba-dím (G 26).

¹⁴ en maḫ gal.

	(B/a)	B 7, D 5, D 6, E 11, G 16, G 19, H 7, H 11, H 14, H 23, H 35, I 16, I 49, KK 23, M 18, O 7, P 17, R 4, W 47, Noor I
	(B/b)	B 2, H 6, KK 7, KK 8, N 4, W 46 ¹⁵
	(B/d)	I 8 ¹⁶ , KK 4, R 8, W 93 ¹⁷ , 17*
6th	: (A/a)	W 50
	(A/new)	F 8 ¹⁸
	(B/c)	P 20
	(B/d)	H 22, O 29
	(B/f)	W 51
	(B/j)	N 16 ¹⁹
	(B/k)	H 27
	(B/m)	H 20, I 42, W 53
	(B/n)	G 22, G 24
	(B/p)	F 27
	(B/t)	I 50, Bab. 22
	(B/u)	W 48 ²⁰
	(B/new)	R 3 ²¹
7th	: (B/a)	B 4, C 5, E 31, F 2, F 29, G 21, H 21, N 14, O 14, W 57 ²²
	(B/b)	E 10, G 14, H 28, KK 28, L 3, N 11, O 22, R 14, W 56, 10*, Bab. 8
	(B/o)	I 5 ²³
	(B/s)	A 4, H 31
8th	: (B/a)	12 ^{*24} , 23*
	(B/i)	N 9
	(B/m)	A 2, N 13, O 8, O 12, O 15, Bab. 9
9th year	: (A/a)	S 7
	(B/a)	E 6, F 11, L 1, O 17, P 5, 6*
	(B/g)	H 12, I 26, I 46, O 23, W 62, W 64
	(B/i)	W 98
	(B/k)	G 28, O 30
	(B/new)	H 37 ²⁵

¹⁵ Text: Unu^{ki}-ga.

¹⁶ Text omits: en.

¹⁷ Formula ends: ba-ḫuN-gá.

¹⁸ mu ús-sa u[nu_e] gal.

¹⁹ Text: Ša-áš-ru-um^{ki}.

²⁰ Mentions also AMAR-^dSin 5 (B/a).

²¹ mu ^dAMAR-^dSin [Ša]-áš-ša-[ru]^{ki} ba-ḫ[ul].

²² Ḫu-ùḫ-ḫu-nu-ri^{ki}.

²³ Text: Ḫu-ùḫ-ri^{ki}.

²⁴ Text: en nun-ne.

²⁵ Text: []nun[]zi-da ba-ḫuN.

Šū-^dŠin

1st year	:	(A/e)	I 38
		(B/a)	D 18, D 22, F 20, H 30, I 37 ²⁶ , KK 30
		(B/b)	E 29, H 36, I 40, P 18
2nd	:	(B/b)	KK 14 ²⁷
		(B/e)	B 9, C 13, E 30, G 8, KK 26, 15*
		(B/h)	I 39, I 41
		(B/k)	A 1 ²⁷ , O 11 ²⁷ , R 11 ²⁷ , W 73 ²⁷ , 9*
		(B/l)	L 4
3rd	:	(A/a)	E 26, H 25 ²⁸ , O 28 ²⁹
		(B/b)	I 1, W 78 ³⁰
		(B/d)	A 3 ³¹ , KK 27 ³¹
		(B/k)	D 27, O 31, W 76
4th year	:	(A/e)	Bab. 20
		(A/f)	C 11, C 14, D 21, D 25, F 7, M 19, TT 6 ³²
		(B/e)	W 81
		(B/i)	E 5, F 21, G 5
5th	:	(A/a)	G 6 ³³ , S 2 ³⁴
		(A/g)	H 29, TT 2 ³⁵ , 24*
		(A/h)	A 5, G 20 ³⁶ , E 24 ^{36a}
		(A/n)	G 15, W 82
6th	:	(A/j)	P 21
		(B/a)	S 1
		(B/b)	H 2
		(B/bb)	S 3
		(B/j)	B 3, B 8
		(B/l)	E 22, H 33 ³⁷
		(B/s)	H 19
		(B/y)	E 20, I 36
7th	:	(B/b)	G 3, L 2, O 1, TT 11 ³⁸

²⁶ Text: lugal-e.²⁷ Text: darà.²⁸ Text omits: ba.²⁹ Text: ^dEn-ki-ka.³⁰ Text: Ši-ma-nu-um.³¹ Text: Ši-ma-núm.³² mu 2 Ši-má-núm ba-ḫul, with "2" for ús-sa; unique.³³ Text: Urí^{ki}-ma-g[é] *mu-ri-iq Ti-da-ni-im*.³⁴ Text: Urí^{ki}.³⁵ Text: mu-dù-a.³⁶ lugal-e. . . ba-dù.^{36a} lugal omitted.³⁷ Text: ba-dù.³⁸ Formula ends: Za-ab-ša-li-im mu-ḫul-a.

	(B/d)	I 6, KK 11 ³⁹
	(B/g)	C 15, E 21
8th	:	(B/k) E 25 ⁴⁰
	(B/l)	C 2 ⁴¹ , TT 9 ⁴¹
	(B/m)	W 88
	(B/new)	M 5 ⁴²
9th	:	(B/a) P 4 ⁴³ , 25 ^{*44}
	(B/g)	H 17, P 3

Ibbi-Šin

1st year	:	(B/a)	E 4, F 19, P 1
2nd	:	(A/a)	G 34
		(B/a)	D 13, L 20
		(B/b)	B 10, G 30, W 95, 3*
3rd	:	(B/b)	P 2, 5*
		(B/c)	J 10, KK 24, W 1, W 6
		(B/f)	J 9

Unidentified Date-Formulae

I 23	mu 3-kam ús (<i>cf.</i> YOS IV 322 with mu 3-kam ús-sa-bi)
I 28	mu 4-kam ús (recurs on Schneider 460)
1*	mu 3-kam usa(?) -bi (<i>cf.</i> Plate XV)

Defective Date-Formulae

M 4	mu-Ki-[maš] ŠULgi 44 or 46
E 28	mu ús-sa Šu-Šin 3, on account of the parallel-text H 25.

³⁹ Text: ba-ḫul.

⁴⁰ Text omits: maḫ and lá.

⁴¹ Text: mu-ne-dím.

⁴² Tablet damaged, only gur_s legible.

⁴³ Text omits: gé.

⁴⁴ Text omits: Umma^{ki} mu-dù-a.

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS

The texts of this Collection add some important new facts to our knowledge of the Sumerian Calendar.¹

The tablet UU 16 contains a new name of month, to wit ^{iti}*Da-ḫu-bu-um*. Personal names mentioned on the tablet, and its graphic features (a slightly inclined and slim graphic) clearly point to Nippur as origin of the text. It is dated from the 4th year of AMAR-^dSîn and records a silver-loan. The name itself is obviously Akkadian and belongs to the same type as *Ḫu-um-tum*, *Ma-mi-(a)-tum* (cf. Schneider *Zeitbestimmungen* p. 106); these names date of the Akkad-period, are sporadically used in the epoch of the Third Dynasty of Ur, and even during the first Babylonian dynasty (cf. Kugler *Sternkunde* II p. 244); they belong probably to a set of Semitic names of months which is only partly known.

The tablet 25* of the same provenience (for the same reasons) as the aforementioned text contains the name ^{iti}*La-ḫu-um*. This month—spelled *La-aḫ-ḫu-um*—recurs on some texts of the Akkad-period, but only on texts coming from Elam (Susa), cf. DP X p. 80. The name belongs also to the above characterized set of Semitic names and it remains an interesting fact that the Elamite texts and our Nippur-tablet are linked by it.

Schneider *Zeitbestimmungen* has not mentioned or discussed the name of the month Ur (perhaps better: UR), although it certainly belongs to the calendar of the Ur III period. Cf., e.g., the references Reisner 256: rev 2, BIN V 52:2, Thureau-Dangin ZA 15, p. 410 note 2, Kugler *Sternkunde* II p. 145 and Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 52, 63. In our

¹ Under the heading “*Nichtidentifizierbare Monatsnamen*,” Schneider (*Zeitbestimmungen*, p. 106f.) has drawn up a list of eleven names of which only two (ezen ^dSul-pa-è from an unpublished text, e-lá-a in ITT IV 7311 I:9) deserve this characterization. Apart from such names as *Ḫani* (well-known from Akkad-texts) and *Ḫumtum*, *Mâmitum* we meet there the following:

iti azag-kù, a mistake of the scribe for iti <maš>-kù-kú;

iti ^dDumu lugal, for iti ^dDumu-zi;

iti šu-bar-ra is based on a poor copy of Contenau, cf. *sub* Bab 9. (p. 163);

iti numun-ka means simply “month of the sowing” corresponding to the iti (e)buru “harvest-month” in YOS IV 11:rev 2;

iti bil-lá-(a) means “(in) the new (i.e. coming) month” as can be seen from two facts: a) this “month” does never appear in the dating formulae, b) whenever a specific day of this “month” is mentioned it is always the first day (cf. e.g. CT III no. 21340: 55, Haverf. I 24 II:14, Legrain RA 10 no. 14 II:4, etc. and the context of the passages Gen. TD 5495:1, 5511:3 and 5512:2). [Cf. already Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* p. 63 note 3].

Collection this month is twice mentioned: in the date-formula of I 23 (l. 6) (31st (?) year of ŠULgi) and in the Umma-tablet S 7 (9th year of Amar-^dŠin) where the lines 3-5 (of case and tablet) contain the instructive phrase: ^{iti}UR-ta ^{iti}pa₅-ú-e-šè iti-bi iti 2-a₄ "from the month UR to the month Pa₅-ú-e, its months (are) two months". Since the month Pa₅-ú-e was the 11th month of the Umma-calendar, the month UR corresponds to the month commonly called ^dLi₅-sin.

PERSONAL NAMES¹

A-a-gi-na	F 12:4
A-a-kal-la	en ₅ -si of Umma, seals: B 9, C 11, 13, 14, D 18, 21, 22, 27, E 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, F 19, 20, 21, G 28, H 25 ,36, I37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, O 30, P 21, W 82, 98, Bab. 9 s. of Lú-bulùg-gá H 29:4 (seal) H 3:3 maškim C 1 VIII:20 gîr D 13:19
A-ab-ba	F 1:4 gîr P 18:4 lú Lú-dingir-ra
A-ab-ba-a	J 9 II:19
A-ab-ba-a ₁₁ ²	O 7:3 saḥar gîr
A-al-la-ri-[]	KK 23:9
A-al-lí	D 22:13, E 26:1, G 28:3, I 37:7, KK 30:4, O 30:8
A-an-na-ti	C 1 IV:11 (sukkal maškim), IV:19
A-[b]a- ^d Nin-Mar ^k i-gim ^{3 4}	J 9 III:31 gîr
A-ba-gi-na	W 53:4
A-ba-zi	f. of Ur- ^d Ba-ba ₆ M 4:5
A-ba-zu	G 34 II:18
A-bi-a	D 13:4
A-bi-si-im-ti ⁷	E 6:9 gîr, H 13:4, O 8:2 gîr
[A]-bu-tâb	D 13:16
A-bu-um-ilum	P 3:10
[A]-bu-ni	C 1 II:4

¹ The personal names quoted without references in these notes are taken from Schneider, *Namen*.

² As Pohl suggested (Pohl p. 20 note 3), the final -mu in personal names of our period is likely to have the reading -a₁₁. I followed his suggestion only when this -mu was preceded by "a" or by a sign with a value ending in "a."

³ With this name (cf. also A-ba-^dNin-Gîr-su-gim in Virolleaud, *Comptabilité* XLII:3) has to be compared the name of the symbol (šu-nir) of the god Enlil "A-ba-^dEn-lil-gim" (i.e. "Who is like Enlil") for which I refer to Nötscher, *Ellil* p. 90, and to Schneider, *Götternamen* no. 5.

⁴ Cf. Kramer, *Lamentation* p. 75 for the "Lady of the town Mar(a/i)."

⁵ The names of this group (cf. also A-ku-um in Boson 326:7 and A-ku-um-mi in BIN V 32:7) are, most likely, variants of the Akkadian names A-ḫu-a, A-ḫu-ni, A-ḫu-um and A-ḫu-um-mi. Cf. also another attempt of the Sumerian scribes to render the foreign phonem ḫ in A-gu-a, A-ga-ti-ma for A-ḫu-a and A-ḫa-ti-ma.

A-da-a	I 22:4 nu-bandà
A-da-ga	G 5:2 šu-ku ₆
	C 1 rev. III:5, G 26:3, I 35:2
A-da-làl	s. of <i>Ī-lī</i> -[] TT 6:3 (seal)
	X 8:15
	A 1:3 šabra
A-du	s. of Lú-[] W 88:5 (seal) dub-sar
	C 1 IV:6 gîr
	W 33:3
A-ga-ti-ma	d. of <i>I-pá-lī-is</i> TT 2:1
A-gu	s. of Lugal-é-maḥ-e B 7:4 (seal) dub-sar
	C 15:3, E 32:3, I 6:5, W 51:5
A-gu-a	25*:7 dub-sar
A-gu-a-ti	s. of <i>Īr-ra-ba-ni</i> TT 2:12
A-gu-da	G 7:17
A-gub-ba	G 34 I:9 (BI)
A-ḫa-ni-šu	G 3:9 gîr sár-ra-ab-dù
A-ḫa-[ti]	G 34 III:14 (HA)
A-ḫi	X 6:21 sukkal
A-ḫi-ma	Bab. 21:4 f. en ₅ -si of Pu-ús ^{k1}
	I 10:6
A-ḫu-a	X 8:23
A-ḫu-ba-qar	D 13:2
A-ḫu-ni	s. of Sukkal-maḥ D 4:4 maškim
	f. of <i>Á-bí-lum</i> seal: E 25
	C 3:9 maškim
	TT 1:2, 9 KU-da
	D 10:7, E 14:6, F 10:4, H 9:13, 10:9,
	I 24:7, KK 10:8, 23:7, O 22:3
A-ḫu-táb	s. of <i>Šil-la-šu</i> TT 2:10
	KK 23:7
A-ḫu-wa-qar	s. of <i>Watrūm</i> G 30:7, 3*:8 (gîr sár-ra-ab-dù) dub-sar
	10*:3 en ₅ -si
A-ḫu-We-er	H 13:5, 12 gîr
	O 22:2, R 11:8, W 73:5, 15*:4
A-kal-la	s. of Ur-nigìn-gar H 23:4 (seal), I 48:3,
	49:5 (nu-bandà), W 47:5 dub-sar
	s. of Lú-bulùg-gá (text: A-a-kal-la) seal:
	H 29
	f. of Ab-ba seal: W 35
	f. of Lú-ša ₆ -ì-zu seal: O 32

	KK 27:2 ugula
	C 1 rev. I:16 gîr
	G 19:8 engar
	G 7:4 erîn dirig
	C 16:3 muḫaldim
	E 33:2, F 1:10, G 7:12, J 8:5, O 35 II:13, III:5
<i>A-ku-a</i> ⁵	N 14:4
<i>A-ku-ni</i> ⁵	s. of <i>Na-ši-bil-tum</i> TT 4:13
<i>A-la-la-a</i>	E 2:7 nar
<i>A-li-šu-ni</i> ⁶	s. of <i>Im-ti-dam</i> TT 2:14
<i>A-lu₅-lu₅</i>	C 8:8 gîr
	E 9:15, F 8:7, G 22:4, W 83:3
<i>A-ši-ré-da</i>	H 45:6 ugula uš-bar
<i>A-tu</i>	s. of <i>Lú-[]</i> E 23:8 (seal)
<i>A-tu-AN</i>	J 9 II:13
<i>A-za-ru-um</i>	KK 25:6, 9
<i>A-zu</i>	F 12:13
<i>Ā-an-du-[ru]</i> ⁸	f. of <i>Lú-dingir-ra</i> seal: H 26
<i>Ā-an-na-ni-tum</i>	b. of <i>Kur-bi-la-ak</i> UU 16:4
<i>Ā-bi-la-tum</i>	F 4:13
<i>Ā-bi-li-a</i>	I 21:5 gîr
	G 11:8, I 9:9, N 19:14, O 19:8
<i>Ā-bi-lum-(ma)</i>	s. of <i>A-ḫu-ni</i> E 25:5 (seal)
<i>Ā-da-a-ka</i>	D 1:22 gîr
<i>Ā(?) -di/sá-ne</i>	KK 24:3
<i>Ā-in-a-nu-[.]</i>	(PN ?) C 1 IV:3
<i>Ā/Da-ni-in-[.]</i>	W 46:5
<i>Ā-na-na</i>	I 4:5 gîr
<i>Ā-zi-da</i>	M 5:8, W 17:16
<i>Ab-ba</i>	s. of <i>A-kal-la</i> W 35:6 (seal) dub-sar

⁶ This name (cf. Nik 364:3 *A-li-šu-ni*) as well as *A-li-ṭāb* (BIN V 302:37), ⁴*SUL-gi-a-al* (Pohl 157:8) show a theophoric element *al(u)* which cannot mean *ali* "where" (cf. Stamm, *Namen* p. 115). It recurs in the Old-Babyl. name *Nu-úr-a-li-šu* which suggests a connection with *ilu*. Cf. in this context a group of Semitic Ur III names in which AN interchanges with elements written *il* as well as *al*. We have ⁴*Sin-AN-šu*, ⁴*Sin-AL-sú*, ⁴*Sin-IL-sú*, and accordingly: *Eš₄-tār-AN-šu*, *-AL-sú* and *-IL-sú* (with the suffix written *-šu* as well as clearly *-zu* i.e. *-sú*). Note also the variants *Anum-AN-sú* (Nies 119:4) and *Anum-IL-sú*.

⁷ For the meaning of *sintu* (= "Jewel") in personal names of this period, cf. the passage YOS IV 227:4-5, also Riftin 122:13 (Old-Babyl.) with the name *Si-im-ti-na-wi-ir*.

⁸ Completed after Jacobsen 52 IV:8, BIN V 119:51, etc.

	L 6:5 gîr
	I 32:5
Ab-ba-a ₁₁ ¹	D 20:2f. en ₅ -si
Ab-ba-ga-da ⁹	G 3:6 rá-gaba maškim
Ab-ba-gi-na	s. of Lu[gal-má-gur ₈]-ri P 20:9 (seal) dub-sar
	C 1 rev. II:3f. šu-i
	KK 24:7, W 53:4
Ab-ba-šag _x ¹⁰	G 20:10 ugula
	B 8:9
Ab-ba-ša ₆ -ga	A 2:6, B 2:18, 4:4, C 7:8, D 6:11, 9:3, E 12:4, H 6:4, 7:5, 11:4, 14:5f., I 8:5, 16:4, KK 4:4, 7:12, 8:3, 28:3, M 18:10, 20:5, N 4:11, 11:5, 13:5, 20:11, O 17:6, R 8:9, W 46:10, 48 rev. 1, 10*:8, 12*:7, 16*:5, 17*:4, 19*:3, 22*:5, Bab. 12 VIII:7, 19:11
Adda-kal-la ¹¹	P 7:5
Ad-da-kal-la	R 11:10 gîr sár-ra-ab-dù
	C 1 III:10 gîr
Al-la-[ša]-ru-um	G 34 III:15f.
Ama-gi-na	G 34 IV:17
Ama-kal-la	G 34 I:11 (ŠE), II:5 (GU ₄), 6 (BA)
Ama-kala[m-ma]	G 34 II:17
Ama-MÚRUB-e	G 34 IV:8
AMA.TU (emedu)	H 33:4
AMAR- ^d Sîn	P 20:2
An-na-ḫi-gál	O 35 I:5
An-na-ḫi-li ¹²	I 42:6
An-na-ḫi-li-bi ¹³	E 10:16
An-ni	f. of Šeš-kal-la O 29:7 (seal)
	D 13:1
AN-sú-ra-bí cf. sub ^d ZU-ra-bí	
Ar-ši-iḫ	A 3:12, KK 23:10
	UU 16:7 šabra

⁹ Cf. the parallel name Ad-da-ga-da.

¹⁰ The readings šag_x or ša₁₅ for the sign sig₅ (corresponding to the set: sig₆-šag₅-ša₆) are attested by variants occurring often on the same tablet.

¹¹ Written AD which has here the value ad(d)a, cf. the next name.

¹² The writing AN-ḫi-li indicates the value ana for an (against Pohl, p. 18 who reads ^dNa-ḫi-li) which is also attested in Ír-AN (BIN V 28:4) besides Ír-an-na (BIN V 254:9), or in Ur-^dGeštin-AN-ka, etc.

¹³ Cf. É-kur-ra-ḫi-li-bi in Pohl 283:7;

Ba-a-a-mu	KK 23:6
Ba-a-du-du	G 34 IV:19
Ba-a-gi	L 4:6
Ba-an-ša ₆	O 35 I:10
Ba-ba-a[₁₁] ¹	Bab. 19:8 maškim
Ba-ba-an-še-en	H 14:3 maškim
Ba-ba-ga	F 11:4
Ba-ba-ti	Bab. 22:8 (seal) dub-sar f. of Šakàn-ni-ì-ša ₆ seal: P 4 C 1 II:11, D 13:5
Ba-la	L 3:12 engar I 5:15
Ba(?) -la-a	E 2:7 nar
Ba-la-as	C 1 II:9 gîr
Ba-[.]-du	P 1:15
Ba-ra-è-ne	s. of Dumu-ukuš C 1 rev. III:26 gîr
Ba-sag (PN ?)	O 8:3
Ba-ša ₆	D 23:8, 2*:2
Ba-ša ₆ -ga	C 1 rev. III:20
Ba-zi	J 9 I:12
Bar-bar-ni-a	G 11:5, N 19:6
Bar-ra-AN	f. of Ur-giš-gigir I 35:5
Bar-ra-e ₁₁ -e	G 34 II:11
Be-lí	X 6:18 sukkal
Be-lí-a-ri-iq	S 5:8 (seal: GA ₅ -šu-du ₅) O 24:3, R 8:3
Be-lí-a-zu	B 1:16, Bab. 12 VI:8
Be-lí-rē'û	TT 11:6
B[i]-lam-ma-a[š]/r[um]	F 21:8
Bí-za-nu-um ¹⁴	KK 7:8
Bu-zu-a	F 2:4
Da-[]	f. of Ur-ša ₆ -ga seal: S 10
Da-a-a	C 1 IV:22 sukkal maškim TT 9:3
Da-a-a ₁₁	H 1:4 sipa
Da-a-a-ni	E 1:3 maškim
Da-a-da	N 29 II:16
Da-a-ga	f. of Inim- ^a Šará F 27:5, seal: G ₁ 19 C 1 III:4, IV:13 (gîr)
Da-a-gi ₄	A 4:12 (seal), D 19:9 (seal) dub-sar

¹⁴ Are Bí-za and, Nik 329 I:4, Bí-zu to be connected with *Bí-za-nu-um*?

Da-la	C 1 II:7, O 7:4, Bab. 19:3 gala f. of Šeš-kal-la I 35:6, Noor I seal: (dub-sar) f. of Lú-ša-lim Noor II:3 sanga f. of Lugal-gar-lagar-e seals: G 26, I 35 f. of Šeš-a-ni seals: B 8, H 19 f. of Ur-dun seals: H 22, R 3
Da-da-a	A 3:22
Da-da-ga	en ₅ -si Umma ^{k1} seal: F 19 f. of Inim- ^d Šarā seals: F 27, H 33 E 33:3, H 26:5, 14*:2, 18*:6
Da/Ā-ni-in-[]	W 46:5
Da(?) -sal-ib-ri	R 11:4 (lú SU.A)
Da-ti(!) - ^d En-líl ¹⁵	KK 7:9
Da-ti-Eš ₄ -tár	F 4:8
Da-ti-in	I 28:4
Da-ti-mu ¹	M 5:14
Dam(?) -kú-kú	I 13:4
DAN-BÍL-ki	P 4:4 gír
^d Adad-ba-ni cf. sub ^d Mér-ba-ni	
^d AMAR- ^d Šin	C 16:7, H 20:4
^d AMAR- ^d Šin-ka-[]-a	C 1 II:22f.
^d Ba-ba ₆ -ki-š[a-t]um	J 9 rev. III:7
^d En-líl	Noor II seal en ₅ -si-gal
^d En-líl-á-maḥ	L 20:13 gír GA ₅ -šu-du ₈
^d En-líl-da	Noor II:5
^d En-líl-lá	Bab. 12 II:20, VI:35 gír H 16:6 ab O 24:6, 12*:8
^d En-líl-ì-ša ₆ ¹⁶	N 19:8
^d En-líl-zi-šà-gál	B 2:11
^d Ininna	G 34 IV:7 (IB)
[^d KA]-da-ga	G 34 IV:14
^d Mér-ba-ni ¹⁷	TT 4:16 nimgir X 6:7
^d Nanna-kam	E 16:4

¹⁵ The text has erroneously *Da-ši-^dEn-líl*. Correct Stamm *Namen*, p. 137, note 4.

¹⁶ The variants ^dEn-líl-lá-ì-ša₆ and also ^dEn-líl-li-ma-ba in the Akkad-text UM IX₁ 2 II:7 and also the name of an En-líl-symbol in An. Or. I 25:40 ^dEn-líl-lá-zi (Schneider, *Goettern.* no. 121) seem to be worthy of note.

¹⁷ As to the reading ^dAdad for ^dIM, note Pohl 285:14 *En-ni-ma-da-ad*, Nik 386:3 *I-ti-na-da-ad*, i.e. *Iddin-Adad*, and *Ad-da-na-bi-ir* in Schneider 494:6 (cf. also my remarks in JNES 5 p. 279), while other names indicate the reading Wer.

^d Nanna-ki-ág	B 2:13 šabra
^d Nanna-ma-ba ¹⁸	O 1:9 gîr dub-sar
	B 10:12, C 2:8, I 1:10, L 2:4
^d Nanna-lú-sár-ra- ^d ŠUL-gi-ra	S 24:6
^d Nanše-gîr-gal ¹⁹	I 3:8, N 6:3 maškim
^d Nanše-kam ¹⁹	s. of Lugal-[] seal: W 13 dub-sar
^d Nanše-ì-ša ₆ ¹⁹	L 6:7, M 5:5
^d Nin-á-gal-ì-ša ₆	J 9 I:2, M 7:20
^d Nin-mar ^k -ka ⁴	M 5:6
^d Nin-si-na-ka	s. of Ka-gi-[na] seal: J 10 lú-bappir
	J 9 II:14
^d Šará-a-mu/a ₁₁	E 4:6 šandan
	E 26:5, 8, KK 27:5, O 35 II:10
^d Šará-ba-zi-g[i]	H 24:5, 35:5, O 35 I:2
^d Šará-ì-ša ₆	H 1:7 sipa
^d Šará-kam	KK 7:6 en ₅ -si
	C 1 rev. 1:8 gîr, rev. II:20 nim lú-Mar- ḫa-ši
	h. of Gu-za-ni S 1:2, 5
	B 9:9, C 11:7, 14:12, D 21:5, E 24:13, 28:7, 30:10, H 25:7, I 6:10, P 21:3
^d Šará-me-a	G 7:7 DU
^d Šará-mu-TÚM	I 5:12 engar
	O 35 I:4
^d Šará-za-me	W 30:4 (seal) ugula
	f. of Urda-a ₁₁ W 57:3 (seal)
^d Šu- ^d Sin	C 13:2f.
^d Šu- ^d Sin-ba-ni	W 1:5
^d Šu- ^d Sin-ḫi-li-an-na	s. of Ur- ^d Mér L 2:3
^d ŠUL-gi	J 9 III:14
^d ŠUL-gi-[]	3*:6, E 9:14
^d ŠUL-gi-a-a-mu	G 9:9, H 12:3, I 26:4, KK 8:4, O 23:4, R 9:6, W 64:16, Bab. 12 V:14
^d ŠUL-gi-ba-ni	M 19:14 gîr GA ₅ -šu-du ₈
^d ŠUL-gi-ḫa-si-is	O 5:5
^d ŠUL-gi-ì-lí	D 6:2, W 46:6f. nu-bandà
	G 10:5
^d ŠUL-gi-kalam-ma-me-te-bi	KK 29:4 maškim
^d ŠUL-gi-kalam-ma-me-te-si	O 5:10
^d ŠUL-gi- ^d Lamma-mu ¹	B 2:9 saḫar

¹⁸ Cf. ^dNanna-ma-an-ba and Ma-an-ba (*passim*).

¹⁹ Note, in contrast to the reading ^dNanše, the spelling *Ni-na-ba-ni* Pohl 258:4.

^d ŠUL-gi-ri-mu	O 8:8 gîr W 64:14 maškim Bab. 22:6 na-kada C 2:3, D 12:4, F 3:6, 11:5, G 14:6, 30:5, H 12:4, I 26:9, O 1:4, 23:5, R 14:8, 15*:5, 21*:7
^d ŠUL-gi-si-im-ti	G 11:7, O 19:6
^d ŠUL-gi-si-im-tum	N 19:12
^d ŠUL-gi-zi-mu	I 41:6 rá-gaba
^d ŠUL-gi-giš(?) -dù(?)	M 19:14f. gîr GA ₅ -šu-du ₃
^d Utu-[]	f. of Lú-ša ₆ seal: 2*
^d Utu-bar-ra ²⁰	O 28:10
^d Utu-di-NE	D 13:10
^d Utu-dùg	KK 3:3 rá-gaba maškim
^d Utu-gál-kuš(!)	O 14:4
^d Utu-gír-gal	D 1:12 gîr
^d Utu-ma-an-sum	I 4:8 gîr
^d Utu-mu ¹	KK 24:9
^d Wer-ba-ni cf. sub ^d Mér-ba-ni	
^d ZU-ra-bí ²¹	f. of Nu-úr-ì-lí TT 4:2 D 6:2
^d []-mu-TÚM	s. of [] seal: G 23 dub-sar
Dingir-é	TT 1:13, UU 16:11
Dingir-mu ¹	O 28:15 engar
Dingir-ša ₁₅ ⁴⁰	G 34 III:19
Du-du-ḫa-ma-ti	G 7:1 sipa
Du-gu-bi	X 6:13 gîr sukkal
Du-šu-mu-um	A 1:4
Du ₁₁ -ga	G 30:9, 3*:10 gîr šà-tam f. of Lú- ^d Nin-šubur seal: W 26 šabra A 2:7, N 9:11, 13:6, O 11:11, 15:9, W 73:5, 6*:11, 9*:20
Du ₁₁ -ga-li ²²	E 5:10
Du ₁₁ -ga-zi-da ²³	E 2:10
Dumu Ír-ra-ba-ni	f. of A-gu-a-ti TT 2:12

²⁰ Note, however, Lú-^dUTU-ra in CT I pl. 24 III:5, suggesting the reading Lú-^dBabbar-ra.

²¹ ^dZU stands here perhaps for ^dZU^{en} i.e. ^dSin (ZU^{en}) as in the "Cappadocian" texts (cf. also the remark in Pohl p. 23 and Schneider *Göttern.* no. 638). The apparent šu in YOS IV 246:114 has to be read zu. Note also ZU-ra-[bí] in Schneider 134:2.

²² Read, therefore, Du₁₁-ga-lí instead of Du₁₁-ga-ni, if not simply: Zú-ga-li/lí.

²³ Cf. Du₁₁-ga-ni-zi-da in Pohl 289:12.

Dumu Ṭáb- ^d Sîn ²⁴	B 10:3
Dumu-ukuš	f. of Lú-gi-na C 1 rev. III:25
	f. of Ba-ra-è-ne C 1 rev. III:27
Dumu Ur-nigìn-gar	G 11:3
Dumu Ti-zu	D 13:10
E-la-qar ²⁵	X 8:8 sukkal
E-eb-qú-ša	X 5:12 (cf. Ib-qú-ša)
E-la-šu	KK 23:13 nimgir
E-š/sur-ki-be (PN ?)	S 22:2
Ê-a-[ba]-ni	N 19:4
Ê-a-ilum	KK 29:6
Ê-a-ì-lí	N 19:4, O 3:9, 5:8
Ê-gal-e-si	s. of Lú-dingir-ra sa ₁₂ -suk ₅ E 22:7 (seal)
	dub-sar
	G 19:10, I 6:7
Ê-me-lám	N 29 III:3
Ê-t[a-mu-zu]	G 34 II:8
Ê-zi-mu	L 5:5
Emedu cf. sub AMA-TU	
En-dingir-mu ¹	C 1 IV:17, D 8:6, G 13:4, I 25:5, O 22:3
En-nu-bi-[.]	X 8:18
En-ku-li	f. of Ur- ^d Ba-ba ₆ P 2 (seal)
En-ú-bi-šu-e	s. of Ur _x -dam sanga ^d Nin-e ₁₁ -e S 6:5
	(seal)
En-zi	G 34 II:10
Engar-zi ²⁶	I 5:9, L 3:9
Ennum ^{um} -ì-lí	D 1:2
Eš ₄ -tár-GUR ₇ -š _u ^{26a}	O 3:8
Eš ₄ -tár-ìl-šu	M 20:2, O 3:8
Eš ₄ -tár-ummi	f. of Nin-izkim-zi G 34 I:3
Ga-ga	O 3:10
Ga-ga-na-a	W 29:4 gîr
Ga-an-[.-.]	s. of Ra-bí-bí N 20:5
Ga-ri-AN ²⁷	TT 1:10, 4:3, 6
Ga(?) -za-[t]um	D 13:11

²⁴ This type of names corresponds to the Semitic names composed with *mâr*. They occur rather rarely in our period.

²⁵ Cf. also Fish no. 836.

²⁶ Cf. the parallel name Engar-dùg in Pohl 169 III:rev 9.

^{26a} Probably a Semitic name, yet I cannot find a suitable meaning for GUR(U)₇ in this context.

²⁷ Connect with the name of the town Ga-ri^{ki} (Pohl 305:8)?

<i>Ga-zu</i> - ^d Mes ²⁸	UU 16:10 simug
Gá-dub-sag-[]	O 35 II:4
Gala-ud-da-KU ²⁹	C 1 rev. III:21 gîr
Gar-lagar-e	L 5:7 ugula
GAR-ú-rum ³⁰	C 1 rev. IV:7 gîr, J 9 II:4, O 35 II:16
Gemé-[a-tu ₅ -a]	G 34 II:12
Gemé- ^d A-dùg	G 34 I:12 nu-giri ₁₂
Gemé-[^d Dumu-zi-da]	G 34 III:12
Gemé-[^d En-ki]	G 34 II:2
Gemé- ^d En-líl	w. of Lú-ša-lim Noor II:6
Gemé- ^d Ma-mi	G 34 I:4
Gemé- ^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra	G 34 I:20, III:34 (AR)
Gemé- ^d Sîn	G 34 IV:10, 15 (GU)
Gemé- ^d Šarā	G 34 I:8, IV:3 (i-du ₈)
Gemé- ^d Šul-pa-è	G 34 I:18
Gemé-[^d Utu]	G 34 III:7
Gemé-kisal-luḥ	G 34 III:16
Gemé-du ₆ -kù-ga	G 34 III:18
Gemé-šu-zu-gá-ra	G 34 III:9
Gemé-TAR-sukkal ³¹	G 34 III:3
Gemé-bandā	C 3:8
Gemé-zikum-ma	m. of Lú- ^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra W 30:1
Gín-lá	I 23:3
Gîr-a-mu	J 9 III:12
Gir ₅ (or: Girím, Rim ₄)	H 1:20 gîr G 7:3, W 50:5
Gu-du-du	I 6:12 gîr H 33:8, W 95:7
Gu-za-na (Sem?)	P 2:4, 3:4, 7, 4:9
Gu-za-ni(m)	f. of Ur- ^d Nin-giš-zi-[da] N 29 II:13 (Sem?) w. of ^d Šarā-kam S 1:3, 8
Gù-dé-a	KK 14:5 en ₅ -si C 1 I:8, D 2:10, G 7:6, I 32:6
Ḫa-an-DU	B 3:4 O 28:2 engar
Ḫa-ba-lul-é	W 78:2 en ₅ -si S 3:11
Ḫa-ḫa-ša	P 3:6

²⁸ For *Qat-sú*-^dMes. Cf. the name *A-mur-qá-sà* in Stamm, *Namen* p. 183.

²⁹ Note Gala-maḥ (cf. index s.v.) as personal name in BIN V 42:4.

³⁰ Name of a plant (cf. Deimel ŠL 597/252) as personal name.

³¹ Note the analogous names: Ur-Sukkal and Ur-TAR-sukkal.

Ḫa-la- ^d (?) []-a	M 7:8
Ḫé-ma-zi-zi	S 7:8 (seal)
Ḫé-ti ³²	J 9 II:20
Ḫu-bu-ti-a (case: ḪĀB-bu-ti-a)	P 1:16
Ḫu-la-num	C 20:4
Ḫu-li-bar	G 22:3 šakan _x gîr E 32:2
Ḫu-un-ša ₆ -a ₁₁ ^{1 33}	H 1:3 sipa
Ḫu-wa-wa	C 1 rev. I:16 gîr H 33:7 ugula
Ḫu-zi-ri	R 11:5 gîr sukkal
I-din- ^d Sîn	B 10:3
I-la-ak ³⁴	D 1:4 šu-ku ₆
I-pá-lî-is ³⁵	f. of A-ga-ti-ma TT 2:2
I-ri-îb ³⁶	O 3:11 mašdâ
I-šar-pá-dan ³⁷	TT 1:18 simug E 2:3
I-šar-ru-um	s. of Ur- ^d En-lîl-[lâ] E 20:1 (seal) dub-sar
I-ta-è-a	O 35 II:11
I-ti-ne-a ³⁸	KK 23:14
I-ti-ni-e(?)	M 5: rev. 3
I-ti- ^d Sîn ³⁹	X 6:10
I-zi-na-š[a ₆]	H 46:7
Î-lî-[]	f. of A-da-lâl TT 6:3
Î-lî-ki-îb-ri	s. of Lu-lu TT 1:14
Î-lî-dāmîg ⁴⁰	F 7:4 gîr
Î-lî-tab-ba	9*:6 nu-bandâ

³² Cf. Akk. *Liblūt*. Names of this type are: Ḫé-na-DU-DU, Ḫé-na-ša₆, Ḫe-ša₆-gi, Ḫé-ma-TŪM (Jacobsen 52 III:15), etc.

³³ Cf. the name Ḫu-un-ša₆-ša₆.

³⁴ Cf. the names Kur(u)b-ilak, Kur-bi-la (An. Or. I 175:8) and Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ak (ITT IV 7076:rev 2) with E-la-ak-ku-ru-ba (Pohl An. Or. 12, p. 275f. III:23) and Kur-ru-ub-Îr-ra (Boson 257:3); they show that ilak/elak is to be considered a theophoric element. Correct Schneider An. Or. I 128:4 E-la-gu-(ru)-ub. Cf. the spelling AN-ku-ru-ub in ITT IV no. 7871 and Gen. Trouv. 61:2 (Schneider, *Goettern.* no. 252). Cf. also Ungnad in MVAG 1915 p. 59 and Stamm p. 204.

³⁵ Note I-ba-ni on the seal Pohl 54.

³⁶ Cf. *Îr-ri-îb*, *Îr-îb* and *Îr-ra-îb* as variants.

³⁷ *I-šar-pa-da-an* in An. Or. I 228:10. This name appears as the name of a deity on the seal Scheil RA 12, p. 71.

³⁸ Phonetic spelling for *Iddin-Ē-a*.

³⁹ *I-ti-^dSîn* and *I-tin-^dSîn* are paralleled by *Da-ti-^dSîn* and *Da-tin-^dSîn* (cf. Meek RA 34, p. 60f. and Gelb OIP XXVII p. 30 for these names).

⁴⁰ Also written Ili-ša₆; for hybrid names with *î-lî*, cf. e.g. *Î-lî-bal-ša₁₀* or *Î-lî-ša₆-ša₆*.

<i>Ilu-m-ba-ni</i>	s. of Za-na TT 4:10 f. of <i>Watra</i> ^a TT 1:3 4*:5, 5*:4 sipa ur-ra (seal) A 3:18, C 20:14, Bab. 12 V:7
<i>Ilu-m-ḥa-bi-it</i>	s. of Īr-ra-ur-sag 25*:4 (seal)
<i>Ib-ni-^dŠin</i>	M 19:11
<i>Ib-qú-ša</i> (cf. <i>E-eb-qú-ša</i>)	s. of <i>Za-aḥ-ti-a</i> TT 2:7
<i>Íd-pa-è</i>	s. of Šeš-kal-la G 27:4 (seal) dub-sar W 81:7 ugula E 22:6 nu-bandà gu ₄ I 34:6
<i>Igi-an-na-é-zu</i>	KK 25:10 gír E 2:14
<i>Igi-^dEn-líl-šè</i>	KK 25:10, O 8:11, 17:7
<i>Im-A-ni</i> ⁴¹	H 1:8 sipa
<i>Im-ti-dam</i>	f. of <i>A-lí-šú-ni</i> TT 2:14
<i>In-da-a</i>	22*:6 šabra
<i>In(?)ḥa-r[i(?)]</i>	I 42:8
<i>In-ša₆-ša₆</i> ⁴²	I 49:4 ugula G 7:5, 13*:3
<i>In-ta-è-a</i>	B 10:10, C 2:6, 7:9, D 9:4, H 2:8, 11:6, I 1:8, 8:6, KK 3:11, L 2:5, O 1:7, 7:10, W 78:6, 11*:2
<i>Inim-dingir-ra</i>	f. of Lú-dingir-ra I 15:7
<i>Inim-^dGu-la</i>	Bab. 12 IV:32
<i>Inim-^dLugal-Gu₄-du₈-a</i>	KK 14:2
<i>Inim-^dNanna</i>	Bab. 12 V:1 dumu lugal
<i>Inim-^dŠará</i>	s. of Da-a-ga F 27:4, G 19:11 (seal) s. of Da-da-ga seal: H 33 dub-sar f. of Lú-dingir-ra R 9:5, J 9 III:9 C 1 rev. II:11 mar-tu O 31:4 nu-bandà gu ₄ F 28:2 kás-fl J 9 III:12
<i>Inim-ma</i>	s. of Šeš-kal-la C 15:4 (seal) dub-sar
<i>Inim-ma-dingir-ra</i>	KK 26:2, 4 dam-kara

⁴¹ Cf. the instructive variants Im-^dḤa-ni (BIN V 42:6), In-Ḥa-ni (An. Or. I 281:2). For variants showing a instead of ḥa cf. the references on p. 172 note 7.

⁴² Note the variants: BÍ-in-ša₆-ša₆, Ni/Ī-ša₆-ša₆ and Īn-ša₆-ša₆ (igi with the Semitic value in).

⁴³ Note the exact semantic parallel to this name: Du₁₁-ga-ni-zi-da e.g. in Pohl 289:12.

Inim-ma-ni-zi ⁴³	C 15:4f.
Inim-ma-zi	F 12:8
Îr-e-ib ³⁶	W 26:6
Îr-ĥu-la ⁴⁴	B 9:8
Îr-ra-ba-ni cf. sub Dumu Îr-ra-ba-ni	
Îr-ra-ur-sag	f. of <i>Ilum-ĥa-bi-it</i> seal: 25*
Îr-ri-ib ³⁶	E 23: rev. 2
Ka-a-zum(?)	G 34 III:2
Ka-al(?) -la(?)	X 6:15 sukkal
Ka-da-a	D 2:rev. 2
Ka-gur ₇	H 1:16, O 29:5
Ka-gi-[na]	f. of ^d Nin-si-na-ka seal: J 10
KA+SA-[]	KK 24:11 mā-laĥ ₄
Kal-la-a ₁₁ ¹	B 5:5 du ₈ -TA
Kalam-da-ga ⁴⁵	s. of Ur-Ab-ba S 2:5 (seal) F 19:4 ġir GA ₅ -šu-du ₈
Ki-àm-ma	N 4:5
Ki-in-šú-lum	s. of <i>Mu-ša-wi-ir</i> TT 4:12
Ku-li	J 10:4 sa ₁₂ -suk ₅ C 1 rev. II:11 mar-tu maškim KK 12:3
Ku(?) -ku	F 21:12 šakan _x
Kú-la-al ⁴⁶	A 3:24
Kú-lu ₅ -lu ₅	H 5:5, N 3:5
Kú-zi ⁴⁷	F 12:8
Kù- ^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra	s. of Na-di W 95:8 (seal) dub-sar KK 26:13
Kù-ga- ^d AMAR- ^d Šin	C 16:7
Kù-ga-ni	s. of Ur-[^d]ŠU[L-gi] A 5:7 (seal) dub-sar f. of Lugal-é-maĥ-e seal: G 21 E 4:13, F 30:4, H 28:7, 24*:6
Kur-bi-la-ak ³⁴	UU 16:4 nu-bandà-gu ₄ (?)-engar b. of <i>Á-an-na-ni-tum</i> TT 4:15
Kur-ti-lum (=Qurdilum)	O 10:4 engar
La-a(?) -ša ₆	f. of Ne-du ₁₁ -ga seal: W 32

⁴⁴ *Sic*, against Schneider *Namen* no. 1771 *Îr-ri-la, on account of the clear evidence in Cont. 61:rev 1, Schneider An. Or. I 302:9, Frank 46:9, etc. (correct YOS IV 311:14). Read Urda-Ĥu-la?

⁴⁵ Cf. Kalam-da standing probably for Kalam-da(g).

⁴⁶ Cf. Ku-làl.

⁴⁷ Cf. Ku-zi.

La-la-a	N 20:8 nu-bandà
La-ma-súm	9*:4 GUR.DA
La-na-ab	f. of Ur-mes seal: B 10, W 73
La-ni-bu	G 34 IV:5
La-ni-mu ⁴⁸	W 2:4
Làl-la ⁴⁹	KK 27:4 ugula
LĀL-um ⁴⁹	O 3:2
Lu-lu	f. of <i>Ī-l-ki-ib-ri</i> TT 1:14
Lú-Adaba ^{k i}	D 13:2
Lú-ba-ba-ti	F 12:10
Lú-bal-ša ₆	s. of Ma-ma W 76:3 (seal) dub-sar
Lú-bal-ša ₆ -ga	s. of Šeš-kal-la Noor II:4
	C 16:6, J 9 I:6
Lú-bàn-da	s. of Lú-gar-lagar-e D 23:10 (seal) dub-sar
	en ₅ -si seal: S 10
	W 2:3
Lú-bu ₆ -ú-du-[]	F 12:11
Lú-bulùg-gá ⁵⁰	f. of A-kal-la seal: H 29
Lú-dingir-ra	s. of Inim- ^d Šarā J 9 III:31, R 9:4
	s. of Inim-dingir-ra I 15:6
	s. of dumu <i>Ā-an-du-[ru]</i> H 26:6 (seal)
	dub-sar
	f. of <i>Ē-gal-e-si</i> seal: E 22
	H 3:8, 11 maškim
	E 21:7 ugula
	B 3:9, 6:5, C 3:12, 4:17, D 3:11, E 12:6,
	15:6, 29:2, F 20:12, G 4:4, H 8:7,
	36:5, 37:9, I 7:9, 17:10, 27:8, 38:6, J 9
	III:9, KK 6:6, 23:6, L 7:6, N 5:10,
	O 4:14, 12:10, 35 III:2, P 18:4, W 30:2,
	62:5, 24*:4
Lú- ^d Da-[mu]	f. of <i>Šu-^dDumu-zi</i> TT 2:9
Lú- ^d Ē-a	C 1 II:22
Lú- ^d En-líl	M 5:9
Lú- ^d En-líl-lá	s. of Ur- ^d Utu P 1:12
	G 23:9, S 3:rev. 2

⁴⁸ Cf. La-ni-mu-ša in Schneider An. Or. I 37:4.

⁴⁹ Instead of Làl-la, Pohl 169: rev IV:1 has Làl-MU *i.e.* Làl-a₁₁. This name which occurs in many different spellings (La-(a)-la-(a), *etc.*) simply means "Honey" and is to be read *Dišpum* when followed by the phonetic complement -um (*as, e.g., in* BIN V 8:32).

⁵⁰ Cf. Bulùg in Jacobsen 54 XI:8.

Lú- ^d ÉŠ/TÚK-nun-ka ⁵¹	J 9 II:6
Lú- ^d Giš-bar-è	J 9 I:14f.
Lú- ^d Ig-alim	J 9 I:4
Lú- ^d Innina	18*:2 gîr dam-kara
Lú- ^d Lamma	C 1 rev. II:20 nim
Lú- ^d Nanna	E 2:9 dub-sar
	D 6:8, F 12:3, O 2:6, W 29:3
Lú- ^d Na-ni-a	f. Ur- ^d Ba-ba ₆ J 9 I:17
	X 5:15
Lú- ^d Nin-dar-a	J 9 III:2
Lú- ^d Nin-Gîr-su	s. of Lugal-gal-ušum M 7:6
	B 2:4 šabra
	J 9 II:6, III:8f., M 7:24, 26
Lú- ^d Nin-Mar ^k i	N 29:2
Lú- ^d Nin-Mar ^k i-ka ⁴	X 8:5
Lú- ^d Nin-šubur	s. of Ū-ku ₅ -da N 29 I:16
	s. of []- ^d Lamma N 29 I:13
	s. of Du ₁₁ -ga W 26:6 (seal) dub-sar
	s. of Šeš-kal-la E 31:7 (seal) dub-sar
	F 25:5 (seal) dub-sar îr ^d Šará
	E 6:13 dub-sar gîr
	C 1 rev. I:8, 15:6 gîr
	E 2:16, F 2:5, P 18:3, S 3:14
Lú- ^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra	s. of Gemé-zikum-ma W 30:2
	G 7:9
Lú- ^d Šîn	s. of Ur-ša ₆ E 25:6 (seal) sipa-gu ₄
	F 22:2, G 12:8, S 2:10
Lú- ^d Šará	L 20:10 en ₅ -si
	C 1 rev. I:7 gîr
	D 19:8 ugula
	O 35 I:6, III:1, 5
Lú- ^d ŠUL-gi	X 6:3 sukkal
Lú- ^d TÚK-AN-ka ⁵¹	W 33:4 gîr
Lú- ^d Utu	H 1:7 sipa
	I 5:3, L 3:3 engar
	F 29:2, I 34:2
Lú-du ₁₀ -ga	C 1 rev. II:20f. gîr
	E 2:13, W 56:4, 5*:3
Lú-é-mah-[e]	s. of Ur- ^d Li ₃ -[šîn] en ₅ -si Umma ^k i seal: W 56
	dub-sar
Lú-Erida ^k i	D 13:3

⁵¹ Cf. Nik. 141:rev 9 Lú^d-ÉŠ/TÚK-AN-nun-ka.

Lú-ga ⁵²	D 27:5
Lú-gar-lagar-e	s. of Rí-bar-mu Bab. 8:4 (seal) s. of [] P 17:12 (seal), dub-[sar] f. of Lú-bàn-da seal: D 23 seal: H 27
Lú-gigun-na-é ^d Sîn	J 9 III:4f.
Lú-gi-na	f. of Ba-ra-è-ne C 1 rev. III:25 gîr E 32:4
Lú-giš-giri ₁₂	F 1:7
Lú-giš-gu-za	s. of Lú-maḥ-Sag-(sag)-ÛB ^{k1} P 5:5
Lú-Ib-gal	A 5:6, B 3:2, O 28:8, 10
Lú-izkim-zi-da	E 2:1
Lú-ka-gi-na	16*:6 šabra
Lú-ka-ni	C 1 rev. III:17 gîr A 3:2, C 20:10, F 12:12
Lú-kal-la	s. of Ur-e ₁₁ -e (saḥar) D 25:3, E 7:12, F 28:4, 29:3, H 28:3, 31:4, W 50:6 dub-sar f. of Šà-nin-gá seals: E 21, KK 11 H 1:9, 13*:1 sipa A 4:7, C 13:4, 14:12, 16:10, D 4:5, E 7:2, G 5:4, H 29:3, KK 26:6, M 7:28, S 3:12, W 76:2
Lú-kisal	B 3:7, F 7:3, W 88:3
Lú-kù-nun-na	s. of Lugal-mussa-é-a C 1 rev. III:10 gîr
Lú-kù-zu	E 20:13 ugula
Lú-Lagaša ^{k1}	J 9 IV:1
Lú-lugal-ezen	F 12:7
Lú-maḥ	f. of Ur- ^d Ig-alim J 9 II:12 s. of Nigì[n-] seal: E 33
Lú-maḥ-Sag-(sag)-ÛB ^{k153}	f. of Lú-giš-gu-za P 5:5f.
Lú-me-lám	J 9 III:3
Lú(?) -ne-zu ⁵⁴	O 10:2 engar
Lú-Nibru ^{k1}	M 5:9
Lú-nimgir-ma-da	C 1 rev. III:5f. mar-tu
Lú-si-sá	A 3:8
Lú-ša-lim	s. of Da-da Noor II:3
Lú-ša ₆	W 47:5

⁵² Cf. Lú-ga-a in Pohl 174:5.⁵³ Cf. Ur-sag-ÛB^{k1} in Haverford III 391:15.⁵⁴ Cf. Lú-l-zu.

Lú-ša ₆ -ì-zu	s. of ^d Utu-[] 2*:5 (seal) dub-sar
Lú-ù(?) -zi-ma(?)	s. of A-kal-la O 32:4 (seal) dub-sar
Lú-ur ₄ -šà-ga	E 2:1
Lú-zi-na	KK 26:11
	C 1 VI:26 gîr
	E 33:4
Lú-zu	H 6:12
Lú-[]	s. of Lugal-é-maḥ-e, seal: O 28 dub-sar
	N 16:8 gîr
	f. of A-du seal: W 88
	f. of A-tu seal: E 23
Lú-[]-na	J 10:11 gîr
Lugal-a-tu ₆	M 5:13
Lugal-á-zi-da	C 5:5, E 24:6, I 43:1, M 5:8
	G 24:3 (written: Lugal-á-da-zi)
Lugal-an-dul	H 14:2
Lugal-ba-ta-è	f. of Ur- ^d Ma-mi O 35 I:11
Lugal-da-ba-an	J 9 I:3
Lugal-da-ga	N 16:7f. gîr
Lugal- ^d Na-ni-a	M 7:13
Lugal-é-maḥ-(e)	s. of Lugal-kù-ga-ni D 26:15, F 26:4, H 21:5 (seal) dub-sar
	f. of the scribes A-gu (seal: B 7), Lugal- kù-zu (seal: W 11) and Lú-[] (seal: O 28)
	b. of Lugal-giš-giri ₁₂ F 1:8 gîr
	H 1:10, 17 sipa
	s. of Kù-ga-ni G 21:4 (seal) dub-sar
	s. of Ur- ^d [] W 83:4 (seal) dub-sar
	D 24:6, F 23:3, 26:3, I 35:4 (ugula), O 28:5f.
Lugal-engar	s. of Ur-giš-gigir P 6:5 (seal)
	S 2:11
Lugal-ezen	s. of Lugal-[] D 20:4 (seal)
	I 47:3, J 9 I:10, F 12:7, O 35 II:3
Lugal-gal-ušum	f. of Lú- ^d Nin-Gîr-su M 4:7
Lugal-gar-lagar-e	s. of Da-da seals: G 26, I 35 dub-sar
	s. of [] H 27:6 (seal) P 17:10 (seal) dub-sar
	s. of Rí-bar-[mu] Bab. 8:4 (seal)
	18*:4 gîr dam-kara

Lugal-giš-gigir-(ri)	O 35 I:13 G 34 II:19 O 35 II:15, W 11:2
Lugal-giš-giri ₁₂	b. of Lugal-é-maḥ-e F 1:18
Lugal-gù-[dé-a]	f. of Šeš-ša ₁₅ -ga seal: F 30
Lugal-ḥa-ma-ti	W 2:4
Lugal-gu ₄ -e	Noor I IV:7
Lugal-ḥé-gál	s. of [] O 31:5 (seal) dub-sar I 4:3 gîr KK 5:4
Lugal-ì-ša ₆	M 5:12
Lugal-ITI-da ⁵⁵	C 1 rev. III:18 gîr H 19:10 ugula
Lugal-ka-gi-na	O 35 II:17
Lugal-kal(?)-[]	s. of Ur- ^d [] gá-dub-ba W 33:4 (seal) dub-sar
Lugal-kisal	O 35 I:7 sag-DIL
Lugal-kù-ga-ni	f. of Ur- ^d Šul-pa-è seals: F 23, 24, 8* f. of Lugal-é-maḥ-(e) seals: D 26, F 26, H 21 24*:2, 6
Lugal-kù-zu	s. of Ur-nigìn-gar N 16:9 (seal) dub-sar s. of Lugal-é-maḥ-e W 11:3, 7 (seal) dub- sar KK 25:2 gîr
Lugal-lá	C 1 V:2
Lugal-má-gur ₈ -ri	f. of Ab-ba-gi-na seal: P 20 O 18:4 maškim W 6:4, 57:2
Lugal-maš-zu ⁵⁶	X 5:9 sukkal W 56:3
Lugal-me-a	G 7:8
Lugal-mu	C 1 rev. II:4f. šu-i
Lugal-MÚRUB-e	G 26:4, H 17:3, 21:4 P 20:8 ugula D 26:3 nu-bandà-gu ₄ G 15:3, KK 26:12
Lugal-mussa	Bab. 13:9 (a-šà) sanga
Lugal-mussa-é-a	f. of Lu-kù-nun-na C 1 rev. III:11 C 1 VII:13

⁵⁵ Cf. the usual graphic Lugal-ti-da which indicates the value ti₅ for ITI.

⁵⁶ Cf. the analogous name Lugal-maš-kù in Schneider An. Or. VII 285:54.

Lugal-nindu-e ^{56a}	J 9 II:2f., M 7:17
Lugal-nir	s. of Ur- ^d Šará gá-dub-ba W 33:4 (seal) dub-sar E 4:5 P 6:4, 7:4 G 4:5, rev 2 I 10:2
Lugal-pa-è	
Lugal-su-a	
Lugal-sum-ma-ti	
Lugal-ša ₆ -ga	f. of UŠ-a ₁₁ (= Urdá-a ₁₁) seal: G 20
Lugal-ša-lá-mu ⁵⁷	C 1 VI:3 gîr
Lugal-šu-nir-ri	G 19:2 engar
Lugal-ti-da	H 34:3
Lugal-URU-da	f. of Nimgir-AN-î-zu seal: Bab. 13
Lugal-zur ₇ -e	Noor I:25 ugula
Lugal-[]	H 46:6 f. of Lugal-ezen seal: D 20 s. of ^d Nanše-kam seal: W 13 H 1:3 sipa
Ma-an-ba	
Ma-an-sum/sî	s. of [] J 8:6 (seal) dub-sar
Ma-ma	f. of Lú-bal-ša ₆ seal: W 76
Ma-ni-îl ⁵⁸	I 1:2 mar-tu
Má-gur ₈ -ri	E 26:8, O 35 I:3
Mar-tu-šag ₆ ⁵⁹	D 13:10
Maš-šu-gi ₂₂ -gi ₂₂ -da	D 25:4 gîr
Maš-tur	Bab. 17:6 GA ₅ -šu-du ₈ G 34 IV:5
Mu-ḫa-[]	C 16:1 maškim
Mu-ša-wi-ir	f. of Ki-in-šú-lum TT 4:12
Mu-uš-šu(?) -AN	C 1 IV:1
Na-an-na	D 1:6
Na-an-na-a	TT 4:1
Na-an-na-a ₁₁ ¹	G 34 II:1
Na-ap-la-num	Bab. 17:8, 9 mar-tu
Na-ap-lî-is	s. of Ū-tul-Ma-ma TT 2:15
Na-bî- ^d En-lîl	KK 7:2

^{56a} The reading nindu of the sign Deimel ŠL 469/12a is attested in syllabaries but not listed in Deimel's list of "*Lautwerte*" (2nd edition).

⁵⁷ Cf. Lugal-ša-lá-tu₁₂ in Pohl 169:rev III:10 and ^dLugal-ša-lá in Schneider An. Or. I 88:211.

⁵⁸ I.e. "Who is (like my) god"; cf. Ma-ni-^dAdad/Wer, Ma-an-ki-be-lî, Ma-nu-um-^dŠUL-gi, Ma-nu-um-ki-^dŠUL-gi for the fact that *ki* could be omitted in these names. Note also Ma-an-î-lî An. Or. I 177:6.

⁵⁹ Note Mar-tu-î-ša₆ An. Or. I 115:15.

Na-di	f. of Kù- ^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra seal: W 95
Na-gu	KK 3:1 DU ud-da-KU
Na-ḫa-ru-um	TT 1:11, 2:8, UU 16:12, 25*:6
Na-lu ₅	E 6:11, 13:5, KK 4:5, M 18:11, N 2:14, 11:5, O 9:11, W 13:2, 21*:6, Bab. 12 V:28, 17:13, 18:18
Na-na-[a]	G 34 III:5
Na-ra-am-i-lí	seal: Bab. 21 S 5:6, 8:4
Na-ra-am-šarrim	D 23:7
Na-ša ₆	B 1:15, E 1:20, 8:9, I 3:10, L 6:3 N 2:13, 7:6, O 3:12, 5:12, 9:10, 18:5, S 24:8, W 13:3, 17:15, 4*:7 Bab. 16:36, 21:3
Na-ša ₁₅	7*:5
Na-ši-bil-tum	f. of A-ku-ni TT 4:13
Na-ú-a ⁶⁰	G 7:18
Na-wi-ir-ilum	C 1 II:15
Nam-ḫa-ni	f. of Ū-ma-ni seals: I 47, 50, W 6 B 10:8 šabra
Ne-du ₁₁ -ga	s. of La-a-ša ₆ W 32:9 (seal) dub-sar G 21:5
Ne-ri-iš-a-ḫu ⁶¹	B 2:2 lú-Mar-da-ma-na
Ne-ti-ti	O 11:4 gír sukkal
Ne-[]-ša ₆	23*:3 (seal)
Ni-ba-lul-e	S 3:13
Ni-kal-la ⁶²	s. of L[ú] seal: D 24 f. of Ur- ^d Nin-[] seal: W 62 D 24:8 (kišib ₃ šà-tam) G 1:12
Ni-làl-lum	I 15:5 ugula C 1 III:11, Bab. 19:2
Ni-ša ₁₅ ⁶³	P 18:2
Ni-ba-ša ₁₅ ⁶³	E 4:3
Níg-du ₇ -pa-è	F 27:3
NÍG-ú-rum <i>cf. sub</i> GÁR-ú-rum	
Nigì[n-]	f. of Lú-mah(?) seal: E 33

⁶⁰ Also in BIN V 12:9, *cf.*: Nu-ú-a.

⁶¹ *Cf.* the name Ne-ra-aš in Pohl 258:1.

⁶² *Cf.* NIN-kal-la with Ni-kal-la and Ni₄-kal-la.

⁶³ Note Ni-ba-ša₆ and Ni-ba-LUL (Pohl 252:rev 8).

Nigìn-gar-ki-du ₁₀ ⁶⁴	O 28:11 engar
Nimgir-AN-ì-zu	s. of Lugal-URU-da Bab. 13:9 (seal) dub-sar
Nimgir-ḫé-du ₇	I 5:6, L 3:6 engar
Nin-a-ni-ša ₆	G 34 IV:18
Nin-á-mi-ni	G 34 III:23
Nin-ab-ba-na	G 34 II:20
Nin-da-da	G 34 II:14
Nin- ^d Lamma	H 30:1, 33:1
Nin- ^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra	G 34 II:23
Nin- ^d Ašnan-zi	G 34 II:16
Nin-dub-sar ⁶⁵	G 34 II:21
Nin-é-gal-e-si	G 34 III:8
Nin-ezen	G 34 I:10, III:24
Nin-gá	F 6:11 gír
Nin-gál-sag	G 34 I:18
Nin-ge-na	G 34 II:3, IV:16
Nin-ḫé-gál	G 34 I:7, IV:13
Nin-i-ti	G 34 I:20
Nin-izkim-zi	s. of <i>Eš₄-tár-ummi</i> G 34 I:2
Nin-izkim-gi	s. of <i>U-bar-tum</i> G 34 I:16 G 34 II:15
Nin-[ka]-ge-na	23*:5, G 34 II:23f.
Nin-kal-la ⁶²	G 34 I:15
Nin-kù-ga-ni	G 34 I:6
Nin-KUD-na	G 34 IV:1
Nin-lu-ša ₆ -ša ₆	G 34 III:20
Nin-lugal-giš-gigir	G 34 II:21
Nin-má-gur ₈ -ri	G 34 III:10, IV:11, O 35:2
Nin-me-lám	G 34 I:13, II:17, III:18, N 29:rev. 3
Nin-nam-maḫ-zu	G 34 III:4, 13
Nin-tur-tur	G 34 IV:12
Nin-tùr-ga	G 34 II:13
Nin-ur-sukkal	G 34 I:5
Nin-zag-gi-si	G 34 III:6
Nin-zur ₇ -e	G 34 I:14
Nir-in-da-gál	A 5:5
Nir-ì-da-gál	N 4:4 gír

⁶⁴ The spelling Nin-gar-ki-du₁₀ determines the reading of nigìn as nin_x (for another proof cf. Stamm *Namen*, p. 219, note 6). Cf. also gibil = gil_x attested An. Or. I 88:206, 265 : É-sag-gil_x-la.

⁶⁵ Cf. the parallel name Lugal-dub-sar.

[Nir-x-]da-gál	9*:12 maškim
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> Adad cf. sub <i>Nu-úr-d</i> Mér	
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> Da-gan	R 8:6
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> Mér	O 11:12 dub-sar gîr E 21:6 gîr
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> Sîn	6*:12, 9*:19 dub-sar gîr E 16:9, I 15:9
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> ŠUL-gi	9*:12 dub-sar gîr 9*:3 GUR.DA
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> Wer cf. sub <i>Nu-úr-d</i> Mér	
<i>Nu-úr-d</i> []	TT 2:11 lú-giri ₁₂
<i>Nu-úr-ì-lì</i>	s. of <i>Watrum^{um}</i> TT 2:13 s. of <i>dZU-ra-bì</i> TT 4:12 B 5:9 du ₃ -AŠ D 1:8, TT 6:4, 6, 9:5, 11:7
Pa-NE	W 35:5
Pa-NI-lum(!) (Sem. ?)	N 19:2
<i>Puzúr-A-ne</i>	G 16:7 gîr lú-kin-gi ₄ -a lugal X 8:12
<i>Puzúr-Da-gan</i>	7*:rev 2
<i>Puzúr-d</i> Adad cf. sub <i>Puzúr-d</i> Mér	
<i>Puzúr-d</i> Mér	W 64:13 rá-gaba
<i>Puzúr-d</i> Sumukan	P 3:9
<i>Puzúr-Eš₄-tár</i>	E 1:15
<i>Puzúr-Ħa-ni</i>	9*:1 nu-bandà TT 1:1
<i>Puzúr-Īr-ra</i>	TT 9:6
<i>Puzúr-Má-má</i>	A 3:20, C 20:8
<i>Puzúr-šu-ni</i>	s. of <i>Watrum^{um}</i> TT 1:12
QA-šu-du ₈	C 1 I:26 maškim
Ra-bí-bí	f. of Ga-an-[] N 20:6
<i>Ri-im-d</i> Sîn	C 20:2
Rí-bar-m[u]	f. of Lugal-gar-lagar-e seal: Bab. 8
Sag-dingir	2*:4
Sag-nin-kalam (? or: -e-zu)	G 34 II:4
Sag-dNanna-zu	B 10:7 šabra
SAL-a ₄	G 34 IV:2
Sanga-dNanše(PN ?)	Bab. 13:7
Sanga-dNin-Mar ^{ki} ₄	Bab. 14:7
Sipa-da-rí	f. of Ur-dBa-ba ₆ seal: M 4 I 28:5

Sipa-si-in-[.] ⁶⁶	TT 1:15
Sukkal-maḫ	f. of A-ḫu-ni D 4:4 maškim R 4:6 maškim O 29:4, P 2:2
Ši-la	KK 25:1, 27:12 ugula
Ši-lu-uš- ^d Da-gan	I 1:5, 3:3, 21:3
Šil-la-šu	f. of A-ḫu-tāb TT 2:10
Šillu-Eš-tár	KK 25:7
Šu-la-lum ⁶⁷	TT 1:16, 6:5
Ša-at-Īr-[ra]	G 34 III:21
Ša-lim-ni-rum ⁶⁸	G 34 IV:9
Ša-lim-AN-šu	UU 16:6
Ša-ba-at ⁶⁹	G 34 I:1
Ša-guškiN	F 12:1 šakan _x gir C 11:6 šakan _x C 1 I:29, E 4:4, W 34:5, 82:8
Ša-nin-gá	s. of Lú-kisal E 21:8 (seal), KK 11:11 (seal) dub-sar
Šakàn-a-mu ¹	J 9 III:15
Šakàn-du-gu(?)	X 6:27 sukkal
Šakàn-ni	s. of Ur-[] S 3:4 (seal) TT 11:9 ša-gu ₄
Šakàn-ni-ì-ša ₆	s. of Ba-ba-ti P 4:rev. 3 (seal) dub-sar F 7:4
Šar-ru-um-ì-lí	X 8:21
Šar-ru	C 1 rev. II:3
Še-li-bu-um ⁷⁰	M 20:1
Še(?) ^{-ra-am-^dDa-gan⁷¹}	Bab. 22:4f.
Šeš-a-ni	s. of Da-da B 8:10 (seal), H 19:11 (seal) dub-sar
Šeš-da-da	f. of Ur- ^d Šin O 5:7 sanga C 6:5 sanga, D 2:3

⁶⁶ Obscure name, cf. Sīb-in-si (probably for Sīb-(N)isin) and Sīb-še-en (Schneider An. Or. VII 331:8).

⁶⁷ Name taken from a perfume or drug, in Sumerian šim-gam-ma/e cf. above sub S 23.

⁶⁸ Cf. Ša-lim-á-aš/rum in TCL V 6039 VI:7.

⁶⁹ The reading follows that of the parallel text Chiera 14 I:1 while our tablet clearly has RU, i.e. šub (read šab_x?).

⁷⁰ Note the names: Še-li-ib, Še-li-bu-tum, Še-li-bi-la (for šēlibu-ilum).

⁷¹ Cf. Še-ra-am in Fish no. 428.

-kal-la ⁷²	s. of Da-da Noor I:26 (seal), I 35:6 (seal) dub-sar s. of An-ni nu-bandà-é O 29:6 (seal) s. of Lú-[] H 34:4 (seal) dub-sar f. of Lú-bal-ša ₆ -ga Noor II:4 f. of the scribes: Íd-pa-è (seal: G 27), Inim-ma (seal: C 15), Lú- ^d Nin-šubur (seal: E 31) C 1 III:15, B 2:15, E 7:10, H 24:1, 35:1, M 5:15, N 29:I:10, W 93:8, 7*:5, Bab. 9:2 s. of Lugal-gù-[dé-a] F 30:5 (seal) dub-sar H 27:5, P 17:11 ugula G 1:10
Šeš-šag ₅ /ša ₁₅ -ga	f. of Ur- ^d Ba-ba ₆ M 4:8, P 1:18 KK 23:11 A 1:6 gîr G 34 II:7 D 6:6
Šeš-šeš	f. of Ur- ^d Sîn seal: P 7
Ši-a-a	s. of Lú- ^d Da-[mu] TT 2:9 UU 16:9
Ši-ḫa-lum	O 3:7
Šir-šir	KK 23:15
Šu-Da-da	E 30:9
Šu- ^d D[a-gan/mu]	C 1 II:22, C 20:6
Šu- ^d Dumu-zi	B 2:10, C 13:2f.
Šu- ^d En-líl	X 5:3 sukkal
Šu- ^d Ír-ra	G 34 II:9
Šu- ^d Nanna	O 10:9
Šu- ^d Nin-šubur	f. of Wa-li-ri-ni seal: TT 11
Šu- ^d Sîn	F 12:5, H 31:3, X 8:3
Šu- ^d Šamaš	KK 23:12
Šu-dùg	S 3:10
Šu-É-a	I 10:10
Šu-Eš ₄ -tár	KK 23:8
Šu-ì-lí	Bab. 10:3 ugula
Šu-Ku-bu-um	E 26:3
Šu-Ku ₈ -bu-um-(ma)	
Šu-ma-a-ilum ⁷³	
Šu-ma-ḫa-ilum ⁷³	
Šu-me-ni	

⁷² The spellings A-aḫ-kal-la (in BE III 116:11, and DP XIV, p. 93, no. 43:5, of the Akkad-Period) seem to indicate that the reading Aḫ-kal-la for this name is possible. Cf., however, Stephens in BIN VIII p. 5ff.

⁷³ Both spellings obviously try to render a Semitic phonem.

Šu-na-mu-gi	KK 25:19
<i>Ta-ši-in-Ma-ma</i> ⁷⁴	N 19:10
<i>Ṭāb-ì-lì</i>	D 13:9
Te-ù	B 2:8 nim
Ti-ru-mu ⁷⁵	f. of Ur-nigìn-gar seal: S 5
<i>U-bar(?)</i>	f. of Zé-na seal: Bab. 14
<i>U-bar-[. .]</i>	KK 23:3
<i>U-bar-tum</i>	f. of Nin-izkim-zi G 34 I:17 G 34 IV:5 M 19:13 a-su gîr
<i>Ū-ṭul-Ma-ma</i>	f. of <i>Na-ap-lî-is</i> TT 2:15 P 1:5 (seal) TT 11:8 dam-kara
<i>Ū-ta-ak-ki-il</i>	E 25:2
<i>Ū-tá-mi-šar-ra-am</i>	D 12:3, F 3:5, G 14:3, H 6:6, R 14:6, 17*:5
Ū-ku	D 13:8
Ū-ku ₅ -da	f. of Lú ^d Nin-šubur N 29 I:17
Ū-ma-ni	s. of Nam-ḥa-ni I 47:4, 50:2, W 6:6 (seal) dub-sar s. of Ur-giš-gigir G 15:5 (seal) dub-sar S 1:6 (seal) W 32:8 gîr E 23:5
Ukkin-ni	
Ur-[]	f. of Šakân-ni seal: S 3 f. of Ur-gipar seal: Bab. 20 f. of Lugal-kal(?)-[] seal: W 83
Ur-[x-d]a	18*:5
Ur-Ab-ba	f. of Kalam-da-ga seal: S 2
Ur-Ab-ba-na	KK 23:4
Ur-Ab-ba-ša ₁₅	H 1:1 sipa
Ur-AB-ša ₁₅ ⁷⁶	W 6:2

⁷⁴ A variant for the customary *Te-ši-in-Ma-ma* (cf. also Szachno-Romanowicz 1:14(!)). For names of this type cf. *Tu-li-id(!)-Ma-ma* in BIN V 300:13 and especially Boson 144:6 *Tu-li-id*^dUTU-me (read: -ši(!)), Nik 464:rev 1 *Tu-li-id*^dUTU-ši bespeaking, in my opinion (against Stamm, *Namen*, p. 48, 127), the existence of a female solar deity, called ^dŠamši^{si}. She appears also in the names listed on the tablet Chiera UM XI/1 7 VI:1. Further evidence can be found in texts of the Lugalanda-period where we have the name UTU-ama-mu "UTU is my mother" (Hussey HSS III 21 VI:22) corresponding to Ba-ba₆-ama-mu "The goddess Baba is my mother" (Hussey HSS III 21 rev I:9). But cf. AN-ama-mu in the Akkad text Nik 19 II x+4.

⁷⁵ Cf. *Šu-Ti-ru-um* (Schneider 80:10), A-ab-ba-Ti-[rum] (Pohl 361:11).

⁷⁶ For AB with the value aba cf. e.g. Aba-kal-la, also Reisner 100 IV:5, 164¹² II:3, 250:rev 1.

Ur-Ab-zu	O 28:14
Ur-àm-ma	C 1 V:13 gîr E 4:1 gudu ₄
Ur-am ₄ -mu	KK 11:10 ugula
Ur-AMA-na ⁷⁷	E 27:6, H 16:2
Ur-ba-za	B 2:14
Ur-bàd-dúr-ra ⁷⁸	M 7:11
Ur-bandà	B 4:5, KK 28:4
Ur-da-lugal	f. of Za-za-na-a seal: P 3
Ur-da-ni	E 2:12
Ur _x -dam	f. of En-ú-bi-šu-e seal: S 6 J 9 II:18
Ur-d[]	f. of Ur-nigìn-gar seal: S 4 f. of Lugal-é-[maḥ-e] seal: W 83 f. of <i>I-šar-ru-um</i> seal: E 20
Ur ^d Ab-gír-nun	Bab. 14:2 ugula
Ur ^d Ba ⁷⁹	H 1:12 sipa
Ur ^d Ba-ba ₆	s. of Lú ^d Na-ni-a J 9 I:17 s. of A-ba-zi M 4:4 s. of Šeš-šeš M 4:8 s. of En-ku-li P 2:5 (seal) dub-sar s. of Sipā-da-rí M 4:19 (seal) GA ₅ -šu-du ₅ X 5:6 sukkal C 1 II:24, Bab. 20:4
Ur ^d Ba-ba ₆ -a ₁₁ ¹	I 3:5, N 9:5, W 62:3 maškim C 1 II:28, IV:18
Ur ^d Da-da	s. of <i>Waras-sú-ni</i> TT 4:8 nimgir
Ur ^d Da-mu	D 2:12, J 9 III:6
Ur ^d Da-ni	G 8:2
Ur ^d Da-[]	C 1 IV:12
Ur ^d En-lí-(lá)	f. of <i>I-šar-rum</i> seal: E 20 C 6:2, 10*:2
Ur ^d Gipar	O 35 I:12
Ur ^d Ib-[gal]	C 1 III:3
Ur ^d Ig-alim	s. of Lú-maḥ J 9 II:11 J 9 I:8, III:10
Ur ^d Innina-Unu(g) ^{ki}	F 24:4

⁷⁷ The reading of NA after a sign ending in m (here am_x) is problematic; the following names seem to suggest a reading ma_x cf. Lú-am_x-NA, Ḫa-la-am_x-NA (BIN V 302:24), Am₅-NA-a₁₁ (also spelled: Am-ma-a₁₁).

⁷⁸ Cf. Deimel ŠL 152³/32.

⁷⁹ Cf. for this name, Jacobsen 54 IX:2

Ur- ^d Iškur <i>cf. sub</i> Ur- ^d Mér	
Ur- ^d Lamma	J 9 III:15 en ₅ -si C 1 V:23 g ₁ r f. of Ur-gar J 9 I:20, III:13 M 5:17, 7:21, P 5:4
Ur- ^d Liš-sîn ⁸⁰	en ₅ -si Umma ^{k₁} I 13:2, W 29:5 seals: E 33, F 22, G 16, 22, H 20, I 42, W 51, 53, 93, R 4 f. of Lú-é-[maḥ-e] seal: W 56 S 7:7
Ur- ^d Lugal-bàn-da	R 11:10
Ur- ^d Lugal-edin	I 21:7
Ur- ^d Ma-mi	s. of Lugal-ba-ta-è O 35 I:12
Ur- ^d Mér	s. of ^d Šu- ^d Sîn-ḫi-li-an-na L 2:3, E 1:8, J 9 IV:3, P 1:13
Ur- ^d Nanna	X 5:17 sukkal
Ur- ^d Nanše	Bab. 13:14
Ur- ^d Nin-a-zu	O 28:4 engar J 9 II:17
Ur- ^d Nin-ezen ⁸²	Bab. 19:4 naṛ X 6:6 sukkal
Ur- ^d Nin-gal	E 1:12
Ur- ^d Nin-giš-z[i]	KK 24:5
Ur- ^d Nin-giš-zi-da	s. of Gu-za-ni N 29 II:13
Ur- ^d Nin-In-si-n[a]	M 7:5
Ur- ^d Nin-mug ⁸¹	I 10:7
Ur- ^d Nin-si-[an-na]	M 5:rev. 11
Ur- ^d Nin-sún	E 2:11
Ur- ^d Nin-šubur	C 1 II:26
Ur- ^d Nin-tu	f. of Ur- ^d TÚK-nun-da seal: I 45 H 20:3, 30:3
Ur- ^d Nin-[]	s. of Ni-kal-la seal: W 62 dub-sar
Ur- ^{dd} Nisaba ⁸³	S 3:3
Ur- ^d Nu-muš-da ⁸⁴	W 57:5

⁸⁰ The phonetic spellings of this name (and of others with the element ^dLiš-sîn) collected by F. R. Kraus, *Symbolae Koschaker*, p. 52 and note 4, clearly determine the value sîn of the sign gûn.

⁸¹ *Cf.* Ur-^dNin-mug-ga.

⁸² *Cf.* Deimel ŠL 556/534.

⁸³ For the double determinative before Nisaba (note also the list of names Chiera UM XI/3 14:24, 70 II:2) *cf.* Pohl, p. 26, note 1.

⁸⁴ *Cf.* ^dNu-TÚK-muš-da in BIN V 346:19.

Ur- ^d Nun-gal	s. of Ur- ^d Šarā seal: C 16, P 18:6 (seal) dub-sar J 9 II:9, KK 26:9
Ur- ^d Šin	s. of Šu- ^d D[a-gan/mu] P 7:7 (seal) en ₅ -si Umma ^{k₁} seals: G 24, R 4 s. of Ur-giš-gigir L 5:2 s. of Šeš-da-da O 5:6 sanga C 16:2 šu-ku ₆ B 2:7, I 35:3, J 9 II:16, KK 29:3, M 5: rev. 9, N 7:4, O 35 I:14, 20, III:3
Ur- ^d Šarā	f. of Lugal-nir seal: W 33 f. of Ur- ^d Nun-gal seals: C 16, P 18 C 16:11 gā-dub-ba E 4:7(?), 14*:5 gudu ₄ C 1 rev. III:10 gīr H 1:2 sipa E 7:11, F 1:9, H 23:3, KK 26:9, O 35:18, 22
Ur- ^d ŠUL-gi	f. of Kù-ga-ni seal: A 5
Ur- ^d ŠUL-gi-ra	B 10:6 en ₅ -si
Ur- ^d Šul-pa-è	s. of Lugal-kù-ga-ni F 23:4, 24:6, 8*:4 (seal) dub-sar KK 26:7 kù-dīm A 3:16, 4:11, C 1 rev. III:19, I 45:5, O 35 II: 12, P 1:17, R 3:9
Ur- ^d Šul-[]	E 34 III:23
Ur- ^d TÚK-an-na	M 5:16
Ur- ^d TÚK-nun-da	s. of Ur- ^d Nin-[tu] sa ₁₂ -suk ₅ I 45:7 (seal) dub-sar
Ur- ^d Ūr-bar-tab	C 1 III:3
Ur- ^d Utu	f. of Lú- ^d En-líl-lá P 1:12 H 1:11 sipa O 35 II:8 sag-DIL D 13:14
Ur-dun ⁸⁵	s. of Da-da H 22:9, R 3:10 (seal) dub-sar I 13:7 lú-gir ₅
Ur-dun-mu ¹	J 9 I:17
Ur-é-an-na	I 28:6
Ur-é-maḥ	O 35 II:7
Ur-é-maš	B 7:3, D 25:2, E 31:6

⁸⁵ Cf. for this reading Pohl, p. 25, note 2 and the decisive proof in Ur-dun-na Gen. Trouv. 24:3.

Ur-e ₁₁ -e ⁸⁶	s. of Ur-nigìn-gar E 19:12, I 34:8, W 34:6, 81:8 (seal) dub-sar f. of Lú-kal-la seals: D 25, E 7, F 28, 29, H 28, 31, W 50 F 1:2 gîr G 1:11, R 4:7
Ur-gar	f. of Ur-mes seal: H 30 f. of Ur- ^d Lamma J 9, I:20, III:13
Ur-giš-gigir	f. of Û-ma-ni seal: G 15 f. of Lugal-engar seal: P 6 f. of Ur- ^d Sîn L 5:3 s. of Bar-ra-AN I 35:5 G 26:5 gîr šabra F 19:8, I 39:5, 41:5
Ur-gipar	s. of Ur-[] Bab. 20:5 (seal) C 16:4 bappir I 6:2
Ur-giš	H 1:13 sipa
Ur-gu-gu	I 43:6
Ur-Ininna-Unu(g) ^{ki}	KK 23:2
Ur-ki-gu-la	M 5:3, 4
Ur-kù-nun-na	Bab. 12 II:25, VI:3 gîr G 30:4, H 2:6, N 15:2, 3*:5
Ur-lâl	J 9 IV:2
Ur-mes	s. of Ur-gar H 30:4 (seal) lú-bappir s. of La-na-ab seals: B 10, W 73 L 4:2 en ₅ -si D 18:9, F 21:13, G 7:11, I 34:4, KK 30:2, O 14:3
Ur-mes-mu ¹	J 9 III:20
Ur-nigìn	B 10:2, H 7:2
Ur-nigìn-gar ⁸⁷	s. of Ur- ^d [] sipa-udu S 4:1 (tablet: 6) (seal) s. of Ti-ri-mu S 5:9 (seal) s. of Lú-[] W 16:4 (seal) dub-sar f. of A-kal-la seals: H 23, I 48, 49, W 47 f. of Urda-a ₁₁ seals: H 24, 35 f. of Ur-e ₁₁ -e seals: E 19, I 34, W 34, 81 f. of Lugal-kù-zu seal: N 16 C 11:4 šakan _x

⁸⁶ Cf. however Pohl, p. 25, note 3.⁸⁷ Note Ur-^dNigìn-gar Reisner 94 IX:19.

	H 45:7 nu-bandà
	C 16:5 nim
	G 19:4 engar
	B 6:6, 10:1, C 4:18, D 8:7, 10:8, E 13:6, 14:7, F 10:5, G 4:15, 9:11, 13:5, H 9:14, 10:10, I 9:7, 17:11, 24:8, 25:6, 27:9, 28:7, L 7:7, N 5:11, 29 I:8, O 4:15, 1*:3
Ur-ru	H 1:6 sipa
Ur-sukkal	E 2:6, G 34 I:5, KK 23:5, O 35 II:14
Ur-ša ₆	f. of Lú- ^d Sin seal: E 25
Ur-ša ₆ -ga	s. of Da-[] S 10:6 (seal) dub-sar s. of [] E 5:12 (seal) dub-sar P 1:4, S 2:4
Ur-ša ₆ -ša ₆ -ga	10*:5 en ₅ -si
Ur-ša ₁₅	KK 27:3
Ur-ša ₁₅ -a ₁₁ ¹	O 35 I:9
Ur-šàr-r[u]-gi ₁₈	C 1 IV:5 sukkal maškim
Ur-še-íl-la	N 29 I:5, II:4
Ur-šu-ga-lam-ma	E 25:3, I 16:5, 11*:3
Ur-TAR-sukkal	O 32:3, 8*:3
Ur-uš-gíd-da ⁸⁸	KK 14:9, W 73:7 (gìr), 15*:7
Ūr-da-kal-la	I 36:4
Ur ₄ -šà-ta ⁸⁹	C 1 VII:4
UR _x = Urda ⁹⁰	F 12:2, 21:rev. 4, 25:4, S 6:4
UR _x -zu	13*:5 gîr maškim (= <i>Waras-sú</i> cf. note 90) S 10:5
UR _x -zu-ni	f. of Ur- ^d Da-da TT 4:19 (= <i>Waras-sú-ni</i> cf. note 90)
UR _x .MU = Urda-a ₁₁	s. of Ur-nigìn-gar seals: H 24, 35 dub-sar s. of ^d Šarà-za-me seal: W 57 dub-sar Bab. 16:8 GA ₆ -šu-duš, maškim H 8:14, 13:10, KK 6:4, N 6:10, O 2:15,

⁸⁸ Cf. Ur-uš-má-gíd-da.

⁸⁹ Cf. Ur-šà-ta-ni.

⁹⁰ ÌR((i.e. ur_x) is my reading of the sign ìr which has to be read (as logogram) urda. My reasons are: The seal on tablet 5* of this Collection has sipa ìr-ra instead of sipa ur-ra "shepherd of the dogs," and the seal on W 1 reads ìr-da-ni-ìr in-na-ba "he presented (this seal) to his servant" which shows that urda (from Akk. (w)ardum cf. Poebel JNES I p. 256, note 17) is an Akkadian loan-word in our texts. Further evidence is furnished by the passage YOS IV 208 I:15 nam-[ì]r-da-ni and finally by our tablet S 6 where the same name is spelled ÌR on the tablet, while the seal was inscribed with Ìr-dam (cf. also P 2). This means: ìr has to be read urda(m) or as a syllabic value ur_x.

	7:6, 11:9, R 11:6, 6*:9, 9*:18, Bab. 16:29, 17:10, 19:5 maškim
	E 27:4
Urda- ^d En-líl-(lá)	P 1:14
Urda- ^d Nanna	X 5:19 sukkal
UŠ = Urdá ⁹¹	W 6:5
UŠ.MU = Urdá-a ₁₁	s. of Lugal-ša ₆ -ga G 20:11 (seal) dub-sar
Wa-li-ri-ni	s. of Šu-Eš ₄ -tár seal: TT 11
Wa-tá-ru-um	W 48: rev 2 sanga
Watrum/Watra ⁹²	s. of Ilum-ba-ni TT 1:3, 8
	f. of A-ḫu-wa-qar seals: G 30, 3*
	TT 2:3, 11:5 na-kada
	KK 25:22 má-laḫ ₄
	G 12:4, TT 6:2, 9:2, UU 16:3, 25*:3
Watrum ^{um}	f. of Puzúr-šu-ni TT 1:12
	f. of Nu-úr-i-ki TT 2:13
Wa-wa-ti	9*:8 dam-kara
Za-aḫ-ti-ia	f. of Ib-qú-ša TT 2:7
Za-an-Ti-ru-um ⁷⁵	I 43:4
Za-na	s. of Ur-da-lugal P 3:5 (Za-a-na on case, Za-a-na-a on tablet, Za-na-a on seal) (seal)
	f. of Ilum-ba-ni TT 4:10
Za-rí-núm	G 16:3 en ₅ -si
Za-za-na-(a)	s. of Ur-da-lugal P 3:5 (tablet and case) (seal)
Za-zi	P 4:3 ugula
Zabar-dífb ⁹³	C 6:6, D 2:13, E 1:16, O 2:9 maškim
	I 3:7, N 6:2, O 3:5
Zé-na ⁹⁴	s. of U-bar(?) Bab. 14:4, 8 (seal) nu-bànda-gu ₄

⁹¹ The sign UŠ (nita) assumes in our texts sometimes the value and the meaning of ĪR (nitá). Thus we have: ĩr = ur_x = urda(m) and uš = ur_{x+1} = urdá(m). Cf. e.g. the parallel passages in Nik 1:2 and 9:2 showing in the same context: UŠ en₅-si-ka and ĪR en₅-si-ka, furthermore Haverf. I 30 V:4, 6, and III 374 II:12 where UŠ beside gemé means clearly "slave" not "male." In personal names UŠ.MU corresponds to ĪR.MU and has to be read Urdá-a₁₁ (note Urdá-a-a₁₁ in BIN V 257:17).

⁹² Thus I propose to read DIR-a/um in spite of Ši-a-a in Scheider *Namen* no. 1707.

⁹³ This name of an official ("carrier of the zabar-container," i.e. a copper-container) is attested throughout the entire history of cuneiform writing. We find in Hittite texts (cf. Friedrich in MAOG IV p. 52 "*Weinschalenhaelter*(?)") as well as in late Babylonian texts (cf. e.g. YOS I 45 I:26, OECT I W.-B. 10:14). The Larsa-text TCL IX 156:10 mentions a "village (uru) of the zabar-dífb."

⁹⁴ Cf. Zé-na-a in Schneider An. Or. I 44:14, and perhaps also Zi-na in this Coll.

Zi-na	KK 25:7
Zú-ga-li	s. of []-lugal S 8:3 (tablet: 5) (seal) kisal-luḫ-lugal
	E 5:10
Zu-ru-ùḫ	C 1 III:4 gîr
[]-ba-ni	A 3:10
[]-za-ni	A 3:4
[]-ti-ni	D 13:13
[]- ^d Dumu-zi	D 13:15
[]-kal-la	S 23:15, 25
[k]i(?) -na-ti	D 13:18
[]-ga-ga	D 13:17
[]-ì-lí	G 3:8
[]- ^d Nin-dar-a	M 5:21
[]-É-a	M 5:30
[]- ^d Lamma	f. of Lú- ^d Nin-šubur N 29 I:13
[]-Eš ₄ -tár	S 1:7
[]-lugal	f. of Zú-ga-li S 8:3/5
[]- ^d En-ki	9*:11 sukkal
[]-rí	23*:3

NAMES OF DEITIES

An	H 14:1, Bab. 18:12
[^d Be-la-at]-Dír-[ra-ba-an] ¹	E 3:14
^d Be-la-at-Suh ₆ -nir ¹	E 3:2, 13
^d AMAR- ^d Sîn	D 5:4
^d Da Lagaša ^{k1}	E 4:18 (gudu ₄)
^d Da-gan	I 3:3
^d Dumu-zi-ab.zu	C 1 I:22
^d En-ki	O 7:5, Bab. 16:20
^d En-ki Erida ^{k1}	O 18:2
^d En-ki Nin-UL-ga ₆	16*:4
^d En-ki ùr-ra ²	Bab. 17:5
^d En-líl	<i>passim</i>
^d Gú-an-na ²	C 1 I:16
^d Gu-la	W 51:4, 56:2
^d Gu-la Umma ^{k1}	D 5:5, F 8:4
^d Im-dugud-mušen-bábbar ⁴	14*:3, 6
^d Innina	E 6:5, Bab. 16:17
^d Innina šà Unu ^{k1} -ga	G 3:4
^d Lamma- ^d Šu- ^d Sîn	F 19:7
^d Lamma-lugal	D 2:7
^d Lugal-bàn-da	Bab. 16:19
^d Lugal-ud-da	J 9 I:11
^d Ma-ni-iš-ti-su ²	B 3:10
^d Mar-tu	<i>passim</i>
^d Mar-tu ùr-ra ²	Bab. 17:5
^d Mes-lam-ta-è	J 9 I:9, III:36
^d Muš-a-igi-gál	F 6:12
^d Na-na-a	E 6:8, F 6:6, 13
^d Nanna	I 3:6, O 2:4, Bab. 16:8, 17:1
^d Nin-a-zu	J 9 II:3
^d Nin-e ₁₁ -e	S 6:2 (sanga)
^d Nin-gal	O 2:5, 7
^d Nin-gipar ²	B 3:5
^d Nin-giš-zi-da	Bab. 17:3
^d Nin-ḫur-sag (-gá)	E 4:2 (gudu ₄) O 3:1, 8:1, Bab. 16:14

¹ For the names of these goddesses, usually appearing side by side, cf. Jacobsen p. 21. For references cf. Schneider *Göttern.* no. 51-52.

² These names are not listed in Schneider *Götternamen.*

^d Nin-In-si-na	M 19:2, 5, 10
^d Nin-líl	<i>passim</i>
^d Nin-sún	F 6:2, Bab. 16:18
^d [Nin]-šubur	Bab. 18:11
^d Nin-tin-ug ₅ -ga	M 19:7, Bab. 16:10, 21, 18:13
^d Nin-ur ₄ -ra	C 14:7, P 17:5
^d Nin-PISAN + GI ₄ -a	C 6:1
^d Nin-urta	D 2:5, Bab. 16:16, 24f.
^d Nisaba	Bab. 16:9
^d Nusku	D 2:2, Bab. 16:5, 18:10
^d Pa-bil _x -sag ³	J 9 I:10
^d Sîn	D 2:9, J 9 II:16
^d Šarâ	D 24:5, 27:4, W 26:4, 34:4(!)
^d Šarâ ^d Im-dugud-mušen-bábbar ⁴	14*:6 (gudu ₄)
^d Šarâ (šâ) Umma ^{kⁱ}	C 8:6f., D 5:11
^d ŠUL-gi	D 5:3, J 9 III:17, M 20:4, S 22:8
^d ŠUL-gi ^d Im-dugud-mušen-bábbar ⁴	14*:2f.
^d Šul-pa-è	J 9 I:13
^d TÚK-nun ²	J 9 II:7
^d Š[u]-zi-an-na	Bab. 18:14
^d Utu	<i>passim</i>

³ The signs GIŠ.GIBIL have here the reading bil_x.

⁴ On the Im-dugud bird cf. Jacobsen JNES 2 p. 119.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Adab ^{ki}	O 7:5, 18:2, S 4:4, W 78:3
Āg-giṣ ^{ki}	D 5:7, F 8:6
A.ĪA ^{ki}	D 2:8
A-pi ₄ -šál ^{ki 1}	24*:5
An-ša-an ^{ki}	X 5:20, 6:rim, 8:23
AN-ZA-QAR íd Gír-su ^{ki}	H 19:6
A-úr-ra ^{ki}	KK 25:6, 9
Bād-dingir ^{ki}	N 7:3
É-duru ₅ - ^d Nin-ḥur-sag	P 2:7
[é-ba-an <i>cf. index s.v.</i>]	
É-temen-na ^{ki}	W 32:5
Erida ^{ki}	O 18:2
ÊŠ+KU ₆ ^{ki}	KK 24:12
Kar _x -ḥar ^{ki 2}	H 5:4 (?), P 4:5
Gír-su ^{ki}	E 1:10 ¹
Gu ₄ -du ₈ -a ^{ki}	KK 14:4, L 20:6
Ḥur-sag-kalam-ma	E 1:14
Ḥa-ar-ši ^{ki}	X 6:21
Íb-ma-al-(la) ^{ki} <i>cf. sub</i> TUM-ma-al-(la) ^{ki 3}	
Íd Gír-su ^{ki}	B 8:6, H 19:6-7
Íd-kun-nagar	I 49:2, W 47:2
Íd Šu- ^d Šin-ḥé-gál	W 81:5
Ka-ma-rí ^{ki}	G 26:3, I 32:4(?), 35:3, W 16:2, Noor I IV:6
Ka-saḥar-ra	G 20:6
Ka-zal-lu	H 16:4
Ká-dingir ^{ki}	L 6:6
Kar-zi-da ^{ki}	E 3:11
Ki-an ^{ki}	H 22:8, S 6:3
Ki-ès ^{ki 4}	KK 24:14
Ki-nu-nir ^{ki}	KK 24:11
Ki-sal ₄ -la	J 9 II:4
Lagaša ^{ki}	E 4:8, J 9 IV:21, 37, KK 24:13, M 7:15

¹ For this reading *cf.* I J. Gelb in *AJSL* 55, 70ff.

² For this reading, *cf.* I. J. Gelb in *Hurrians etc.* p. 57.

³ *Cf.* for a discussion of the problem involved, F. J. Stephens in *JCS* I p. 271.

⁴ For the reading *Ki-ès cf. above* KK 24.

[má-kan <i>cf.</i> index <i>s.v.</i>]	
Ma-ar-da-ma-na ^{ki}	B 2:3
Mar-ḥa-ši ^{ki}	C 1 rev. II:24, Bab. 12 IV:29
Ma-rí ^{ki}	C 1 III:21, R 11:2
[mar-tu <i>cf.</i> index <i>s.v.</i>]	
[Na-kab-tum <i>cf.</i> index <i>s.v.</i>]	
Nag-uru ^{ki}	I 32:5
[nim <i>cf.</i> index <i>s.v.</i>]	
Nibru ^{ki}	B 2:5, E 1:10, F 6:12, O 8:5, 15:7, W 16:3, X 5:21, 8:24
Pu-ús ^{ki}	Bab. 16:35, 21:5
Sa ₁₂ -rig ₅ ^{ki}	S 10 seal
[SU.A ^{ki} <i>cf.</i> index <i>s.v.</i>]	
SUM.A ^{ki}	W 13:5
Su-NAM ^{ki}	G 16:4, 5
Šar-ru-um-tâb	F 2:7
Šuruppak ^{ki}	KK 7:4
TUM-ma-al-(la) ^{ki}	G 13:3, D 8:5, I 25:5, L 4:4, N 19:13, O 19:7
Umma ^{ki}	B 2:6, 8:3, 7, C 8:7, G 20:2, H 19:7
Unu(g) ^{ki}	E 6:12, F 6:15, G 3:4, KK 3:9
Urí ^{ki}	E 11:6, G 16:6, 20:3, 5, M 18:12, S 8:6, 23:23, W 29:7, Bab. 17:5
[URU (?) -um/mu <i>cf.</i> index <i>s.v.</i>]	
ÚR+Ú ⁵	O 5:9
[.]-il ^{ki}	N 20:7

⁵ *Cf.* I, J. Gelb, *Hurrians etc.* p. 34 note 82.

NAMES OF FIELDS, *etc.*

A-ad-da	Bab. 13:4 (case: Ad-da) a-ša
A-da-ga	KK 27:9 pa ₅
A-gán-a	Bab. 3:2 (case)
A-gú-dí-ba	Bab. 13:2 a-ša
A-ú-da TUR	P 17:7 a-ša
Ba-da-al-tum	C 1 IV:16 giš-giri ₁₂
Bu _x -[]-mu	P 17: rev. 3 a-ša
En-du ₃ -DU	B 8:2, P 20:5, W 35:6 a-ša
Īa-zi	H 5:2 a-ša
Izkim-a	W 93:4 ki-su ₇
La-za-wa-(ta)	Bab. 13:1 a-ša
Lá-tur ¹	D 22:10, KK 11:8, R 3:8 a-ša
Me-en-KAR	I 5:8, L 3:rev. 4, N 14:rev. 1 a-ša
SAL-síg-nu-dù	P 17:2 a-ša
u ₄ +gunû	I 34:7, W 93:2 a-ša
Ta-a-ġa-ša	KK 11:rev 2 a-ša

¹ For this reading—instead of Lá-bandà—*cf.* a-ša Lá-tur-ra in Schneider An. Or. I 68:2.

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The abbreviations with which a publication is quoted throughout this volume, are indicated in square brackets. The figures given in parentheses indicate the number of texts published in transliteration only.

² Cf. now: I. Mendelsohn "Catalogue of the Babylonian Tablets in the Libraries of Columbia University," New York 1944.

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INDEX OF WORDS AND PHRASES: I SUMERIAN

The arrangement follows the order: a, b, d, e, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, š, t, u, z. Within this order the sequences of the *modus transcribendi* of Thureau-Dangin has been observed, hence á follows a, gi comes after gi, etc. The syllabic spelling has been accepted as basis and bal is therefore listed after ba-al. Words and phrases contained in the "Addenda and Corrigenda" are not incorporated in this index.

a	ooze (of the tanner)	note 55
^d A-ba- ^d En-líl-gim	name of a sacred object in the temple of Enlil in Nippur	O 19
a-bal	irrigation-work(er), done in gardens	E 7, E 26
(dúk) a-bal	bucket (filled with bitumen)	D 20
a-bal-dù-a-(ku ₅)	agricultural activity	C 1, E 7, E 24
a-dé	irrigation (of fields)	F 1
a-du ₁₀ -ga	fresh water	O 29
a-gar (kú)	(to soak hides in) a prepared ooze (for tanning purposes)	D 19
a-gi ₄ -a	to destroy	note 111
(túg) a-gi ₄ -a	cloth processed in a specific way and dyed	note 111
a-ḥa-ba	adjective of onions	S 23
a-ka-(a) ba-a-gar	amount put at the disposal of somebody	C 16, D 14
a-ka NN gar (or: gá-gá)	to place . . . at the disposal of NN	C 16
a-lum	adj. describing sheep and plants	I 1
(kuš) a-má-lá	a leather-bottle	W 57
(giš) a-ra	board	S 23
(giš) a-ra-má	wood or plant for fumigation(?)	S 23
a-ri (in (šà) bal-a-ri)	current (?) year	O 11, 23*
a-rù-a	referring to workmen given as votive-offerings to the temple	note 43, G 7, H 30
a-si-ig	adj. describing linen	G 1
(giš)-A.SIG ₄ .GAB.LIŠ, variant for A.TU.GAB.LIŠ i.e. (giš) ašal		E 31
(túg) A.SU read: aktum	a garment	G 1
a-šà sag-dù	triangular field	I 34
a-šà u ₄ +gunû	round (or: oval) field	I 34
a-tu ₅ -a	ritual cleaning	E 9
(lú) a-tu ₅ -a	purification priest	E 9
a-ZI:ZI-a	type of reed	note 103
a-urudu	adj. describing linen	G 1
á	work ("Leistung")	D 5
á	rent (of a house)	S 3
(gi)-á-an (-lá)	a basket	A 5, C 4
á-bal-a	unknown meaning	G 27
á-gam	a metal container for oil	X 5
á-gemé-u ₄ -du ₅ -a (cf. sub á-u ₄ -du ₅ -a)	wages for a female worker	H 26
(túg) á-gu-ḥu-um	(Akk. loanword) "Zottenrock"	note 81
á-ḥu-ul-gál	catastrophy, pestilence	W 34
á-in-a-nu-um	unknown meaning	C 1
á-ki-ti	New Year's festival	KK 5

á-si-ga for á-sìg		W 34
á-sìg	lit.: the striking hand (of a god), refers to cattle which died of unknown causes	B 6, W 34
á-šû-gu ₄	wages paid to oxherds	W 81
á-u ₄ -da	daily amount of work	D 5, H 26
á-u ₄ -du ₅ -a	unknown <i>term. techn.</i>	H 26
á-zì-(nu)-àr-a	wages paid to female workers who do (not) grind flour	H 26
ab	a pastoral profession	B 8, H 4
(é)-ab	unknown meaning	H 4
ab-ra	a profession	H 4
ab-sín read: ès-sín	furrow	Noor I
ab-ši-gar	"established" (legal term)	S 2
áb-amar-dù-a	cow which has already calved	B 1
áb-amar-ná-a	cow big with calf	H 13
áb-é-tùr	stable cow	O 28
áb-giš	cow of certain type	O 28
ĀB.KU-da <i>cf. sub utuda</i>	cowherd	note 140
áb-ru-ma	unknown meaning	N 4
(guruš) ad-KID	basket-weaver	A 1, B 8
(túg) ad-tab	bridles	E 19
adda (written lú + ug ₆)	carcass, wreck, <i>etc.</i>	H 4, I 15
(sìg) ád-gul	carded wool	G 1
ág	to pay in barley	P 5, S 2
(túg) aktum (written A.SU)	a garment	G 1
al	to dig with a spade	N 14
(guruš) al	spade worker	Noor I
al(-lá)	adj. describing female animals	D 23
al-AG	to dig	N 14
al-dù	to dig	N 14
al-gar	to dig	N 14
al-kin-AG	to do digging work	N 14
al-la-ḫa-ru-um	(Akk. loanword) plant or drug	note 12
(še)-al-(lá)-è	(barley) winnowed with a spade	G 21
al-saḫar	earthwork done with a spade	E 23
al-tar(-ra)	to dig	N 14
alan	statue	D 2
am (in amar peš-a-am ga)	wild cow	G 9
ama-kan	adj. describing domesticated animals	O 29
ama-kan-ŠA	same (nuance ?)	O 29
ama-kan-URU	adj. describing pigs	O 29
AMA.TU read: emedu	slave born in the house	H 33
amar-ku ₅	to castrate(?) an animal	B 1
amar-ur-zír-ra	puppy of the zír-dog	A 5
(an)-sír-ra	unidentified agricultural activity	G 21
AN-ZA-QAR	(Akk. loanword) a building	H 19, H 20
anše-ama-kan	type of donkey	O 29
anše-bar (nita or SAL)	type of donkey	E 5
anše-bar-an	type of donkey	E 5
anše-edin-na	desert donkey	D 3

anše-zi-zi	type of donkey	O 29
anše + gunû	carcass of an animal	W 34
apin(-na)	plow-man	G 19
APIN-lá read: uru ₄ -lá		O 10
apin . . si (cf. giš. . si)	uncertain meaning	note 60
apin-TÚK-KIN	a special plow	E 20
AR	a profession	G 34
ar-NA	to grind (mistake for kikken _x -na)	W 30
âr(a)	to grind (flour)	W 30
ÂRA	a profession	G 34
ÂR(A)-na read: kikken _x -na or		
kin _x -na	to grind (flour)	W 30
ar(a ₆) with kišib ₃	to assume the right to seal	B 10
ar(a ₆)-ra in mu-ar ₆ (-ra)	incoming item	B 10
ara(r) (written: HAR.HAR)	to grind	W 30
aš-ba-tum	(Akk. loanword) felt-stuffing for a seat	note 41
(giš) ašal	mulberry-tree/wood	E 31
as or az(a)	bear	L 7
BA	a profession	G 34
ba(-ba)	adj. describing flour	C 1, E 29
ba	to pay wages (in kind), to present gifts	I 13
ba on seal-inscriptions		UU 1
ba	to receive wages and gifts	I 13
(giš)-ba	tool used for the fabrication of bricks	P 6
ba-al	to mine	G 26
ba-al(-la)	to restitute	W 30
ba-al-la	to unload (a ship)	G 26
ba-al-la	to deepen (a canal)	G 26, W 81
ba-al-la	to dig a well	G 26
(giš)-ba(-an)	gauging container	note 28
ba-an-du ₃ -du ₃	gauged container and adj. describing a container	note 28
ba-sag(?)/ka(?)	unknown meaning	O 8
babbar	adj. describing silver	C 4
babbar	adj. describing a slave-girl	C 4
babbár (written: PAR.PAR)	white	C 4
bal(a)	office, term of office, year	C 15, W 13
bal	to hand over (the giš-gan, giš-bana or giš-tag, etc.),	
	legal formula	E 32
bal	to pass over, omit, let fallow a field	G 26
bal	to bring a ship across the river	G 26
bal-a-ri	current(?) year	O 11, 23*
bal-AG	to bring a ship across a river, canal	G 26
bal-dí-b-a	(worker) hired for a bal-period	note 8
bal-dub-sag	preceding year	O 11
bal-egir	following year	O 11, 23*
bal-gub-ba	(worker) stationed to work for a bal-period	note 8
bal-ri-a probably for bal-a-ri		23*
bal-u ₄ -[]-šè	unknown meaning	S 24
bàn-da-ba	type of worker	G 19

(giš)-ban(a)	bow	E 32
bānda-gu ₄ -gur	type of worker	G 19
bānda-ŠŪ (read: dīb?)	type of worker	note 124
bappir	brewer	E 4
bar	adj. describing donkeys and bears	E 4, L 7
bar-an	adj. describing donkeys	E 5, L 7, note 94
bar-(ba)-zi-ga	administrative <i>term. techn.</i> referring to cattle	note 94
bar-ga phonetic spelling for bará-AG		P 21
bar-gál-la	administrative <i>term. techn.</i> referring to cattle	note 94, H 22, TT 1
bar-nigin-na	similar term	note 94
bar-rug-ga	similar term	note 94
bar-SAL	similar term	L 7
bar-sar	similar term	note 94
bar-še	similar term	note 94
(túg) bar-si-gú-è	type of headwear	H 45
(túg) bar-si šir-ra	piece of apparel	note 31
(túg) bar-túg	a garment	G 1
bára	sanctuary	E 6
bára (Āg-giš ^{ki})	sanctuary(?) (of the town A.)	D 5
bará-AG	to refine oil	P 21
BI (or KĀS)	a profession	G 34
bil	anew(?)	E 19
(giš)-bíl-la	fresh, green wood	E 31
(ú)-bíl-la	fresh, green grass	E 31
bulùg (gaz or kum, si-è)	(crushed, sprouted) malt	note 14, S 4, W 6
bulùg-gal	type of malt	S 4
bulùg-bi du-du	(said of barley) unknown meaning	S 22
buru _x reading of EBUR		note 24a
(giš) da	board	O 32
(giš) da-ag-ši(-um)	(Akk. loanword) a wooden object	H 45
da-rí-a	constant, perpetual	H 21
dagal	copious (said of a harvest)	P 5
dam-kara ga ₄ -ga ₄ -ra	type of trader	H 2
dam-kaskal	wife for a journey	note 97a
dam-[]-guruš-kaskal	similar meaning	note 97a
dé	to mould, build	H 20
dé (with še)	to winnow (barley)	note 91
dé (with a)	to irrigate (a field)	F 1
dé (with kás)	to pour a libation, also cultic term	E 34, F 4
dīb or dīb	to receive wages (a loan), to be hired	A 2
dīb or dīb	to hire	note 8, A 2, G 7, E 26, H 30
(lú)-dīb(-ba)	hired man	A 2
dīb (with kišib _a)	to assume the right to seal a document	P 18
dida	an alcoholic beverage	G 12
didli	singly working man	note 6, A 1, O 35
di(l)-d(i)li read: didli	single, singly	A 1
dili	same as didli	O 10
dīm	to fabricate (objects)	H 20
(lú) DĪM read: šitim	architect	H 20

dím+gunû read: mún	a reed-container	I 45
dím+še read: mun	salt	I 45
dim ₄ -ba	adj. describing a basket(?)	A 5
dingir	god (in a general sense)	H 14
dirig (with má)	to float a boat down the river	G 20
dirig-LAL-ni	balancing of accounts	H 22
dirig-ni	deficit, debit-balance, <i>term. techn.</i>	H 22, M 4
DU	a profession	G 7, KK 3
du for du ₃	to wean	I 4
du <i>cf. sub</i> bulùg-bi du-du		S 22
du-ta <i>cf. sub</i> du ₃ -TA		B 5
dù	to mould, cast	H 20
dù	to build a wall, house	H 20
dù for du ₃	to caulk a boat	H 23
dù <i>cf. ùz-máš-dù-a, áb-amar-dù-a and ganám-silá-dù-a</i>		B 1
dù	to store (gá-nun-dù-a)	W 32
(giš)-dù	colter of the plow	D 19
dù-a-ku ₅	agric. activity performed in a garden, and the pertinent worker	E 7, E 24
du ₆ -kù	part of the sanctuary	I 9, 14*, Bab 16
du ₆ -ùr	a sacred locality	Bab 17
du ₇ /UL (<i>cf. sub</i> en-du ₇ and nin-du ₇)		16*
du ₇ (with IGI+GAR)	unknown meaning	I 5
du ₇ (with šu)	to make perfect	E 19
du ₈	to unharness (plow)	G 19
du ₈	to wean	I 4
du ₈	to mould (bricks)	H 20, P 6
du ₈	to cut rags (for the fabrication of felt)	note 41
du ₈	to caulk a boat	H 23
du ₈	unknown meaning (še a-ta-du ₈ -a)	D 24
du ₈	unknown meaning (ba-ra-ab-du ₈)	E 19
du ₈ -AŠ	an official	B 5
du ₈ -(du ₃)	correct, gauged, adj. describing a container	note 28
DU ₈ -KAR	agricultural activity	note 118
du ₈ -ši-a	a precious stone of a characteristic color	KK 29
du ₈ -ši-a	goat-leather of the same color	KK 29
du ₈ -TA (also du-TA)	an official	B 5
(kuš)-du ₁₀ -kan	a leather bag	H 2, note 98
dub	to dye (fabrics)	note 83
(túg)-dub-ta tur	dyed(?) garment	note 83
dub-(dub)	adj. of flour (cultic term)	B 9, note 123
dub-ganá-ba	a type of administrative tablet	note 121
dub-gin	tablet in circulation (<i>term. techn.</i>)	S 1, W 1
dub-nu-kišib ₃	tablet without seal-imprint	I 6
dub-sag	main tablet	O 11
dub-sar gaba-ri	copyist	I 6
dub-sar gu ₄ + Winkelhacken	scribe concerned with a breed of cattle	UU 16
dubbin	claws	H 4
dug ₄	oral agreement (with zi-ri to cancel)	S 1
(giš)-dug ₄ -ga-núm	(Akk. loanword) a wooden object	note 47

duk-ḫal	earthen container	A 4
duk-silā-sá-du ₁₁	silā-container for the sá-du ₁₁ -offering	A 1
dumu-dīb-ba	uncertain meaning	B 2, O 30, 23*
dumu-giš	adj. of a female slave (erú)	TT 4
dumu-eru (dumu-urda)	young guruš-worker	B 8
dumu-ni (or: bànda-ni)	assistant (of a plowman)	G 19, O 30, O 35
dumu-um-mi-a	craftsman	note 138
dúr <i>cf. sub</i> dúru(n)		S 3
dúr (in the phrase: e sa-dúr)	to provide a canal with fachines(?)	D 24
dūr-giš	a type of male donkey	O 28
dūr-kud-a	unknown meaning	B 1
dūr <i>plus</i> Winkelhacken	type of male donkey	UU 16
dúru(n)	to live, reside	S 3
dúru(n)-AG	to dry	note 71
dúru(n)-dúru(n)	to dry (grass, wood, bread)	note 71
dusu	basket (to be carried on the head)	F 30
dusú	a breed of donkey	N 20
e (<i>cf. sub</i> sa-dúr)	ditch, small canal	D 24
e-ru-ba-tum	(Akk. loanword) solemn entrance of a deity	L 20
(kuš) e-sir	sandal(s)	H 45, KK 29
e-sir suḫ ₆ -gub-ba	a type of sandals (cothurn ?)	KK 29
é	case for a tool, <i>etc.</i>	note 109
é-ab	unknown meaning	H 4
é-àra (also é-a-ra-a)	mill	E 7, O 11, W 30
é-ba-an	originally name of a town, then used to denote a high quality of manufactured goods	H 45
(giš) é-da	plank (of a boat)	O 32
é-DÍM	workshop	H 20
é-dingir	unknown meaning	Bab 14
é-dù-a ù [é-gul]	house in good or bad repair (legal formula: "as stands")	Noor II
é-dù-a	part of the temple	Noor II
é-du ₆ -la	workshop of the temple	Bab 12
é (giš)-erin-dūr-ŠŪ	unknown meaning	B 7
é ĒŠ-dam	a sacred building	M 19
é-duru ₅	village	C 1, P 2
é gá-gi ₄ -a	part of the temple	note 122
é-gi ₄ -a	bride	I 13
é-gu ₄	stable for bulls	B 8
é-gu ₄ -gaz	slaughter-house	note 13
é-gul (<i>cf. sub</i> é-dù-a ù [é-gul])	house in bad repair	Noor II
é-ĪAR (read: é-àra)	mill	W 30
é-kišib ₇ -ba	warehouse	A 4
é-MU (read: é-muḫaldim)		D 2
é-muḫaldim	kitchen (written: é-MU)	D 2
é-ná-a	part of the temple ("chapel of the bed")	H 13
é-šu-tum	storehouse	S 7
é-temen-na	name of a building	W 32
é-TŪM	<i>term. techn.</i> denoting incoming items ("brought into the house")	L 1

é-tùr	stable	C 3
é-udu	stable or fold for small cattle	B 8
é-uzù-ga	poultry-yard	B 8, E 1
é-u ₄ +gunû	"round house"	I 34
è	to remove (earth or water)	D 19
è (cf. sub al)	to winnow (barley)	G 21
è (cf. sig-giš-è)	to pick (wool with a stick)	note 87
EBUR read: buru _x	harvest, harvest-time	note 24a, P 5
edim/n	vat for oil	KK 23
(giš) eme-sig	part of a ship	O 32
emè-al	type of donkey mare	O 28
emedu	slave born in the house, also a type of temple slave	H 33
emedu-an-na	figure of the pantheon	note 103a
en	a high ranking priest	I 3
EN	adj. describing onions	S 23
en-du ₇ /ul	unknown meaning	16*
en-du ₅ -DU	name of a field(?)	I 34
(lú) en-nu	watchman	note 49
en-ul/du ₇	unknown meaning	16*
èn . . . tar	to entrust (an object)	D 14
èn . . . tar	to appoint (somebody)	D 14
engar(-ra)	plowman	G 19
engar-bàn-da-ba	assistant plowman	G 19, O 30, O 35
engar-bandà-(ni) (dumu-(ni))	assistant plowman	G 19
engar gu ₄ -du ₅ -a	type of plowman	G 19
engar gu ₄ -lá	type of plowman	G 19
engar níg-dù	plowman on the dù-plow	G 19
engar šà-gu ₄	type of plowman	O 31
ensi	priest	C 14
erin	to anoint	note 141
(šim/giš) erin	cedar	D 1
erin-dúr-ŠÛ (cf. sub é (giš)-erin-dúr-ŠÛ)		B 7
erin	worker of a special status	A 2, B 8, C 13
erín in the phrase mu-erín-na-šè		P 3
erín bal-dí-ba	worker hired for a certain period	C 13
erín bal-gub-ba	worker doing service for a certain period	C 13
erín dirig	additional erín-worker	G 7
erín gan-dí-ba	worker hired with a specific legal formula	note 48
erín gi-zi	unknown commodity measured in gú	W 82
erín-gi-zi	type of erín-worker	B 8
erín giš-dí-b-e-dí-b-a	hired(?) erín-worker	A 2, C 13
erín im-nu-fl	erín-worker who must not carry earth	C 13, E 27
erín-kaskal	uncertain meaning	UU 16
erín-lugal	worker for the king	C 13
erín-giš/gi-ma-nu	type of erín-worker	B 8
erín nu-dí-b	erín-worker who does not receive wages	C 13
erín nu-uru ₄	erín-worker who must not plow	G 19
erín še nu-tu ₁₂	unknown meaning	C 13
erú (sag-SAL)	slavegirl	TT 2

ès-sín	furrow(ed field)	Noor I
esir or esír	bitumen	D 20
esir a-bal si-ga	bitumen filled in buckets	D 20
esir-é-a	type of bitumen	D 20
esir-gín-zi	type of bitumen	D 20
esir-gul-gul	crushed(?) bitumen	D 20
esir-hád	dry/dried bitumen	D 20
esir-hur-sag	mountain bitumen	D 20
esir TUM	type of bitumen	D 20
ès	part of the temple	F 6
ès-ès	festival	note 77
ès-ès-u ₄ -sar	monthly festival	O 12
ès- \dagger -nun	uncertain meaning	G 1
eša/e	an unidentified cereal	F 12
ga	adj. describing onions	S 23
ga for ga-ḫar	cheese	A 4, I 34
ga-ga-ra-(a)	account	H 2
ga-gal	large cheese	note 19
ga-gal-a to be corrected into ga-sig ₇ (l)-a		E 7
ga-gaz(a)	crushed cheese	A 4, I 34
ga-gaza-DIL	type of crushed cheese	note 18
ga-ḫar	cheese	A 4, E 7, I 34
ga-ḫar gal	large cheese	note 68
ga-ḫar-sig ₇ -a	type of cheese	E 7
ga-íl	milk carrier	E 27
ga-kin-AG	type of cheese	E 7
ga-kin-dù	type of cheese	E 7
ga-sig ₇ -a	type of cheese	E 7
ga-tur	small cheese	note 68
ga u ₄ +gunû	round cheese	A 4, E 7, I 34
(giš)-ga-zum (AG)	(to) comb (wool)	G 1
gá	bed(?) of a canal	D 19
gá/pisan	container	N 3
gá-dub-ba	tablet-basket	L 1
gá-gar	to prepare the bed of a canal	F 26
(é) gá-gi ₄ -a	part of the temple-district	note 122
gá-im-sar(-ra)	basket for tablets	C 14
gá-nun	storehouse	B 7, O 32, W 32, 14*
gá-šabra	unknown meaning	I 5
ga ₄ -ga ₄ -ra (cf. sub ga-ga-ra)		H 2
(lú) GA ₅ -šu-du ₈ (maḫ, lugal)	cup-bearer	F 19
ga ₆ -(gá)	to carry	B 8, E 7
(giš) gab	a part of the plow	note 57, D 19
gab-gíd	long gab (part of the plow)	D 19
(giš) gab-si	curved (lit.: hornlike) gab	note 57
(giš) gab-tab(-gíd)	long double gab	note 57, Noor I
(im) gab-zum	a type of tablet	note 106
gaba (sig ₅ , gin, babbar, ge ₆)	bran (fine, ordinary, white, black)	C 8
gaba-ri	copy (of a tablet)	I 6
gaba-ri šà dub	administrative formula	I 6

gada	(linen)	G 1
gal-kisal	head of the kisal-workers	W 26
gada zi:zi-(a)-ku ₅ -da	a type of linen	note 103
GAL.NI read: šandan	tree grower	E 4
gál	to take an oath	P 5
gál	to be, exist	F 4, G 23
gala	conjurer-priest	O 7
gala-gu-la	'great' gala-priest	O 7
gala-maḥ (lugal)	high ranking (royal) gala	O 7
gala ud-da-KU	type of gala-priest	O 7
(šim) gam-ma/e	aromatic plant	S 23
(šim) gam-gam-ma	aromatic plant	S 23
(giš) gan(-na)	weapon or tool used in a legal ceremony	E 32
gan-díb	a special type of hired man	note 48
gan-díb giš-díb-e-díb-a	man hired under special circumstances	A 2, note 48
gan-díb kù	such a worker paid in silver	note 48
gan-díb nu-díb	such a worker who does not receive wages	note 48
gán-bal-a	fallow territory	G 26
gán-giš-gab	territory (plowed with) the gab-plow	note 57
gán-ĜAR	mortgaged(?) field	H 5
gán-sig ₅	unidentified type of field	I 34
gán-šà	unknown meaning	Noor II
gán u ₂ +gunù	unknown meaning	I 34
(giš) gán-ùr-ra	harrow	B 7
GANÁ	verb of unknown meaning	note 121
ganá-sar	unknown meaning	note 121
ganám-gi	reed-fed ewe	R 14
ganám-silá-dù-a	ewe which has ewed	B 1
GAR (perhaps to be read: ĜA or ZA)	a profession	G 34
gar	to store	G 23
gar	to set (a stone)	KK 29
gar (in the formula ab-ši-gar)	to establish	S 2
gar (in the formula a-ka-a NN ba-a-gar)	to establish	C 16
gar with gá	to prepare (the bed of a canal)	F 26
gar with GIR	to beat (bitumen)	7*
gar with gún	to establish taxes	E 4
gar with má	to load (a ship)	E 27
gar with kilib	to make (packages of reed)	KK 27
gar (in máš-gar)	to establish (and deduct) interests	Bab 20
(sag) gar-gar cf. sub ga-ga-ra-(a)		H 2
gaz	to slaughter (cattle)	note 13
gaz	to crush, pulverize	A 4, D 20, S 4
gaz (as against kum)		note 13
(urudu giš) gaz	mortar	note 13, A 3
gaz	adj. describing onion	S 23
gáz	to crush	A 4
GAZI to be read: gáz or kas ₅ (written: gá+zíz)		A 4
gazi-íl	carrier of gazi	note 15
GAZÍ written gá+sì		note 21

gemé	female guruš worker	B 8
gemé ar-NA for àr-NA ?		W 30
gemé àr-NA read: gemé-kikken _x -na		W 30
gemé-babbar	fair(?) slave girl	C 4
gemé bandà	young slave girl, also a type of temple slave	C 3
gemé é-gal	slave girl of the palace	G 34
gemé-kikken _x -na	female millhand	W 30
gemé-nu-df̄b	slave girl receiving no wages	A 2
gemé sag-DUB/TAG	uncertain meaning	note 42
gemé še-nu-ba	slave girl receiving no barley ration	I 13
geštin babbar	white wine	C 4
gi	reed	E 7
gi	adj. describing wool	G 1
gi	adj. describing cloth or garments	note 84
GI	a profession	G 34
gi-bil	fresh, green reed	E 7
gi-dúr-ru-a lugal	a sacred locality	G 3
gi gá-gir-gub	reed container with a base	note 24
gi gá gug-dim ₄	a basket	A 5
gi gá-im-sar-ra	tablet basket	C 14, 23*
gi gá nam-ra-AG	basket for booty	C 15
gi-gi ₁₆	a type of reed	W 32
gi gír-gír	a basket	C 15
gi girin/m	a basket	C 15
gi-gur ₇ -a	a sacred locality	G 3
gi ḫa-an	a basket	A 5
(ku ₆) gi-ḫal (cf. ku ₆ -ḫal)	a fish	A 4
gi 1l	reed carrier	D 25, E 27
gi kaskal	travelling basket	A 5
gi kešda/u	to wrap reed (around an earthen container)	8*
gi-kin AG	to do reed-work	E 7
gi ku ₅	to cut reed	E 7
gi kùr	kùr-basket	A 1
gi kùr-nag	type of kùr-basket	C 15
gi kur ₆ -gug	a basket	A 5
gi ma-(an)-sim	a basket	note 51, C 15
gi nir-um	a reed mat	I 45
gi ra	a processed reed	E 7
gi-sa	(woven) reed mat	E 7, H 35
gi sig ₇ -a	a processed reed	E 7
gi sig ₇ -a-ra(-ki)	unknown meaning	E 7
gi su ₇ -su ₇	a basket	C 15
gi uru + gu	a basket	D 27
gi-zi	a type of reed	B 8
(lú) gi-zi	unknown meaning	B 8
gi ₄ < gir	to return	KK 26
gi ₄ -(gi ₄)	to return	G 23, KK 26
gi ₄ -(gi ₄)	to contest	TT 2
gi ₅	vigil	F 6
gi/e ₆	black	note 36

gi ₆ -ni	adj. describing garments	B 3
gi ₆ -par ₅ (read: gipar)	part of the sanctuary	E 6
gi ₆ zal	to pass the night	F 4
gi ₁₆	reel made of crossed reeds	note 88
gi ₁₆	reed-cross as symbol of a deity	note 133
(gi) gi ₁₆	a kind of reed	W 32
gi ₁₆ -AG	to reel wool	note 88
gi ₁₆ kas ₆ -á-an	unknown meaning	note 46
gi ₁₆ sig ₇ -a	processed gi ₁₆ -reed	note 67
gi ₁₆ sur-ra	coiled reed-rope	note 67, W 32
gi ₁₆ šà-si	unknown meaning	W 32
gi ₂₂ -gi ₂₂	<i>term. techn.</i> of the cult	C 2, D 22
gíd	to draw a furrow	Noor I
gíd	to survey	Noor I
gíd	to flay a carcass	note 10, A 2, S 5
gí(d)	<i>term. techn.</i> of the cult	D 22
gig	wheat	D 14
gig-sa-a	roasted wheat	note 44
(giš) gígir	chariot	E 9
(giš) GIGIR-ga	chariot	E 9
(giš) GIGIR-na	chariot	E 9
(giš) gígir u ₄ -6/7/15-kam	cultic term	E 9
gil	dancer	Bab 19
gin	normal, in circulation (said of a legal document)	S 1
gín	unknown meaning	W 35
gín	(royal) crown, headgear	L 20
(giš) gín	a type of axe, money in axe-form	I 34, S 23
gín gá	to weigh(?)	S 23
gín-lá	axe attached to a belt, man with gín-axe	S 23
gín lugal	royal shekel	S 23
gín si-sá	standardized shekel	S 23
gipar	part of the sanctuary	E 6, F 6
gir > gi ₄	to return	KK 26
GIR-ra gar (or: gá-gá)	to beat bitumen	7*
gír-lá	to slaughter	F 19
gír-udu-šum/tag	dagger to slaughter a sheep	F 19
(zabar) gír-udu-ug ₆	same, made of bronze	B 6
(ú) gír-GAN(?) -na	a plant	E 7
gír-dù-a	provided with a base (said of baskets)	A 5
gír-gub	provided with a base (basket)	note 24
gír-lam	a fruit-cake for offerings	C I, D 27
gír-sè-ga	menials	A 1, E 7, H 2, I 10, O 7
gír(im ₂) ₅	an official	C 3
gír ₅ -é	an official	N 9
(giš) giri ₃ (read: kiri _x)	garden	note 61a
(giš) giri ₃ giš-gub-ba	garden with trees	G 7
GIŠ	adj. describing mostly male animals	O 28, TT 4
giš	plow	O 28
giš a-gál-la	adj. describing garments	G 10
giš a-ra	board	S 23

giš a-ra-má	wood or plant for fumigation	S 23
giš A.SIG ₄ .GAB.LIŠ	variant for giš ašal	E 31
giš al	spade	F 30
giš apin	plow	E 19
giš ašal	mulberry tree and wood	E 31
giš ba	tool for the fabrication of bricks	P 6
giš ba(-an)	container	A 5
giš ban(a)	bow	E 32
giš bil	fresh, green wood	E 31
giš da	part of the construction of a ship	O 32
giš da-ag-ši(-um)	(Akk. loanword) a wooden object	H 45
giš dib/dib in the phrase giš-dib-e dib-(b)a characterizing cer-	tain types of workmen	note 48, A 2, C 13
giš-díb	to seize, hold	A 2
giš-dù-a	describing male animals	B 1
giš é-da	wooden object	O 32
giš è	to winnow with a stick	G 21
giš eme-sig	part of the ship	O 32
giš/šim erin	cedar	D 1
giš erin-dúr(-ŠÛ)	a building	B 7
giš gab(-si)	part of the plow	note 57
giš gab-tab(-gíd)	part of the plow	note 57, Noor I
giš gán-ùr-ra	harrow	B 7
giš gi-na	a wooden object	H 45
giš gigir	chariot	E 9
giš GIGIR-ga/na	chariot	E 9
giš-gir ₁₂ read: kiri _x or giri ₃		note 61a
giš gub-ba	with trees standing (a garden)	G 7
giš il	lever	F 30
giš kisal(-hád)	(dried) aromatic wood	E _A 7, note 11
giš kum	mortar	note 13
giš kuš-uzàn	handle of whip	E 19
giš-ma read: pešše	a fruit-tree	D 27
giš-ma + gunû read: pilik	a fruit-tree	D 27
giš ma-nu	staff, dowel	note 71
giš ma-nu-fl	carrier of manu-wood	E 27
giš mar-im	spade for earthwork	H 21
giš-ra(-ra) (with gig, gu, še)	to thresh (barley, wheat)	notes 56, 91, G 21
giš RI(-gi)	list	KK 24, W 32
giš sak-kul	bar	H 45
giš. . si	uncertain meaning	note 60
giš silà-lugal	royal silà measure	A 1
giš šu-a-di	a wooden object	H 45
giš ŠU.IB	part of the harness	E 19
giš šu-kár (read: šukra)	loom(?)	I 34
giš šukra (written: šu-kár)	loom(?)	I 34
giš-šum/tag	to slaughter	F 19
giš-tag/šum	to slaughter	note 76, F 19
giš tag (bal)	object used in a legal ceremony	E 32
(lú) giš-tag-ga	slaughtering priest	F 19

giš úr-ra	brake	B 7
giš ùr-ra	brake	B 7
giš zi-da	wall	P 6
giš x-a-lal	unknown meaning	G 21
giš (in máš-gal-UŠ-dù-a)		B 1
GU	a profession	G 34
gu-gá-gá (if for gu ₄ -gá-gá)	to lament(?)	O 7
gu giš-ra-ra	unknown meaning	note 56
gu-ka + UD(?) -ra	unknown meaning	D 19
gu-kešda	reinforced thread	note 34, KK 24
gu-kilib	circumference	notes 38, 63
gu-kilib(-ba)	package	E 7
gu-nigin(-na)	package	E 7
gu-nu	adj. describing linen	G 1
gu-sa-lá	braided thread	E 19, KK 24
gu-su-ga	a special thread	KK 24
gu-tab(-ba)	double(d) thread	note 34, KK 24
gu-za-è	adj. describing linen	G 1
gú	quay, embankment	D 24
gú . . dè cf. ú-gú . . dè		note 93
gú-gal(-gal)	large peas/beans	F 2
gú-gir (esír)	processing of bitumen	7*
gú-ḫi-a	mixed (large and small) peas/beans	F 2
gú-na (also gú-un)	tax	E 4, Bab 9
gú-tur(-tur)	small peas/beans	F 2
gú-un-gar	to establish the tax	E 4
GU ₄	a profession	G 34
gu ₄ -áb-u ₄ + gunû-sag	a breed of cattle	note 108
gu ₄ -anše-ús-sa	type of guruš-worker	O 31
gu ₄ -apin	plow-ox	B 7
gu ₄ -da-rí-a	regular bull-offering	note 102a
gu ₄ -diri(g)	type of plow-ox	E 19, G 7
gu ₄ -e-ús-sa	adj. describing cattle and other goods	M 18
gu ₄ -e-ús-sa cf. also sub guruš gu ₄ (e)-ús-sa		note 116, M 18, O 31
gu ₄ -giš	type of bull	O 28
gu ₄ -giš-apin	ox for the plow	O 28
(šim) gu ₄ -ku-ru	aromatic plant or spice	S 23
gu ₄ -ku ₆	a fish	E 34
gu ₄ -numun	bull for the seeder-plow	B 7
gu ₄ -ŠE-sag-(ga)-gu ₄	special type of cattle	H 46
gu ₄ -TÚK-KIN	bull for the T.-plow	B 7, E 20
gu ₄ -ud-da-ri-a	worker steadily occupied with the care of big cattle (?)	note 102, H 21
gu ₄ -ud-da-ru	(spare) ox for the plow	note 102a
gu ₄ -ud-diri-ga		G 7
gu ₄ -(giš)-ùr-ra	bull for the brake	B 7
gu ₄ -za-ba	unknown meaning	O 29
gu ₄ plus one/two Winkelhacken	type of ox	UU 16
gub	to be present, to do service	G 23, TT 11
gub	to plant (trees)	G 7

gub (in mu-gub-ba)	same	B 10
gudu ₄ (g) = šutuk	a priest	E 4
gug	a red precious stone	A 4
gug-gáz	small pieces of gug-stone	A 4
(gi gá) gúg	a container	note 27, A 5, F 7
gúg-ba-an (also gúg-10-a ₄)	gúg-container of a certain size	A 5
gúg-dim ₄ -ba	a container	A 5
gúg-gal	a basket	A 5
(udu) gukkal	a breed of sheep	6*
(síg) gul	carded wool	G 1
(síg attu-)gul	carded wool	G 1
gul-AG (níg-ku ₅ -da)	to crush (clods)	Noor I
gul(-gul)	to crush bitumen	D 20
gùn	dappled	C 4
gur	to return (i.e. come back), to return (i.e. give back)	D 4
gur	to protest, contradict	D 4, 23*
GUR.DA	a profession	9*
gur ₇	storehouse	24*
gur ₈	deep	Noor I, H 1
gur ₁₀ = kin		TT 11
gur _{10+x} = ŠE.KIN	to harvest, cut	TT 11
gur _{10+x}	sickle	KK 12
gur ₁₄	to fire bricks	P 6
guruš (or KAL)	adj. describing garments	KK 24
guruš-á- $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$	guruš-worker with full, two-thirds, half, one third wages	B 8
guruš-a-ša-da díb-a	guruš-worker for agricultural activities (?)	M 18
guruš-al	guruš-worker (with) spade	B 7
guruš-(gu ₄)-anše-ús-sa	guruš as donkey-driver	note 116
guruš bandà-ŠŪ	unknown meaning	note 124
guruš dub-sar	guruš-worker as scribe	B 8
guruš gala	guruš-worker as gala-priest	B 8
guruš-gu ₄ -(e)-ús-sa	guruš as ox-driver	note 116, M 18, O 31
guruš huN-gá níg-gul	hired guruš-worker with pickaxe	Noor I
guruš iti-x-še	guruš-worker paid monthly	note 40
guruš kisal-luḥ	guruš-worker as courtyard sweeper	B 8
guruš má-lah ₄	guruš-worker as sailor	B 8
guruš nagar	guruš-worker as carpenter	B 8
guruš nu-díb-ba	guruš-worker receiving no wages	A 2
guruš-sag-DUB	unknown meaning	note 42
guruš-sag-TAG	unknown meaning	note 42
guruš sig ₇ -a	guruš-worker doing sig ₇ -a	E 7
guruš šà-gu ₄	guruš-worker as ox-driver	B 8
guruš šà-saḥar	guruš-worker doing earthwork	B 8
guruš šà-ùr-ra	guruš-worker working with the brake	B 7
guruš šeš-tab-ba	uncertain meaning	note 124
guruš-tab-ba	unknown meaning	note 42
guruš ukú-íl	guruš-worker as carrier	B 8
guruš urú-ta-nu-è	guruš-worker not permitted to leave the town	B 8

guškin	gold-colored	KK 29
guškiN-ga	gold	KK 26
guškin gal-gal	a type of gold	note 113
guškin-sár-da	a type of gold	note 113
GUZ (guza)	shaggy	G 1
(túg) guz-za	garment made of a shaggy fabric	G 1
(lú-síg) guz-za	man with shaggy hair	G 1
ĜA (or ZA or GAR)	a profession	G 34
(gi) ħa-an	basket and metal container	A 5
ħa-din	adj. describing onions	S 23
Ĝa-ar-ši-tum	(loanword) a breed of sheep	A 2
ħád	dry, dried	D 1
(duk) ħal	an earthen container	A 4
(gi) ħal (gíd-da)	a (long) basket	A 4, I 45
(ku ₆) ħal	a basket for fish	A 4
(gi) ħal kin-gi ₄ -a	type of basket	A 4, C 5, W 51
ħar	ring	note 101, H 13, H 45
ĜAR cf. <i>sub</i> àra, kikken and kin _x		W 30
ĜAR (read: ur ₅ ?)	interests	S 3
(ú) ħar-an	a plant	D 19
(še) ĜAR-gu ₄	a special cereal-fodder for cattle	I 34
(lú) ĜAR-ra (ur ₅ -ra)	official collecting debts	TT 6
ħu-ul-gál	catastrophy	W 34
(ú) ħu-rí-(um) (a-lum)	a plant	I 1
ħul	to dye (wool or leather)	note 111
ħul	to destroy	note 103
ħul	to grind (flour)	note 111
ĜUM-...-ta	afterwards	note 80, F 24, L 5
ħuN-gá	to elevate (the en-priest to his office)	L 20
(lú) ħuN-gá gab-si	hired man for the gab-si-plow	note 57
(túg) ħus-sà read: guz-za		G 1
ì-du ₃	janitor	W 26, W 64
ì-dub	granary	note 74, J 8, Bab 13
ì-gál	stock	E 23
ì-su ₇ -su ₇	a basket	E 27
ì(a) for ì-nun	ghee	note 19
ì(a)-dùg-ga	perfumed oil	P 21
ì(a)-dùg-nun-na	fine perfumed oil	P 21
ì(a)-giš-bará-AG	to refine oil	P 21
ì(a)-laḫ _{4/6}	unknown profession	Bab 8
ì(a)-nun-du ₁₀ -ga	perfumed pomade	P 21
ì(a)-sig ₇	sig ₇ -processed oil	E 7
ì(a)-šaḫ	lard	8*
ì(a)-túg-gi AG	to filter oil through a cloth	P 21
ì(a)-udu-dùg-ga	perfumed mutton-fat	X 5
IB	a sacred object	C 1
IB	a profession	G 34
ib-ba-dù (šà-gu)	adj. describing linen	G 1
ib-tag ₄	balance	Bab 12
íd-gá-gar	to prepare the bed(?) of a canal	F 26

íd Lú-RU-GŪ	name of a canal	L 20
Idigna and Idigna ₃	Tigris	P 20
igi-esír	a kind of bitumen	D 20
igi-lugal-[gub]-a	a profession or official	C 1
igi-(nu)-sig ₅	adj. describing onions	note 129, S 23
IGI+GAR-(AG)	(to) control, inspect (workmen)	E 24, I 5
IGI+KÁR.(KÁR)	(to) control, inspect (goods)	E 24
(gi) fl read: dusu	headload, basket	F 30
(giš) fl(-la)	lever	D 25, F 30, W 76
fl(-la)	to carry	B 8, F 30
fl-gá read: ga ₆ -gá	same	B 8
fl	to elevate (said of the en-priest)	L 20
im(-ma)	elapsed year	G 23, H 46
(šim) IM	a spice or an aromatic plant	S 23
im	tablet	note 106
im-babbár	gypsum	S 23
im-dù AG	to mould, cast	H 20
im-du ₈ -a	wall in <i>terre-pisé</i> -work	H 20
im gab-zum	type of tablet	note 106
im gu-la	"Sammeltafel"	Bab 12
im-guškin	red paste	KK 29
im-fl	carrier of earth	E 27
im-kišib ₃ -a	sealed tablet	I 6
im-kišib ₃ -ra-a	same	23*
(erín) im-nu-fl	worker who must not carry earth	E 27
im-sag-gar-gar-ra	account tablet	note 106
im-sar-ra	inscribed tablet (without seal)	note 106, 23*
im TŪM-a	tablet recording incoming items	note 106
im zi-ga	tablet recording outgoing items	note 106
in-u	straw	A 4
inim du ₁₁	to take an oath	S 3
inim gar	to give evidence	S 3
inim sum	to give notice	S 3
inim-NN-šè/ta	upon order of NN	O 29
(lú)-inim-ma	witness	TT 2
Innina	a profession	G 34
^d Innina	goddess (in a general sense)	H 14
^d Innina šu-a-gi-na	unknown meaning	C 1
ir _x (for ar(a ₆))	to bring	B 10
iti-bil-lá-a	in the new (<i>i.e.</i> coming) month	J 10
iti+gunû proposed reading for u ₄ +gunû		note 108
ka	tooth of the plow	E 19
ka	inlet of a canal	D 19, D 24
ka	according to	note 3
ka for ká	gate	E 6, F 6
ka-bíl-ga	unknown meaning	note 50
ka-è	a locality (?)	D 19
(lú) ka(2)-é-gal	door-keeper of the palace	E 6
(lú) ka-é-gal-gub-ba	same	E 6
ka(2)-èš	gate of the èš-sanctuary	E 6

ka ₍₂₎ -gipar	gate of the gipar-sanctuary	E 6
ka ₍₂₎ -gu-la	main gate	E 6
ka-gur ₇	storehouse-keeper	O 29
ka-ĤAR	adj. describing garments	B 3
ka-kešda read: sag(?) -kešda		note 55
KA-NI	unknown meaning	KK 5
Ka-saḥar-ra	a locality	G 20
ka-si-ga	adj. describing baskets	C 15
ka-su[d]	adj. describing garments	G 1
ka še-a-dfb	adj. describing a leather-bottle	note 50
(lú) ka-šu/ši-du ₈	a profession	note 79
ka-šèr-du (or kేశ-du)	to harness	E 19
ka-tab-(ba)	adj. describing baskets	note 4, C 15
⟨ka⟩-zi-da (written KU-da)	millers	TT 1
ka+UD(?)	unknown activity (done on canals)	D 19
ka+UD(?)	unidentified commodity (material)	D 19
ku+UD(?) -du	unknown meaning	D 19
ka+UD(?) -ga	unknown meaning	D 19
ka+UD(?) -ra	to weed	D 19
(lú) ka+UD(?) -ra	a profession	D 19
kab-ra-(AG)	unknown agricultural activity	note 118
KAL (or guruš)	adj. describing garments	KK 24
(ZÍ) KAL (read: ši-ik)	type of flour	W 57
kala(g)	to make felt	note 41
kan _x = KIL.KIL		W 13
kankal	waste territory	G 7
(túg) kar-ra	type of garment	B 3
⁴Kar-du	a deity	N 9
KÁS or BI	a profession	G 34
kás (gin or sig ₅)	(ordinary or fine) beer	A 3
kás-dé-(a)	cultic term	E 34, F 4
kás-ge ₆	black beer	W 95
kás-u ₄ +gunú	beer of an unknown quality	I 34
kas ₆	cassia plant	A 4
kas ₆ -íl	carrier of cassia	note 15, E 27
kaskal	road, journey	note 110, G 34, KK 10
kaskal (mušen)	a bird	E 3
(gi) kaskal	travelling basket	A 5
(gi) kaskal-níg-EBUR	same for the harvest	A 5
(gi) kaskal-níg-sár-ra	type of basket	A 5
kešda	reinforced (thread)	note 34, B 3
kešda	to wrap, make a package	8*
kešda (kú)	unknown meaning	note 55
kేశ-du	to close (the nag-ku ₈)	note 117
ki (ᵈNN)	altar(?) of the god NN	E 3
ki-NN-šè	before NN	E 3
ki-an-na	a sacred locality	E 9
ki-an-na	unknown meaning	note 69
ki-dúr (or: dúru)	pedestal of an image, altar(?)	E 3, L 20
(lú) ki-inim-ma	(eye)witness	TT 2

KI.KAL	adj. describing linen	G 1
ki-lá	size	I 45
ki-lá (nu)-tag-ga	(cloth) woven on (not) charged loom	note 89
ki lugal	cult-place of the king	E 3
ki-luḥ (in níg-ki-luh)	broom	I 49
ki mun-gál	salt-covered territory	note 17
ki mun-gazi	territory covered with salt dust	A 4
ki-su ₇	threshing floor	D 22, F 27
ki-su(r)	same	F 27
ki-zàḥ	sacred locality	E 3
kid ₇ = kud	to take (grain) out (of the granary)	24*
kikken and kikkén	to grind flour	W 30
KIL.KIL read: kan _x (in Má-kan _x ?)		W 13
kilib (gar)	(to make) a package	KK 27
KIN (read: gur ₁₀)	to harvest	TT 11
kin (with a)	work (done on water)	W 81
kin (with saḥar)	work (done with earth)	D 24, E 23
kin-AG (a-ša-gi)	to seeder-plow a field	Noor I
kin-esir (su-ba)	(pitching) work with bitumen	C 15
kin-gi ₄ -a	adj. describing baskets	C 5
kin-gi ₄ -a-gi ₄ -a plur. of kin-gi ₄ -a	messenger	W 29
kín-kín	to grind (flour)	W 30
kin _x (written kín-kín)	same	W 30
(urudu) KIN	sickle	KK 12
kiri(p/m) ₃	garden	note 61a
(giš) kisal	a(n aromatic?) wood	E 7, F 30, W 32
(lú) kisal	a profession	W 26
kisal-luḥ	a lesser temple-official (sweeper of the court)	B8, I 49, S 8, W 64
kislah	waste territory	G 7
kišib ₃	(to) seal	I 6
kišib ₃ with díb	to take over the right to seal a tablet	P 18
kišib ₃ with šu. .ti	same	E 7
kišib ₃ with TÚM or ar(a ₆)	same	B 10
kišib ₃ -1 (or: 2)-a ₄	legal formula	F 25
kišib ₃ -(nu)-ra-a	tablet with(out) seal imprint	23*
kišib ₃ -(nam)-ša-tam-(lugal)	seal of the (royal) ša-tam-(office)	D 24
KU-da read probably: <ka>-zì-da	millar	TT 1
kú	to soak (hides in the tanner's ooze)	D 19
kú	term. techn. of accounting	H 22
(níg-díb)-kú	provisions	I 9
kú-kešda	unknown meaning	note 55
ne-kú	uncertain meaning	note 112, KK 24
kù	metal (general term)	KK 26
kù	money (general term, in kù šu-ut lú-kin-gi ₄ -a "messenger's fee")	I 13
kù for kù-babbar	silver	C 16
kù for guškin	gold	KK 26
kù	clear, pure (said of oil)	C 16

kù-BABBAR(-ga)	silver	note 45
kù-babbar(-ra)	silver	note 45
(lú) kù-dím	goldsmith	KK 26
kù-gá/gar	uncertain meaning	H 22
kù-gáz	"Hacksilber"	A 4
kù-gi ₁₇	gold	KK 26
kù-ḫi-a-mun	type of silver	note 20
kù máš-a-ša-ga	silver-tax for fields	F 1
kù-mun	type of silver	A 4
ku ₅	to cut (grass, etc.)	E 7
ku ₅	staff, dowel	E 31
ku ₅ cf. PA-ku ₅		E 31
ku ₅	unknown meaning	B 1
ku ₅ cf. sub (a-bal)-dù-a-ku ₅		E 7
ku ₅ cf. nag-ku ₅		note 117
KU ₅ -du	to take an oath	note 126
ku ₆ -bíl	fresh fish	A 4, E 34
ku ₆ -BU-[]	a fish	A 4
ku ₆ -gi-ḫal	a fish	A 4
ku ₆ -ḫal	a fish	A 4
ku ₆ -kun-zi-(suḫur)	fish caught in the kun-zi	E 34
ku ₆ -kun-zi-gu ₄ -ku ₆	same	E 34
ku ₆ -sag-kur	a fish	E 34
ku ₆ -ša-bar	a fish	E 34
kud = kid ₇	to take (barley) out (of the granary)	24*
kud (in connection with sig ₇)	unidentified procedure applied to cattle	B 1
kum	to crush	note 13, S 4
(giš)-kum	mortar	note 13
kun	reservoir (storage basin of a canal)	D 19
kun-gu ₄	oxtail	H 4
kun-zi-(da)	reservoir provided with weirs	note 58, D 24
kur-ra	foreign, denoting a breed of wool sheep	G 1
(lú) kur-ra	stranger	G 1
kur-gi ₄	unidentified fowl	E 3
(gi) kùr	reed-container of a certain volume, a measure	A 1
kùr-dub	uncertain meaning	note 2
(gi) kùr-fi	portable kùr-container	A 1
kùr-kišib ₃	sealed kùr-container	A 1
kùr-lugal	royal kùr-measure	A 1
kùr-sá-du ₁₁	kùr-container for sá-du ₁₁ -offerings	A 1
kùr-sag (for kùr-sag-gál)	old type of kùr-measure	A 1
kùr-si-sá	standardized kùr-measure	A 1
kùr- ^d ŠUL-gi	kùr-measure of the king ŠULgi	A 1
kùr-zabar	gauging kùr-container made of bronze	A 1
kur ₆	board (orig.: basket with food)	S 5
(gi) kur ₆ -gúg	type of kur ₆ -basket	A 5
(lú) kur ₆ -ra	person receiving a food-allowance	W 29
kur ₆ -gán	territory destined for the sustenance of a (group of) person(s)	E 20
kuš a-má-lá	leather bottle	W 57

kuš anše-giš dub	dyed(?) donkey hide	note 104
kuš du ₈ lulim dub	dyed(?) stag hide	note 104
kuš du ₁₀ -kan	leather bag, purse	H 2
kuš (al)-ḫul-(a)	dyed and tanned hide	note 111
kuš si-ga	covered with leather	C 15
kuš-ši-tab(a)	uncertain meaning	D 19
kuš šuḫúb	sandal(s)	KK 29
kuš ú-bu ₄ or ú-túl	leather bottle	note 50
la for lá	apart from, <i>minus</i>	O 7
la for lá	to weigh	TT 6
la-ag, lag (with ri-ri-ga)	clod	Noor I
lá	to weigh	H 4, TT 1
lá	adj. describing baskets	C 4, C 5
lá with gu ₄	to harness	G 19
lá with gír or gín	to carry on a strap	F 19, S 23
lá	to load a ship	G 26
lah ₆ (in i(a)-lah _{4/6})		Bab 8
lal with nag-ku ₅	to close	note 117
LAL-ni	credit-balance	G 23
LAL-ni-rug-ga	balance to be returned	G 23
lál-sig ₇	sig ₇ -processed honey	E 7
^d Lamma	statue	D 2
libiR	old	note 23
lú	a person of unidentified legal and social status in the phrase A lú B	A 2, P 18
lú-a-tu ₅ -(a)	purification priest	E 9
lú-da	unknown meaning	D 19
lú-dí-ba	hired man	A 2
lú-en-nu	watchman	note 49
lú-GA ₅ -šu-du ₈	cup-bearer	F 19
lú-gi-zi	unknown meaning	B 8
lú-giš-tag-ga	slaughtering priest	F 19
lú-ḪAR-ra	official collecting debts	TT 6
lú-HAR-ra-an-na	figure of the pantheon	note 131a
lú-ḫuN-gá-gab-si	hired man for the gab-si-plow	D 19
lú-inim-ma	witness	TT 2
lú-ka/ká-é-gal (-gub-ba)	door-keeper of the palace	E 6
lú-ka-šu/ši-du ₈	a profession	note 79
lú-ka + UD(?) -ra	a profession	D 19
lú-ki-inim-ma	(eye)witness	TT 2
lú-kisal	a profession	W 26
lú-kur-ra	stranger	G 1
lú-kur ₆ -ra	person receiving food-allowance	W 29
lú-lag-ri-ri-ga	picker of clods	Noor I
lú-maḫ	a profession	note 97, O 3
lú-mar-sa	type of worker	O 32
lú-muḫaldim	cook	note 5
lú-Na-kab-tum	a profession	S 8
lú-níg-dí-ba	warehouse-keeper	I 9
lú-níg-gul-AG	worker with the pickaxe	Noor I

Lú-URU-um/mu	gentilic and name of a breed of cattle	note 9
lú-síg-guz-za	man with shaggy hair	G 1
lú-sig ₅ -ba-ná-a	name of a profession	P 6
lú-sig ₄ -du ₅ -du ₅	brickmaker	P 6
lú-silā-šu-du ₅	cup-bearer	F 19
lú-SU.(A) ^{ki}	gentilic and name of a breed of cattle	A 2, KK 10, R 11
lú-šaḥ-šum-ma	butcher	note 76
lú-še-ág-ga	witness controlling barley	TT 1
lú-šitim	architect	H 20
lú-šu-GA ₅ -du ₅	cup-bearer(?)	F 19
lú-túg-(gal)	dressmaker(?)	I 10
lú-túg-bar-kù-ga	unknown meaning	I 10
lú-túg-ge ₆	unknown meaning	note 35
lú-u ₄ -sar	unknown meaning	D 5
lú-ug ₆ -udu	butcher	B 6
lú-ùr-(ra)-(lugal)	unknown meaning	B 7
lú+gunû	carcass, meat, wreck	S 5
lú+ug ₆ read: adda	corpse, carcass	H 4, I 15
lú+ug ₆ +gunû	corpse	I 15
luḥ	to clean	I 49
lugal read: ša(r)ra		note 11
lugal-tu(r ₅)-ra	cultic term	E 4, E 6, H 37, N 14, O 12, Bab 16
lukur	a priestess	G 34
lukur-kaskal	uncertain meaning	G 34
lukur-lugal	uncertain meaning	G 34
lulim (nita and SAL)	stag	B 2
lulim-bar-nita/SAL	type of stag	E 5, H 37
lulim ŠE	barley-fed stag	B 2
MA	a profession	G 34
(gi) ma-(an)-sim	a basket	C 15
(giš) ma-nu	staff, dowel	note 71
(giš) ma-nu-fl	carrier of ma-nu	E 27
(túg) ma-túg	a garment	H 45
má á-ki-ti	New Year's boat	E 3
má bal-AG	to bring a boat across the river	G 26
má ba-al-la	to unload a boat	G 26
(gi) má-da-lá	tow to tug a boat	C 15
má gíd	to tow a boat (upstream)	G 26
má-gur ₅	deep-going, curved keel boat	H 1, Noor I
Má-kan	geographical name, denoting a breed of cattle	A 2
má-KIL.KIL read perhaps: Má-kan _x		W 13
má-lá-a	loaded boat	G 26
má-laḥ _{4/6}	sailor	O 32, Bab 8
má lugal	royal boat	O 11
má-MÛRUB	(sacred) boat for the M.-festival	E 3
má-nigin	unknown meaning	G 26
(lú) maḥ	a profession, office	note 97, O 3
maḥ-[]	adj. describing linen	G 1
(giš) mar	spade	H 21

(giš) mar-gíd-da	long spade	H 21
mar-da-ri-a	worker bound to work with the spade	H 21
mar-sa-(aš)	name of a locality	O 32
(lú) mar-sa	type of worker	O 32
mar-tu	gentilic and name of a profession	I 1
mar-tu	a breed of cattle	A 2
Mar-za ^{ki}	a town	note 120
maš-tab-ba túg	a garment	H 45
máš a-šà-ga	return of a field	F 1
máš/maš-da-ri/rá/ru-a	type of offering	C 16
máš/maš-da-ri/rí/rá/ru-a	referring to workmen	H 30
máš gá	to establish and deduct interests	25*
máš-gal-UŠ-dù-a	uncastrated(?) he-goat	B 1
máš gar	to establish and deduct interests	Bab 20
máš-kù	interests for silver	S 3
máš-má-gur ₈ -ra	sacrifice for the má-gur ₈ -boat	H 1
máš-nita-da-rí-a	regular ram-offering	note 102
máš-silá-ḫi-a	young small cattle	S 5
máš-še-ḪAR-ra	interests for a barley-loan	TT 6
máš-šu	he-goat	C 2, D 22
máš-šu-gíd-da	a priest	D 22
máš-šu-gi _{4/22} -gi _{4/22} -(da)	same	D 22
mašda	gazelle	C 2
mašda-gi ₂₂ -gi ₂₂	a priest	C 2, D 22
mašdá	a social class	O 3
min	another, next	M 5, TT 6
MU read: muḫaldim		note 5, A 1
MU (unknown reading) with pà:	to take an oath	TT 1
mu-. .ta	corresponding to	P 3
mu-. .-šè	on account/instead of	P 3, 23*
mu-bi-šè	therefore	P 3
mu-gub-bu	shipment	B 10
mu-ni-im	named (said of slaves)	TT 1
mu-TÚM <i>cf. sub</i> TÚM, AR(A ₆) and GUB		B 10
mu-TÚM.LU(M)	unknown meaning	O 8
MU.ŠA	type of flour	W 95
(síg) mug	a type of wool	KK 24
muḫaldim	baker, cook	note 5, A 1
(é) muḫaldim	kitchen	note 5
(gi) mun (written dim +še)	a basket	I 45
mún (written dim +gunû)		I 45
mun-gazi (ki)	(territory covered with) salt-dust	A 4
MÚRUB	a festival	E 3
muš-(AG)	a processing done on wool	note 87
Muš-bi-edin-na	locality	H 27
(guruš) mušen-dù-a	guruš-worker as fowler	B 8
mušen-tur-tur	a bird	E 3
Na-da-tum read: Na-kab-tum		C 3
Na-kab-tum	a locality	C 3, W 17
(lú) Na-kab-tum	gentilic and name of a profession	S 8

ná	to live, reside	H 13
ná	to cover (female animals)	H 13
ná	to load	H 13
ná	to lay bricks (for drying)	H 13, P 6
na ₄ -gú-na	stone weighing one talent	H 4
na ₄ -(ki-lá-a)	weighing stone	H 4
na ₄ -maḥ	large weighing stone	H 4
nag	to drink (said of an irrigated field)	note 117
nag-ku ₅	reservoir as part of the irrigation-system	note 117, F 30
naga	plant with seeds used as spice while the ashes yield lye	A 3
naga kum, si-è	crushed, sprouted naga	A 3, S 23
nagar	adze (of the carpenter)	I 34
nam	oath	note 125
nam-erím	oath	note 125, 133, F 24, S 1
nam-erín	status of an erín-worker	C 13
nam-gala	office of the gala-priest	L 20
nam-ì-du ₅ -kisal-lá	a prebend	W 26
nam-ra-AG	prisoners of war used for work	B 8
(gá or gi) nam-ra-AG	booty-basket	C 15
nam-ra-AG šu-a-gi-na	uncertain meaning	I 9
nam-šà-tam-(lugal)	(royal) šà-tam-office	D 24
nam-10	gang of 10 workmen	note 7
nam-ri/u	oath	note 125
nar en-na	a type of singer	Bab 19
nar gala	same	Bab 19
nar-(lugal)	(court) singer	Bab 19
nar-sa	musician playing the sa-instrument	Bab 19
nar-SAL	(female) singer	C 1
nar-SAL-gil	female dancer-singer	Bab 19
ne-kú <i>cf. sub kú</i>		note 112
NI-dub	unknown meaning	note 74
(gi) ni-ir-ru(m)	a reed mat	I 45
NI-ra	unknown meaning	G 16
NI-su ₇ -su ₇ <i>cf. sub ì-su₇-su₇</i>		E 27
(giš) NI-šub	wooden implement	F 30
níg-àr-ra (zíz-a)	fine (emmer) flour	C 1, F 23
níg-ba	wages	note 48, C 14
níg-ba-lugal	royal gift	I 13, R 4, Bab 12
(túg) níg-lám(nita, SAL, tab)	a garment (for men, women, double)	G 10
níg-díb	material	I 9
(lú) níg-díb-ba	storehouse keeper	I 9
níg-díb-ezem/n	material for a festival	E 9, I 9
níg-díb-gi ₆	material for the vigil	F 6
níg-díb-kú	food	I 9
níg-díb-u ₄ -ná-a	material for the u ₄ -ná-festival	H 13
níg-dím-ma	tool, utensil	H 20
níg-dím-dím-ma	fabricated object	H 20
níg-dirig for níg-díb-dirig	surplus	E 9

níg-dirig-ezem-ma for níg-dfíb-		
dirig-ezem-ma	additional material for a festival	E 9
níg-EBUR	adj. describing baskets	A 5
níg-šš + nun-a	a specially processed wool	G 1
níg-ezem-ma for níg-dfíb-		
ezem-ma	material for a festival	E 9
níg-GA	a profession	G 34
níg-gál(-la) (še)	stock	S 22, 24*
níg-gi (for níg-dfíb-gi ?)	uncertain meaning	H 23
níg-gi ₆ for níg-dfíb-gi ₆	cultic material for the vigil	F 6
níg-gíd-gíd	uncertain meaning	I 34
níg-giš-tag-ga(-lugal)	type of offering	F 19
níg-gúg (-gal)	reed-container	A 5, F 7
níg-gul	pickaxe	Noor I
níg-gul-AG	to work with the pickaxe	Noor I
níg-ĤAR-ra cf. sub níg-àr-ra		C 1, F 23
(lú) níg-gul-AG	worker with the pickaxe	Noor I
níg-ib	girdle	G 1
(túg) níg-ib (-lá)	garment (with straps?)	note 30, B 3
níg IGI.KÁR gar	to take stock, control	E 24
níg-ki-luḥ(-ḥa)	broom	I 49
níg-ki-luḥ-PA-giš-gišimar	broom made of palm-twigs	I 49
níg-ki-zàḥ-a for níg-dfíb-ki-		
zàḥ-a	material for an offering to/at the ki-zàḥ	E 3, M 19
níg-kú for níg-dfíb-kú		C 14, I 9
níg-ku ₅ -da (še)	withdrawal	24*
níg-ku ₅ -da	clod (to be crushed)	Noor I
níg-ku ₅ -da-gul-AG	to crush clods	Noor I
níg-luḥ (cf. níg-ki-luḥ)	broom	I 49
níg-sár-ra	adj. describing baskets	A 5
níg-sig ₄	brickwork	P 6
NÍG.ŠID-(AG)	(to settle) accounts	note 15a
níg-ŠU-luḥ-ḥa-gišimar	broom of palm twigs	I 49
níg-til-til	finished objects	S 1
niga/u reading of ŠE	barley-fed	note 29a
nigin (má)	nautical term	G 26
nim	gentilic and name of a profession	B 2, B 8
nim-dfíb-ba	type of Elamite worker	B 2
nim-sig ₇ -sig ₇	adj. describing a type of wool	G 1
nimgir	bailiff(?)	TT 4
nin	a priestess	G 34
nin-dingir-ra	a priestess	note 99, H 2
nin-gu-la	a priestess	J 9
nin-du ₇ /ul	unknown meaning (cf. en-du ₇)	16*
nin-du ₇ /ul-GA ₆	unknown meaning	16*
nin-gá (reading ?)	official	F 4, I 9
nin-kin-kin-gin	unknown meaning	W 30
nin-líl (reading ?)	official	I 9
nin-ú	adj. describing a garment	B 3
nin-ul/du ₇ -(GA ₆)	unknown meaning	16*

ninda-durú-durú-na	dried bread	note 71
ninda-gab-(a)	bread made of bran	C 8
ninda-ĤAR-gu ₄	cereal-fodder for cattle	I 34
ninda ŠU	a type of bread	C 13, G 34
ninda-ŠU kùr	a type of bread	S 10
ninda ŠU gíd-da	long Šu-bread	C 13, S 10
ninda-(šu)-ùr-ra	a type of bread	E 34, S 10
ninda-zì-saġar-ba-ba	type of bread	C 1
nindá + še read: šam ₄		D 1
nindá + še-a ₄ read: šám		D 1
(gi) nir-(ru)-um <i>cf.</i> ni-ir-(m)		I 45
nu-bànda	overseer	O 29
nu-úr-ma	pomegranate(tree)	G 7
(še) numun	barley for seed	I 34
numun-gar-ra-AG	to sow	M 4
numún	a rush	KK 27
PA	staff, dowel	E 31
(giš)PA-ku ₆ -(tur-tur)	(small) stick	E 31
pa/pá/pà	to reappear (said of tablets)	TT 2
pa ₄ /pa ₆	ditch, small canal	G 26
pàd	to take an oath	S 1
peš	adj. describing cattle	C 4
peš ₆ /s ₆	to pick wool	G 1
pešše (<i>cf.</i> giš-ma)		D 27, F 30, H 45
(túg) PI-túg	a garment	H 45
pilik (<i>cf.</i> giš-ma + gunû)		D 27
pisan also gá		N 3
pisan + gi	a basket	note 4
pisan + sum/sè read: GAZÍ, <i>etc.</i>		note 21
pisan + zi	a container	G 1
pisan + zíz read: GAZI, kas ₆ or gáz		A 4
qar-du	an official	N 9
ra with kišib ₃	to seal	23*
ra with gi	unknown meaning	E 7
ra with še-giš	to thresh	G 21
ra (in i-ra)	unknown meaning	G 16
ra/rá-gaba	an official	B 8, W 64
ri-ri-ga	dead, said of cattle	F 24
ri-ri-ga	to collect (clods on the field)	Noor I
(giš) ri(g)	list	W 32
rug-(rug-ga)	to return, give back	G 23
rug-nu-rug	admin. <i>term. techn.</i>	G 23
rug-rug-sipa	returnable to the shepherd	G 23
rug ₄ -ga (<i>cf.</i> also su-ga)	a type of thread	KK 24
sa	tendon(?) (or other part of a fallen animal)	H 4
sa	to roast (cereals)	B 9
sa	bundle (of onions)	B 5
sa with gi	bundle of reed	E 7
sa with gu	bundle of ropes	W 33
sa	musical instrument	Bab 19

(gi) sa	reed mat	E 7
Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	local name and breed of cattle	A 2, O 29
sa-dúr	to provide (a canal: e) with fachines	D 24
sa-gi ₄ -a	adj. describing fabrics	G 10
sa-gi ₄ -a = sakālu		G 10
sa-gu	bundle of ropes	W 33
sa-gu (giš-da)	unknown meaning	note 56
sa-ka + UD(?)	a tool(?), material(?)	D 19
sa-lá	to braid, twine	B 5, E 19, H 27, KK 24
(gi) sa-mah	large reed mat	E 7
sa-ra-ak	uncertain meaning	W 93
sa-ra-ki sum-ma	same	R 3
sa-sum	braid of onions	B 5
sá	to place side by side	23*
sá-du ₁₁	type of offering	H 30
sá-du ₁₁ ku ₆ -da	type of offering	S 5
sá-du ₁₁ šu-a-gi-na	cultic term	D 5
sá-nigin	part of harness(?)	E 19
sá-pa	same	E 19
sá-úr (or: sá-uru ₈)	same	E 19
sa ₁₂ -suk ₅	recorder (official)	J 10
sag	capital	TT 11
sag	slave	C 16, TT 4
sag	beginning (of the month)	D 5
sag	high quality of cattle	H 46
sag cf. sub sag-tu ₁₂		note 33
sag-NN-šè (gub)	to place under NN	O 35
sag-dili/aš	adj. describing onion	S 23
sag-dili	a profession	O 35
sag-dù	triangular	I 34
sag-dub	adj. describing guruš/gemé	note 42
sag-engar-(ra)	chief plowman	G 19, O 30
sag-ga/gá	adj. describing linen	G 1
sag-ga ₄ -ga-ra cf. sub sag-gar-gar		H 2
sag-gánam	unknown meaning	H 46
sag-gar-gar	total amount	E 34, H 2
sag-TAG guruš/gemé	unknown meaning	note 42
sag-ḫi-a	slaves of both sexes	TT 4
sag-kešda	unknown meaning	note 55
(ku ₆) sag-kúr	a fish	E 34
sag-lal-a for sag-lá-la	horn(s) of cattle(?)	note 29, B 1
sag-nita	male slave	TT 4
sag-nu-tu ₁₂ cf. sub sag-tu ₁₂		note 33
sag-ri	unknown meaning	KK 29
sag-SAL read: erú		TT 2, TT 4
sag-sar	unknown meaning	note 55
sag-šè	punctually	P 1
sag-tu ₁₂	unknown meaning	note 33
sag-u ₄ -sar	beginning of the month	D 5
saḫar	earth	E 23

saḥar	earthwork, digging	D 24, E 23
saḥar	volume	E 23
saḥar	adj. describing flour	C 1
saḥar	(Akk. loanword) boy, squire	O 7
saḥar-è	to dig out	D 19, E 23, P 20
saḥar-sì-ga	to fill with earth	E 23
saḥar-zi-ga	to remove earth	D 19, E 23
(giš) sak-kul	bar	H 45
SAL in SAL dub-sar, SAL šu-i		note 78
SAL in SAL GA ₈ -šu-du ₈		F 19
SAL	part of the animal (beside sa and dubbin)	H 4
(túg) SAL-lá	netlike fabric	note 31
SAL.ME read: lukur		G 34
sar	to write	note 106
sar-sar	unknown meaning	X 8
sár-da	adj. describing gold	note 113
sár-ra-ab-dù	an official	R 11
sè-ga	inlay-work	E 19
SI	a profession	G 34
si	to fill, load (a boat)	G 26, N 3
si-(si)	to prepare	note 60
si-è	to sprout	note 14, A 3, S 23
si/sè-ga	to fill, to inlay	E 19, N 3
si-ga	to coat	C 15
si-l	balance	P 1
si-l-fb	rest, balance	P 1
si-l-tum = si-l-fb		P 1
si-(ib)-bi	same	P 1
(túg)si-il-(la)	a garment	note 31
si-lim	complete, intact	S 1
si-sá	to standardize	S 23
si(g) with a-bal	to fill	D 20
si(g) with é-šu-tum	same	N 3
si(g) with gá	same	N 3
si(g) with má	same	KK 25
si(g) with nag-ku ₈	same	KK 25
si(g) with utúl	same	F 12, N 3
sig in (giš) eme-sig	part of a ship	O 32
síg	wool	G 1
síg	wool-sheep	B 6
síg-al/fb-peš ₈ -a	picked wool	G 1
síg-àg	wool-fleece	G 1
síg-ád-gul	carded wool	G 1
síg-ba	uncertain meaning	L 5
síg-èš+nun-a	processed wool	G 1
síg-giš-è-a	wool beaten with a stick	note 87
síg-giš-ga-zum-AG	combed wool	G 1
síg-giš-RI	plucked wool	KK 24
síg-gul	carded wool	G 1
(lú) síg-guz-za	man with shaggy hair	G 1



síg-kur-ra	wool from the kur-sheep	G 1
síg-mug	type of wool	KK 24
síg-mug-ḫul	dyed(?) mug-wool	note 111
síg-muš-AG	processed wool	note 87
síg-peš ₆ -a	picked wool	note 88, G 1
síg-ŠID read: síg-àg	fleece	note 88
síg-túg-dingir-re-ne	clothing for the images	B 3
síg udu-kan-na	wool from the kanna-sheep	E 19
síg-ùr	harrowed wool	G 1
síg-ur ₄ -ur ₄	plucked wool	H 46
síg-ùz	goat-hair	E 19
sìg	to break up a garden	P 1
sig ₄ (siga)	brick	P 6
sig ₄ -ba	tool for the fabrication of bricks	P 6
(lú) sig ₄ -ba-ná-a	a profession	D 20, P 6
sig ₄ -(al)-gur ₁₄ -(ra)	kiln-fired brick	P 6
sig ₄ -du ₈ -a	moulded brick	P 6
(lú) sig ₄ -du ₈ -du ₈	bricklayer	P 6
sig ₄ mun	brick of salt	note 16
sig ₄ -šid-da	unknown meaning	P 6
sig ₄ -tab-ba-gur ₈ -ra	deep double brick	Noor I
sig ₄ ú-ku-ru-um	special type of brick	P 6
sig ₄ za-rí-in	enamelled(?) brick	P 6
sig ₇	unidentified agricultural activity	E 7
sig ₇	an activity of the cattle-breeder	B 1
sig ₇	a processed cheese	E 7
sig ₇ -giš	a profession	E 7
sig ₇ -sig ₇ cf. nim-sig ₇ -sig ₇	adj. describing garments	E 7
silá gab/gi/ŠE/ú	lamb fed with bran/reed/barley/grass	C 8
silá-kin-gi ₄ -a	lamb for cultic purposes	C 5
silà-lugal	royal silà-measure	A 1
silà-sá-du ₁₁	silà-measure for sá-du ₁₁ -offerings	A 1
simug	smith	TT 1
sipa-(anše)-ama-kan	shepherd of ama-kan-cattle	O 7, O 29
sipa-anše-zi-zi	shepherd of zi-zi-donkeys	O 29
sipa-da-rí	permanent shepherd	H 21
sipa-Na-kab-tum-(ma)	shepherd of the N.	C 3
sipa-(udu)-kur-ra	shepherd of kur-sheep	G 1
sipa-udu-gi	shepherd of reed-fed sheep	R 14
sipa-ur-ra	warden of dogs	A 5, 5*
sipa ur-zífr-ra	warden of the tie-dogs	A 5, D 24
sir/sír	adj. describing field	I 34
(an)-sír-(ra)	unknown meaning	G 21
sír	unknown meaning	W 57
(lú) SU.A	gentilic and denoting a breed of small cattle	A 2
su-ga	a type of thread	KK 24
SU.KUR.RA-da ^{ki}	local name	KK 7
Su-NAM ^{ki}	geographical name	G 16
(gi) su ₇ -su ₇	a basket	C 15, KK 27
su ₁₁ -lum dub-dub	specialty prepared dates	note 123

su ₁₁ -lum gu ₄ -e-ús-sa	a quality of dates	M 18
sub	to pitch (with bitumen)	C 15
(ú) sud	a plant	D 19
sud-a	long	G 1
SUH.BIL	a building(?)	note 102
su ₆ -gub-ba	adj. describing sandals	KK 29
su ₆ ur-ku ₆ -a	a fish	E 34
su ₆ ur-ša ₆ -bar	a fish	E 34
sukúđ	heigh(t)	Noor I
sukkal-du ₍₈₎ -AŠ	an official	B 5
sukkal-du ₍₈₎ -TA	an official	B 5
sum	to give	G 23
sum	onion	S 23
sum-EN	type of onion	S 23
sum-ga	same	S 23
sum-gaz (ša KAL)	type of onion	S 23
sum-ḥa-din	type of onion	S 23
sum-sa-lá-a	braided onions	D 5
sum-sag-(dil/aš)	type of onion	S 23
sum-sikil	type of onion	S 23
sum-sikil-a-ḥa-ba	same	S 23
sum-šir-rum	same	S 23
sum-za-ha-din	same	S 23
SUM-tab-ba	a canal or another part of the irrigation-system	D 24
SUM-tab-ba (udu)	unknown meaning	note 59
sur (with gi ₁₆)	unidentified agricultural activity	note 67, W 32
ŠI cf. sub zé		note 114
Ša-ru-mi-um	gentilic, adj. describing a breed of sheep	A 2
ša	of, from	C 8, I 6
ša-bal-a	term. techn.	C 15
ša-bar (ku ₆)	a fish	E 34
ša-bi-ta	phrase introducing the list of expenditures	E 34
ša dub (in gaba-ri ša dub)		I 6, note 105
ša-é-gal	palace-employee	B 8, C 1
ša-en-nu	watchman	note 49, C 14
ša-ga/gi/gu	adj. describing linen	G 1
ša-ga-dù	same	note 32, G 1
ša-gal	fodder for cattle	B 8
ša-gi gá-gá	processed linen	G 1
(guruš) ša-gu ₄	oxdriver	B 8, G 7
ša-gu ₄ gu ₄ -du ₈ -a	type of oxdriver	G 19
ša-ḥa	adj. describing garments	note 85, G 1
ša-KAL	adj. describing onions	S 23
ša-mar	unknown meaning	S 22
ša-mar-sa	marša-worker	L 5, O 32
ša-saḥar	earthworker	D 24
ša-si/sì(-ig)	adj. describing wood and reed	note 73, note 136
ša-SU-zu(-gab)	adj. describing garments	H 45
ša-tag	felt	note 41
ša-tag-AG	to make felt	note 41, UU 16

ša-tam (lugal)	a (royal) official	D 24
(guruš) ša-ùr-ra	worker with the brake	B 7
šabra	an official	UU 16
šabbar	ram	S 8
šaḥ-(izi-tur SAL/nita giš-gi)	young reed-fed pig	E 3
(lú) šaḥ-šum-ma	butcher	note 76
šakan	large container for oil	H 23, 8*
šakan-kešda	a profession (wrapper of reed around earthen containers)	8*
šakan _x	an official	C 3
šám	price	TT 4
šám	to buy	D 1
šám written nindá-+še-a ₄	same	D 1
šám (še-ta, kù-ta, gi-ta)	same	W 88
šam ₄ written nindá+še	same	D 1
šandan	horticulturist	E 4, O 7
šar-ara ₄ -usa	bodyguard	note 47
šar-ra-ús-sa	same	note 47
šar(r)a	royal quality	note 11
^d Šará (variant in writing)		W 34
ŠE	a profession	G 34
ŠE read: niga/u		H 37
(lú) še-ág-ga	witness controlling the barley given as payment	TT 1
še al-lá-è	barley winnowed with the spade	G 21
še-ba-díb-ba	(workmen) hired for wages paid in barley	A 2
še-dè	to winnow	note 91
še (a-ta) du ₈ -(a)	uncertain meaning	D 24
še-EBUR-(ka) a-na-ág-(ga)	legal formula	P 5
še-giš-l	sesame	S 1
še-giš-l bará-AG	refined sesame-oil	P 21
še-giš-ra-a/ra	threshed barley	note 91, G 21
še-ĤAR-gu ₄	chaff	I 34, J 8
še-ĤAR-ra	unknown meaning	Bab 14
še ĤAR-ra	barley on interests	TT 6, TT 9, W 95
še-KIN = kin _x = gur ₁₀ +x	to harvest	TT 11
še-kin-kin	same (graph. variant)	TT 11
še-kin-še-kin	same (graph. variant)	TT 11
še-ku ₈ -ud-da	name of a month	TT 11
še-kur	unknown cereal	note 12
še-kur ₈ -ra	barley allowance	24*
še-LŪ (gaz, kum, àr-a)	an edible plant	C 11
(ú) še-LŪ SAR	coriander	C 11
še-MU.ŠA	type of flour	W 95
še-níg-ku ₈ -da	barley which has been withdrawn	24*
še-numun	barley for seed	I 34
še-si-è	sprouted barley	note 14
še-še-kin read: še-gur _x		TT 1, TT 11, W 93
še-ù-ri-ga	processed(?) barley	note 90
še-utúl	barley filled in utúl	F 12
še(g) _x	to burn	S 1

šen-gam-bur	a copper container	I 34
šeš	brother	TT 4
šeš-tab-ba	assistant	note 124
(kuš) ši-tab read: kuš-ši tab		D 19
šid-(da) (sig ₄)	a type of brick	P 8
šID read: àg (sig-àg)	fleece	note 86
šik (ZI.KAL)	flour	S 10
šim-erin-(dúb)	(a type of) cedar-perfume	D 1
šim-gam-ma/e	a spice or perfume	S 23
šim-gam-gam-ma	a spice or perfume	S 23
šim-gu ₄ -ku-ru	a spice or perfume	S 23
šim-IM	a spice or perfume	S 23
šir-rum	adj. describing onions	S 23
(lú) šitim	architect	H 20
šu	handle (of a sickle)	note 132
(giš) šu-a-di	wooden object	H 45
šu-a-gi-na	cultic term	C 1, D 1, D 5, I 5
ŠU-áb	uncertain meaning	W 53
ŠU-anše	similar meaning	G 8, W 53
šu-áš <i>cf. sub. šu-ku(?)</i>		L 5
šu-GA ₅ -du ₃ variant for GA ₅ -šu-du ₃		F 19
šu-du ₇	to make complete, repair	E 19
šu-du ₇ -(a)	adj. describing a garment	H 45
ŠU-dùr	uncertain meaning	W 53
šu-gi ₄	old (workmen or cattle)	B 8, D 23
šu-gíd	tax or duty (consisting in cattle delivered for officials into the kitchen)	A 2
ŠU-gu ₄	uncertain meaning	W 53
(giš) ŠU.IB	part of the harness	E 19
šu-igi-du	preceding, former	J 10
šu-kilib/kilíb <i>cf. sub. šu-nigin/nigín</i>		C 8
ŠU-kin read: TÚK-kin <i>cf. sub. TÚK</i> -(še)-KIN		E 20
(guruš) šu-ku ₆	guruš-worker as fisherman	B 8
(giš) šu-kár read: šukra	wooden part of the loom	note 107
šu-ku(?)	unknown meaning	L 5
šu-ku ₆ -a-ab-ba-a-du ₁₀ -ga	fisherman of the sea and the fresh water	O 29
šu-luḫ-AG	to clean(sen)	I 49, W 47
šu-nigin	<i>summa</i>	C 8
šu-nigín	<i>summa summarum</i>	C 8
šu-nigin-bi/ba	<i>summa summarum</i>	C 8
šu-nir	symbol	O 19
šu-su-ub	to polish gold	KK 26
šu-su-ub	to process wool	G 1
šu-sum-(ma)	to hand over	D 20, S 5
šu-sum-ma	to deposit	D 20
šu-. -ti (with kišib ₃)	to take over	E 7
šu-ùr-ra	to make tight (bed of a canal)	D 24
šu-ùr-ra	adj. describing a type of bread	E 34, S 10
šu-uru + gu	a pastry for cultic purposes	D 27
ŠU-zu-gar-ra	unknown meaning	B 7

ŠÛ read: si+gunû	a profession	G 34
šudul	yoke, neck (of an animal)	note 100
šudul	unknown meaning	note 100
(kuš) šuḫúb	sandal	H 45, KK 29
(giš) šukra <i>cf. sub</i> giš-šu-kár	an implement	note 107
ŠULgi-ì-lì	religious symbol or cult-object	F 6
šum/tag	to slaughter	note 76
ŠUM/TAG	a profession	G 34
Šuruppak ^{ki}	local name	KK 7
šutuk (or gudu ₄ (g))	a priest	E 4
tab	to double	P 1
tab(a)	"duplum"	P 1
tab	adj. describing garments, leather	D 19, G 10
tab-ba (guruš)	uncertain meaning	note 42
tag	to weave	note 89, G 10
(giš) tag	a weapon or object used in a legal ceremony	E 32
(giš) tag	to slaughter	F 19
(ki-lá) tag	to weight (the loom)	note 89
TAG/ŠUM	a profession	G 34
TAḪ	unknown meaning	D 5
tar/kud (with erím)	to take an oath	note 126, I 9, S 1
(èn) tar <i>cf. sub</i> èn . . . tar		D 14
ti	to draw wages	A 2
ti-ir <i>cf. sub</i> TIR		KK 27
ti-ra-a(?)	unknown meaning	I 45
tibira	copper-smith	TT 1
til(-til)	finished (object)	S 1
TIR (ti-ir)	forest, reed-bank	KK 27
(lú) TIR	inhabitant of the reed-thickets	KK 27
(ú) TIR	a plant	F 2
tu	to make bricks	P 6
tu = tur ₆		D 4
tu-KIL read: tu-tur ₆	turtle-dove	E 3
tu-kur ₄	same	E 3
tu-ra	sick (said of workmen)	H 33
tu-tur ₆	turtle-dove	E 3
tu ₁₂ (muḫ NN)	to have (an asset, a right)	note 52
tu(r) _x -tur	turtle-dove	E 3
túg	clothing, clothing-ceremony (of an image)	B 3, 14*
(lú) túg(-gal)	dressmaker(?)	I 10
túg-A.SU read: aktum		G 1
túg-á-gu-ḫu-um	"Zottenrock"	note 81
túg-ad-tab	bridle	E 19
túg-aktum	a garment	G 1
túg-apin	part of the harness	E 19
(lú) túg-bar-kù-ga	unknown meaning	I 10
túg-bar-si-sír-ra	type of head-gear	note 31
túg-bar-túg-guz-za	a garment of a shaggy fabric	G 1
túg-bar-(sag)-uš-bar	a garment	B 3
túg-du ₃	fuller	note 41

túg-du ₈ -a	processed into felt	note 41
túg-dub	dyed cloth	G 1
(lú) túg-ge ₆	unknown meaning	note 35
túg-gi-AG	adj. describing oil	P 21
túg-gu-la	state dress	note 31
túg-guz-za	a shaggy fabric	G 1
túg-guz-za (gin) ka-su[d]	a fabric	G 1
túg-guz-za sud-a	fabric with long loops	G 1
túg(!)-ib	part of harness	E 19
túg-MA-túg	a garment	H 45
túg-maḥ	sail	H 1
túg-maḥ	curtain	14*
túg-mug	a garment	I 34, KK 24
túg-níg-lám	a garment	G 10
túg-PI-túg	a garment	H 45
túg-(sag)-uš-bar	a garment	B 3
túg-SAL-lá	a netlike garment or fabric	note 31
túg-ša-ga dù (uš-bar)	a garment  	note 32
túg-tur-kar-ra	garment for cultic purposes	B 3
túg-tur-tur	rags (for the fuller)	note 41
túg-ú-ge ₆	a type of black fabric	note 35, G 1
túg-uš-bar-ba-kešda	a garment	B 3
túg-uš-bar-(sag-uš-bar)	a garment	B 3
TÚK-gur ₈	deep-going	Noor I
TÚK-(še)-KIN	a special plow (subsoil)	E 20
TÚK-(še)-KIN-AG	to plow with this plow	E 20
TÚK-(še)-KIN-ku ₅	same	E 20
TÚK-(še)-KIN-TÚK-gur ₈	a special plow	Noor I
túl	well	G 26
tum	to bring	B 10
túm (in é-TÚM)		L 1
túm (in mu-TÚM.LU(M))		O 8
túm (in mu-TÚM-(lugal))		B 10
tùm	to bring	B 10
tur	to deduct, subtract	C 1, G 23, H 2
(mušen) tur-tur	a bird (dove)	E 3
tu(r ₆)	to bring, introduce	D 4
u-ra-lum/núm	uncertain meaning	KK 29
ú	adj. describing garments	note 35
ú-a-ši	a weed	D 19, E 7
ú-attu	thorny plant	D 19
ú-bíl-(la)	fresh grass, plants	E 31
ú-bu ₄ /túl	adj. describing leather (color)	note 50
ú-da/du	cowherd	note 140
ú-durú-AG	hay	note 71
ú-durú-durú	hay	note 71
ú-ga mušen	a bird (raven)	E 3
ú-gan(!)-na	a plant	E 7
ú-gù. . .dé	to perish (animals), to get lost (objects)	note 93, G 23, O 28

ú-ḥar-an	a plant	D 19
ú-ḥu-rí a-lum	a plant	I 1
ú-íl	carrier of grass	E 27
ú-sa	unknown meaning	I 5
ú-kula	a weed	E 7, Bab 10
ú-ni-[]-rí-na	a plant	note 55
ú-ninni ₅	a reed	H 23
ú-numún (reading of ú-ZI.ZI-nigín)	a reed	KK 27
ú-numun-na	a weed	H 17
ú-sud	a reed	note 54, D 19
ú-ZI:ZI-a	a plant	KK 27
ú-ZI.ZI-nigín	a plant	KK 27
ú-ZI:ZI-ŠŪ	a plant	E 7, H 23, 8*
(giš) Ū.KU	a conifer	W 32
ù-ku-ru-um	adj. describing bricks	P 6
ù-ri-ga	said of barley	note 90
ù-tu-da	new-born (animals)	I 4, KK 10
u ₄	when (referring to events)	L 20
u ₄ -duš-(a)	cultic term	H 26
u ₄ e-ru-ba-tum	day of the solemn entry	L 20
u ₄ -ná-a-ka	day of the disappearance of the moon	H 13
u ₄ -sar	(festival on the) 1st and 15th day of the month	note 53
u ₄ -sar	crescent(-shaped sacred symbol)	D 5
(lú) u ₄ -sar	unknown meaning	D 5
u ₄ -sar-giš-gigir-ra	u ₄ -sar-festival/ceremony of the holy chariot	D 5, E 9
u ₄ -sar gu-la	main u ₄ -sar-festival/ceremony	D 5
u ₄ zal	to pass the day	F 4
u ₄ +gunû	round(?)	I 34
u ₄ +gunû	adj. qualifying fields, beer, etc.	I 34
(gu ₄) u ₄ +gunû-sag	a breed of cattle	note 108
u ₅	a bird	E 3
u ₅ -bí-kú	name of a month	E 3
u ₅ -nam	a bird	E 3
ud-da-KU	a profession	KK 3
ud-da-KU giš-gigir	similar meaning	KK 3
ud-du-lú	a profession	note 140
udu-da-rí-a	sheep for offering	note 102a
udu-gi	reed-fed sheep	R 14
udu-ḥur-sag	mountain sheep	G 1
udu-kan-na	a breed of sheep	E 19
udu-kin-gi ₄ -a	uncertain meaning	C 5
udu-kur-ra	"foreign" sheep	G 1
udu-máš-ḫi-a	small cattle	S 5
udu-nita-da-rí-a	ram for offerings	note 102
udu-silá-ná-a	ewe big with lamb	H 13
udu-sum-tab-ba	unknown meaning	note 59
udu-ŠE read: niga/u		note 29a
udu-še-HAR-ra	unknown meaning	W 50

ug ₆ (-ug ₆)	to die (human beings and animals)	B 6, F 24
(lú) ug ₆ -udu	butcher	B 6
ugula	overseer	O 29
(guruš) ugula nu-tu ₁₂	worker without overseer	A 1
ukù-fl	carrier	B 8, E 27
ukuš	an official	W 29, Bab 9
ukuš	adj. describing flour	C 11
ukuš a-tu ₅ -a	an official	W 29
ukuš en ₅ -si	same	W 29
ukuš gal	same	W 29
ukuš mar-tu	same	W 29
ukuš-SAL-maḥ	an official	note 78
um-mi-a	craftsman	note 138
ur for ur ₄	to pick reed	8*
ur-ra	dog	A 5
ur-zír-ra	hound(?), watchdog(?)	A 5
ÚR	a profession	G 34
úr-ba	a tree	G 7
úr-ra for ùr-ra		B 7
ùr	beam	B 7
ùr	to level, crush	B 7
ùr	to deposit (grain in the granary)	24*
ùr-(ra) (cf. <i>sub</i> du ₆ -ùr)	adj. describing deities	Bab 17
ùr-ra for ur-ra		A 5
(giš) ùr-ra	brake, harrow	B 7, E 20
(lú) ùr-ra-(lugal)	unknown meaning	B 7
ur ₄	to pluck (a sheep)	H 46
ur ₅ (HAR)	interests	S 3
(lú) URU-mu/um read: Lú-rí(?)		
um/mu	gentile and breed of cattle	note 9
(gi/giš) uru +gu	a basket	D 27
uru ₄ -lá	plowman	O 10
ur(u ₄)-lá	to plant, seeder-plow	note 131, TT 6
urì-gal	overseer	note 7
urda/u	slave	W 1
urudu (ŠE).KIN	copper-sickle	TT 11
urudu-nagar read: tibira		TT 1
urudu giš-gaz	copper mortar	note 13
ús-(sa-a)	second quality	note 11, C 4
UŠ (read: giš)	male organ	B 1
(túg) uš-bar	a garment	B 3
uš-bar	adj. describing garments	B 3, G 10
UŠ-bi	second to it	note 113
(duk) utúl	earthen container	I 34
(še) utúl	barley-filled utúl	F 12
utúl-gal-gìr	large utúl-pot with base	note 24
uttuku	reckoning (NÍG.ŠID)	note 15a
uz-tur	duck	E 3
ùz-máš-dù-a	she-goat which has kidded	B 1
ùz-máš-ná-a	she-goat big with kid	H 13

ùz-si	goat of a special breed	H 8
ùz-síg	wool-goat	H 8
uzàn (kuš)	whip	E 19
uzu-a-bal	cultic term	E 6
uzu-kin-gi ₄ -a	cultic term	C 5
uzu-úr	hindquarter	A 5
za (or HA, GAR)	a profession	G 34
za-(ha-din)	adj. describing onions	S 23
za-rí-in	adj. describing bricks, wool, metal	P 6
ZA-úr	wooden object	note 137, W 32
zabar	gauging-container of bronze (kùr)	A 1
zag-gi ₆ -rí-tum	(Akk. loanword) a weapon(?)	E 32
zàh	to flee (slave), abandon (wife)	A 2, W 30
zal	to pass (night ge ₆ or/and day u ₄)	F 4
zé	to cut (reed, grass)	note 114
zi (in zi-lugal)	"life of the king" (oath-formula)	TT 1
zi (in zi- ^d Utu)	"by the life of the Sungod" (same)	note 130
zi (šu-NN-ta)	to deduct	A 2, E 6
zi-(da)	to provide a canal with weirs	D 24
zi-ga	to transport (barley)	D 19
zi-ga	to remove (earth)	D 19
zi-ga-bal-u ₄ -l	unknown meaning	S 24
zi-ir	to void, cancel	note 128
zi-ri	to erase, make void, cancel	S 1, W 1
zi-ri	to break, damage	S 1
(al/ba)-zi-ra	broken (opp.: si-lim)	S 1
zi-zi	adj. describing plants	I 1
zi-zi	adj. describing donkeys	O 29
ZI:ZI	verb of unknown meaning	note 103
ZI:ZI-a/šù/nigín cf. sub ú-. .		H 23
zì-da perhaps for <ka>-zì-da		TT 1
zì-gig-ḫul-a	ḫul-ground wheat-flour	note 111
zì-gu	pea-flour	E 29
zì-dub-(dub)	a special type of flour	B 9, M 4, note 123
zì-(nu)-ganá-ba	unknown meaning	note 121
zì-gu KAL	type of pea flour	A 5
ZÌ-KAL read: šik	type of flour	S 10
zì-íl	flour-carrier	E 27
zì-še	barley flour	S 10
zì-še-sa-a	flour made of roasted barley	B 9
zír (in ur-zír-ra)	leash	A 5
zír-du ₁₁	rope, hobbles	E 19
(še) zíz-giš-ra-a	threshed wheat	G 21
zíz-MU.ŠA	type of emmer flour	W 95
ZU	a profession	G 34
zur ₇	cultic term	D 22, O 32

INDEX OF WORDS AND PHRASES: II. AKKADIAN

The arrangement follows that of C. Bezold, *Babylonisch-Assyrisches Glossar*, Heidelberg 1926.

*abšennu	Noor I	dušû	KK 29
aguḥḥu	note 81	ḥabburu	Noor I
agâlu	N 20	(šaman) ḥalšu	P 21
idqu	note 88	ḥindu	note 88
(akâlu) šakulu	D 19	ḥepû	S 1
akkullu	Noor I	ḥapparû	G 1
ilum (imḥaš)	F 24, W 34	ḥašinnu	S 23
(lipit) ilim	F 24, W 34	ḥišlêtum	S 10
wilid bitim	H 33	tâbiḥu	note 76
ilitti bitim	H 33	kaiamânu	H 21
aluzinnu	KK 3	kîsu	B 8
allânu	A 3	kîsu	note 98
imêru	N 20	kukru	S 23
asakku	note 45	kiltû	note 136a
ešêpu (esip tabal)	P 5	kamânu	C 13
ašîrum	Bab 9	kunšu ša šipâte	note 88
apâlu ša ḤAR-ra	G 23	kasû	A 4
epru	E 23	kusîtu	note 30
urbatu, urubatu	Noor I	kusibirru	C 11
arḥu	D 5, note 53	kisaluhḥu	I 49
arkatam (parâsu)	D 15	(amêl) kisal-atâtu	W 64
išbabbu	note 65	kaspum kankum	23*
eššennu	Noor I	kaspu pišû	C 4
muš(t)êširtu	I 49	kappu	S 23
eširtu, ašarâtu	note 7	kapâšu	note 106
aširtum	E 24	labiânu	note 100
(bît) aštammi	M 19	lâbin libitti	P 6
attaru	G 7	lubuš(t)u	14*
bît unqi	A 4	lamaḥušu	G 10
bîtu ipšu u abtu	Noor II	lipit ilim	F 24, W 34
bît aštammi	M 19	(amêl) lâgit kurbanni	Noor I
bît kunukki	A 4	mâr ummâni	note 138
bît sikkati	note 57	maḥḥû	note 97
bît šinni	note 57	miḥšu	note 41
nabalkutu	G 26	(maḥârû) šumḥuru	23*, note 61
billitu	G 12	maḥru	J 10, O 11
išbannu	note 28	miḥru	note 58
bašâmu	B 3	mukkû	KK 24
gâgum	note 122	mullû	note 60
gazâzu	G 1	(mašû) šumšû	F 4
*iḡazzum	G 1	mašâdu	G 1
gimru	note 53, 102a	mulṭu	G 1
gurdubbu	note 2	mašdarû	C 16
dâru	H 21	mašîḥu (taršu)	note 28

<i>mašku</i> (<i>uḫḫuzu</i>)	C 14	<i>šaḫ(ha)ru</i>	O 7
<i>nîšu</i>	TT 1	<i>šulûlu</i>	S 23
<i>nabâsu</i>	note 111	<i>šamâdu</i>	G 19
<i>nadû ša ṭiṭṭi</i>	P 6	<i>šârip dušê</i>	KK 29
<i>nâdinânu sa še'ati</i>	TT 1	<i>qarnânu</i>	note 14
<i>namru</i>	C 4	<i>rêš arḫi</i>	D 5
<i>nanšû</i>	F 30	<i>rêšû</i>	note 33
<i>nasâḫu</i>	F 4	<i>rêdû imêri/gammal/udê</i>	O 31
<i>napâšu</i>	G1, note 111	<i>tardînu</i>	C 4
<i>naqâru</i>	note 111	<i>šûl</i>	I 13
<i>nuqâru</i>	KK 24, note 111	<i>še'itu</i>	note 97a
<i>naruqqu</i>	W 57, note 98	<i>šaḫḫû</i>	note 85
<i>sêru ša kâri/ru'ti</i>	D 24	<i>šaḫâtu</i>	note 10
<i>saḫlû</i>	A 3	<i>šihḫu</i>	I 34
(<i>bît</i>) ⁱ sikkati	note 57	<i>maškaktu</i>	B 7
<i>supînnu</i>	P 6	<i>šullušu</i>	E 20
<i>sarâqu</i>	R 3	<i>šinḫu, šindatu</i>	G 1
<i>pâšu</i>	S 23	<i>šummânu</i>	E 19
<i>paṭâru</i>	G 19	(<i>bît</i>) <i>šinni</i>	E 19, note 57
<i>palû</i>	C 15	<i>šipirtu</i>	B 10
<i>pussusu</i>	S 1	<i>šappâru</i>	S 8
<i>parâsu arkatam</i>	D 14	<i>šeršerru</i>	KK 29
<i>pušiqqu</i>	note 88	<i>šatû</i>	note 117
<i>paṭâqu</i>	H 20	<i>tarâšu</i>	note 28
<i>šabâtu</i>	A 2	<i>taršu (mašihû)</i>	note 28

LIST OF NEW AND RARE VALUES

A.SIG ₄ .GAB.LIŠ	reading: ašal	E 31
AB	: aba	p. 202 note 76
AD	: ada	p. 181 note 11
AN	: ana	p. 181 note 12
ANŠE+gunû	: ?	W 34
DIM + ŠE	: mun(?)	I 45
DU	: ar/ir	B 10
DU + gunû	: ra	W 64
DU:DU	: rara	Bab 8
DU-DU	: laḥ	Bab 8
EBUR	: buru	note 24a
GĀ+sì	: gazi	A 4
GĀ+zíz	: gazi	A 4
GIBIL	: gil	p. 198 note 64
GĪM	: gin	C 13
GĪN minus gunû	: gin	S 23
GIŠ.GIBIL	: bil	p. 211 note 3
GIŠ.GIBĪL	: še(g)	note 127
GIŠ.SAR	: giri/kiri	note 61a
GŪN	: sin	p. 204 note 80
ḪĀB	: ḫub	P 1
ḪAR	: kikken	W 30
ḪAR.ḪAR	: kikken	W 30
IGI	: ini	p. 189 note 42
ĪL.ĪL	: il	F 30
ITI	: ti	p. 195 note 55
ĪR	: ur	p. 208 note 90
ĪR	: urda	p. 208 note 90
KIL.KIL	: kan(?)	W 31
KU	: zír	A 5, E 19
KUD	: kid	24*
LUGAL	: šara	note 11
MU	: a	p. 178 note 2
NA	: ma	p. 203 note 77
NINDA + ŠE	: šam	D 1
KUR ₆ . ^d ININNA	: nindu	p. 196 note 56a
NIGĪN	: nin	p. 198 note 64
PAR.PAR	: babbar	C 4
SIG ₆	: ša, sa	p. 181 note 10
ŠE.KIN	: kin, gur	TT 11
ŠE.(KIN).(ŠE).KIN	: kin, gur	TT 11
TAB	: taba	D 19
TUR	: tu	E 3
URU ₄	: ur	note 131
UŠ	: ur	p. 208 note 91
UŠ	: urda	p. 208 note 91
ZĪ.KAL	: šik	S 10

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS

The new list of Sumerian values contained in A. Deimel's *Šumerische, Akkadische und Hethitische Lautwerte nach Keilschriftzeichen und Alphabet*, 3rd edition (Rome 1947), could not be used in this book.

On account of typographical difficulties, signs composed of two superimposed elements have been transliterated as: x:x.

GENERAL CORRECTIONS

AMAR-^dSîn is always to be read: Amar-^dSîn;

bandà is always to be read: bànda;

GA₅ in lú-GA₅-šu-du₈ read: silá;

rug "to return" is probably to be read: su(g_x);

the signs SIG₅ and ŠA(G)₆ are to be read respectively: sa_x and sa₆;

silà (measure of capacity) is always to be read: sila;

zur₇ is always to be read: siskur-siskur (cf. CT XII 10 I:28f.)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

To note 4: The spelling hu-ur-ti recurs also in the text Ex. no. 1046 of Chiera, Princeton Catalogue.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS

To the month UR cf. also Schollmeyer in AfO XIII p. 242.

INDEX OF PERSONAL NAMES

To Ba-ba-an-še-en cf. I. J. Gelb Hurrians p. 110.

Correct GAR-ú-rum into Níg-ú-rum and cancel note 30.

To Inim-^dNanna dumu lugal cf. N. Schneider *Die Koenigskinder des Herrscherhauses von Ur III* in *Orientalia* NS XII p. 187 A no. 7.

Add: Lugal-é-sag from O 35 I:9

^dEn-líl-da and Lugal-ĤAR, sons of Lú-bal-sa₆-ga from Noor II:5.

Read perhaps: Pa-sàl-lum instead of PA-NI-lum on account of the names in Stamm *Namen* p. 257 (*pašallu* "gold").

To note 6: For "al" as theophorus element cf. now also N. Schneider *Die ilum-Personennamen der Ur III Urkunden* in *Muséon* LIX (1946) p. 80.

To note 41: Read Ĥa-lí instead of Ĥa-ni on account of *Puzúr-Ĥa-lí* in Pinches Amherst 61:3.

To note 10: For these variants cf. now also N. Schneider *Schreib-*

varianten bei Personennamen der Urkundensiegel von Ur III in Orientalia NS XVI p. 305.

To note 17: Cf. also Nu-úr-da-ad in Chiera 33:7.

To note 84: For these spellings cf. Jacobsen in Orientalia NS XVI p. 395.

To note 90: For the variants Urda-(a₁₁) and Urdá-(a)-(a₁₁) cf. also N. Schneider in Orientalia NS XVI p. 304f.

To note 93: Note the equation [d]Zabar-dí-ba = *ditto* (i.e. dIM) in CT XXV 16f. I:10.

INDEX OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

To TUM-ma-al^{ki} cf. the remarks of F. J. Stephens in JCS I p. 271.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FISH, A. A New Detail Relating to the Drehem Calendar (Journal of the Manchester University Egyptian and Oriental Society No. 23, p. 21ff.) (1) text

To plate XV read: W 82 for W 18.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Annals of Anthropology and Archeology, London-Liverpool, 1908ff.
Blome Opfermat.	E. Blome, Die Opfermaterie in Babylonien und Israel, Teil I, Rome 1934
Deimel LAK	A. Deimel, Liste der archaischen Keilschriftzeichen von Fara (=WVDOG XL), Leipzig 1922
Ebeling, Neubabyl. Briefe	E. Ebeling, Neubabylonische Briefe aus Uruk, Berlin 1930-34
Jean Larsa	Ch. Jean, Larsa d'après les textes cunéiformes, etc., Paris 1931
Nötscher, Ellil	F. Nötscher, Ellil in Sumer und Akkad, Hannover 1927
Scholtz	R. Scholtz, Die Struktur der sumerischen engeren Verbalprae fixe etc., I. Haelfte (=MVAeG 39/2), Leipzig 1934
v. Soden LTBA II	W. von Soden, Die lexikalischen Tafelserien der Babylonier and Assyrier in den Berliner Museen, Vol. II, Berlin 1933

CATALOGUE

- A 1 To kùr-zabar *cf.* Deimel ŠL 111/19.
- A 2 For gíd "to flay (an animal)" *cf.* Deimel ŠL 7/142, adding ITT V 6965:rev 1. For šu . . . gíd *cf.* also Jacobsen p. 14 note 3.
- A 3 The reading naga is indicated by the eme-SAL forms na-ma in Chiera Crozer SRT 53:5, and na-ám in RA 8, p. 162:13 *plus* VS 2, 1:11. (Communication of Dr. Geers)
- A 5 The following names of containers belong patently together: a-an, ḥa-an, a-am-mu and ḥa-am-mu, *cf.* Deimel ŠL 579/221, 232, 589/62, also gi-ḥa-an in ŠL 85/450.
For ur-zír *cf.* also Blome *Opfermat.* p. 113 note 16, p. 306 note 35.
- B 3 Note túg-SAL-lá sag-du in TCL V 6055 III:last line.
- B 5 For sukkal-du *cf.* Deimel ŠL 321/12.
- B 6 For the reading ug₆ *cf.* also the equation ú-gu = mu-(u)-tum in v. Soden LTBA II 1 XII:108, *etc.*
- C 4 For gùn (not dar) "dappled" *cf.* Deimel ŠL 114/30, 34a.
- C 5 Collation: two erased lines before date.
- C 15 Note the equation gi-gá-esir-šub-ba = šá it-ta-a lap-tu "(basket) which is coated with bitumen" from the syllabary PSBA 1901 p. 200:rev 10. For šu-ub in this meaning *cf.* Deimel ŠL 68/10.
- D 1 Collation: the sign in consideration is clearly written: nindá+še-an (also in Bab 20) while nindá+še-a in W 88.
- D 4 For the relation between the signs tu and tur₅ *cf.* Blome in *Orientalia* NS II p. 262.
- D 19 For kú "to tan" *cf.* also Goetze in ZA 40 p. 67.
- D 23 For SAL.al said of human females *cf.* E. M. Grice YOS V 42:11; for al furthermore Blome *Opfermat.* p. 116 note 22, and Deimel ŠL N 755. Note in the "*Vorlaeufer*" text OIP XI 46 IV:18 the entry gu₄-al.
- D 24 If sum in SUM-tab-ba could be read a_x, this word would yield the Sumerian prototype for Akk. *atappu* "ditch, small canal" for which there is no Semitic etymology. The fact that Nik 137:3 has SUM alone indicates that tab-ba has to be interpreted as "double(d)."
- E 2 Collation: on rim: u₄ 15-kam.
- E 3 *Cf.* furthermore N. Schneider *Goetterschiffe im Ur III Reich* in *Studia Orientalia* XIII/5 p. 1ff. Ū-ga is a phonetic spelling for U.NANGA = *aribu* "raven" (*cf.* the gloss in CT XIV 12:5.) (Communication of Dr. Geers)

Note to tu-KIL that the sign KIL itself has the reading tukur according to the Assur Syllabary CT XXXV 1:8.

For kur-gu (also kur-gi₁₆-mušen in ITT 6415:6) *cf.* K. Tallquist in *Studia Orientalia* XIII/10 p. 1ff. *Sumer. KUR.GI = Fi. kurki* "Kranich."

- E 5 Collation: line 1: anše-SAL-š[e], lines 2 and 5: máš-du-nita, line 4: az(a)-bar nita-ga.
- E 6 For uzu-a-bal *cf.* also Blome in *Orientalia* NS II p. 264 note 3.
- E 7 Die Cruciform Monument, CT XXXII pl. 1ff., mentions three milk-products: ga, ga-a-ga and ga-ĤAR (col. IX:21-X:8).
- E 12 *Cf.* for the expression lugal-tu(r₅)-ra Blome in *Orientalia* N.S. II p. 260ff. Correct also E 5, E 6, N 14.
- E 19 Thureau-Dangin (following Poebel) indicates zír as reading of the group KU.KA (transliterated in the book as zír-du₁₁) in *Homophones* p. 39 note 9 without indicating any value for KU *i.e.* zír well attested *e.g.* in ur-zír.
The reading eb is based upon tóg-e-eb in Deimel ŠL 308/84.
- E 27 *Cf.* the word zabar-fl "cup-bearer" in the description of a banquet Langdon AJSL 39 p. 185 IV:12.
- E 32 *Cf.* also the phrase giš-tab in-bal in RA 25 p. 206 note 1.
- F 4 For u₄-gi₆ . . . zal *cf.* Deimel ŠL 384/40, for u₄ . . . zal *ibidem* 381/152.
- F 19 The reading šu-um for *ṭabāḫu* is attested in TCL VI 37 rev II:7. For giš-tag-ga *cf.* A. Pohl in *Orientalia* NS XII p. 255.
- F 25 *Cf.* BE III 101:13, 22 with kišib₃ 1-a-kam. Note also N. Schneider in *Orientalia* NS XVI p. 420 (*Stellvertretende Siegelung der Vertragsurkunden in der Ur III Zeit.*)
- F 30 Reading confirmed by ITT V 6668:2 giš-NI-šub-bi.
- G 1 *Cf.* peš = *na-pa-šu šá* s[ig] in Deimel ŠL 346/10 and peš₆ in the same meaning *ibidem* 354/81. Note also ganam₄-kur-ra in Szachno-Romanowicz 8:1.
- G 16 Dr. Gelb proposes the reading Su-sim (*i.e.* Susa) for Su-NAM.
- G 21 To še-giš-è-a *cf.* also Deimel ŠL 367/152.
- G 23 For su(g)/rug *cf.* also A. Poebel *Konflikt zwischen Lagaš und Umma etc.*, (*Oriental Studies* dedicated to Paul Haupt, Baltimore 1926) p. 240 note 1.
For LAL and DIRIG *cf.* also Jacobsen p. 59 and 69.
- G 26 Instead of la-gá read: keš-du according to line 146 of the quoted text. For nigin in this context *cf.* perhaps the phrase "workmen a-nigin-na gub-ba" in Hussey 13 IV:3.
- G 34 Note also é-lukur-gal in Cont.Umma 16:5, and *cf.* for lukur A. Pohl in *Orientalia* NS IX p. 142f.

- H 4 Note furthermore ná₄ si-sá and na₄ Bàd-dingir quoted by Scholtz MVAeG 39/2 p. 92 note 3, as well as na₄ dam-kara in Grice YOS V 154:2, 6, etc.
- H 15 Scholtz MVAeG 39/2 p. 27 note 4 explains lú+ug₆ (LAK 344) as "*Menschenleiche*", and lú+šeššig+ug₆ (LAK 345) as "*Tierleiche*."
- H 21 Cf. also lú-ḫuN-gá-gu₄-da-ri-ia in Fish, Iraq V p. 173 no. 22 II:3, 8.
- H 33 Tu for tu-ra "sick" seems to appear in Hussey 13 I:1 *et pass.*
- H 45 To eban cf. also Scholtz MVAeG 39/2 p. 28 note 11.
- H 46 To gu₄-še-sag-gu₄ cf. also Blome *Opfermat.* p. 64.
- I 5 Collation: read 60 for 1; line 3: máš-gal gùn-a ú.
- I 6 Note the name of the prebend lú-níg-díb-ba é-^dNinurta "storehouse keeper of the temple of N." in the Old-Babyl. texts Chiera UM VIII/2 135:3, 138:1, 142:2. For kišib₃ cf. Jacobsen p. 13.
- I 21 Collation: insert dumu before Ši-lu-uš-^dDa-gan.
- I 27 Collation: rim: u₄ 25-kam.
- I 34 To u₄+gunû cf. Deimel ŠL 337*.
- J 9 For nin instead of dam cf. N. Schneider Orientalia NS VIII p. 60.
- KK 3 For ud-da-ku cf. Deimel ŠL 381/329 and add the reference to nam-ud-da-ku in Legrain 45:2.
- KK 24 For the thread termed gu-su-ga cf. Deimel ŠL 373/51a.
- KK 26 Note also nu-bànda-erin₄-na in Legrain 381:9.
- KK 27 Collation: line 2: (workmen under the) ugula Ši-la.
Cf. also lú-TIR-é-bil BIN V 8:rim.
- KK 30 Kišib₃ NN means here probably "(according to) the sealed tablet of NN."
- L 2 Collation: insert as lines 4-5: ^dŠUL-gi-rí-mu, šu-ba-ti.
- L 7 Read: a[z(a)].
- L 20 Corresponding to the "introduction" into the gala-office, we have in Lutz I 4:7-9 u₄ NN gala [i]n-ta-è-a.
- M 18 Note also še-gu₄-e-ús-sa in Schneider Orientalia 22 p. 51ff.
- M 19 For é-ÉŠ-dam cf. also Nik 316:rev 9, 326:rev 1, Deimel ŠL 324/302 and the translation "*Absteigequartier*" by Falkenstein in AfO XIV p. 115.
- N 3 For the reading gá instead of pisan cf. Ungnad in ZA 38 p. 78.
- N 5 Collation: line 2: sfg-gukkal gi₆ lú-SU.A; line 5: silá-gi₆, and rev 1: silá-ga gukkal. For the rarely mentioned black sheep cf. Schneider Orientalia 22 p. 25, 28, and the passage Gudea Cyl. B IV:7.

- N 9 Collation: no seal, cancelled tablet. Note also ^dKar-ra-du in Schneider *Goettern.* no. 249.
- O 15 Collation: rim: 8.
- O 28 For the adjective giš *cf.* also Blome *Opfermat.* p. 116 note 33. Collation: insert as line 5: Nigìn-gar-ki-du₁₀ and read the last line: gu₄-anše-rug-rug engar-e-ne.
- P 1 Note u₄-sag-ga-ni-še in the Old-Babyl. text Chiera UM VIII/1 101 III:20.
- R 11 The sign read as E(?) could be, somewhat forcibly, interpreted as bur. For the importance of such a reading *cf.* Gelb *Hurrians* p. 89f.
- S 1 For zer = *pussusu* *cf.* also Pohl in MAOG V/2 p. 54. For another reference for al-zi-ra *cf.* Scheil ZA 12 p. 261 no. 4:1 kuš-udu al-zi-ra in connection with lú+gunû. Jacobsen (p. 64 note 1) renders DU with gub *i.e.* "standard", not with gìn "current."
- S 23 Collation: read: šim-ḫi-[a] instead of šim-IM. In later texts, šim-ḫi-a (lit.: "assorted aromatic matter") is explained as *la-ba-na-tu*₄ which has been interpreted as "frankincense" by Scheil (RA XXII p. 152), Ebeling (*Weihrauch* p. 871 note 2) and Meissner (*Babylonien und Assyrien* vol. II p. 305 note 26) against Langdon RA XXXI p. 111 note 3 "mastix." *Cf.* in the IIIrd tablet of H.-h. col. II:31 giš-šim-ḫi-a = ú-ru-ú, and the commentary text Clay BRM IV 32:14 šim-ḫi-a = ú-ru-ú = *la-ba-na-tu*₄.
- TT 2 For gi₄-gi₄ "to make void, undo" *cf. e.g.* Gudea Statue B col. VIII: 19-20.
- TT 4 For the use of šeš for identification purposes *cf.* N. Schneider *Orientalia* NS VIII p. 309 and 311.
- W 78 Collation: rim: 1 udu (*sic*).
- W 95 Note also MU.ŠA-si-ga in CTT III 41:70.
- X 5 For á-gam, a breast-shaped container (*cf.* Akk. *tulû* and *dûdu*), *cf.* Deimel in *Orientalia* NS XIII p. 325f.
- X 8 Collation: rim: date.
- 23* Note the isolated reference Legrain 35:rev 3 for bal "to roll (a seal-cylinder)."
- Noor I Further evidence for the reading ès-sin (*cf.* also Deimel in *Orientalia* NS XIII p. 321ff.) can be found in the syllabary S(ippar) 22 (Scheil ZA 8 p. 199) lines 4-5: PA^{i-si-in}.[ŠE = *i-ši-nu*], and ŠE^{hi-en-bur}.[KAK = *hab-bu-ru*], also in RA 25 p. 44 ŠE.TUR^{i-si-na} = *ki-i-[su-um]*. Note furthermore *šam i-ši-in eqli* in CT XIV 30 (Br.M. 79,7-8-19) line 6.

My interpretation of the phrase a-ša-gi kin-AG in this text attempts to differentiate it from a-ša gi-kin-AG in YOS IV 225 IV:75, a tablet of an entirely different content (work done in the canebrakes).

Cf. also lú-šu-gida "surveyor" quoted in Scholtz MVAeG 39/2 p. 84 note 2.

Noor II For an Old-Babyl. reference *cf.* Scheil *Une saison . . . à Sippar* no. 10:8 é-dù-a-gu-la. For the form of the object, *cf.* F. R. Kraus in Halil Edhem Memorial Volume p. 88f. (B. Landsberger.)

Bab 8 Correct ì(a)-lah_{4/6} into ì(a)-rá-rá (*cf.* v. Soden LTBA II 1 III:16) in spite of the spelling DU:DU. *Cf.* H.-h. IVth tablet ì(a)-rá-rá = *raq-qu-u* "perfume-maker."

Bab 19 Collation: rim: 10.

NOTES

To note 4: Ka-tab-ba could refer to twin vessels (Akk. *tilimdu*, *tu'amtu*).

To note 11: For grain qualified as šàr-ra *cf.* also Chiera Princeton Catalogue Ex. no. 707.

To note 13: For é-gu₄-gaz *cf.* also Deimel ŠL 297/53.

To note 28: For ba-an-du₈ (instead of ba-an-du₈-du₈) *cf.* Deimel ŠL 362/26.

To note 33: For silver described as sag-(nu)-tu₁₂ *cf.* ITT V 6928:1.

To note 42: The meaning of DUB (not the reading) is elucidated by the text Legrain 379 1-5 which runs as follows: "1 sag guruš worker DUB, 1 guruš (receiving) half of (normal) wages (*i.e.* 30 sila), 2 guruš workmen (receiving each) one sixth (written: 10 gín) of (normal) wages, (*in summa*) oxdrivers (having done) 1 5/6 (day-works of) guruš." The sign DUB indicates therefore a full-time (or fully paid) worker.

To note 47: Note from a Sumerian "*Vorläufer*" of the series lú = *amêlu* (Chiera OIP XI 240 V:1) [š]àr-r[á]-ú[s-sa].

To note 71: For še-ninda-dúru-dúru-na *cf.* Blome *Opfermat.* p. 321 note 32.

To note 78: Note SAL šu-i (list of deities) CT XXV 15:12, 28:67.

To note 117: Ku₅ = kuru₅ = *pi-tu-ú šá me*^{mes} CT XII 14 II:40.

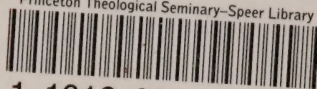
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E 6	I	P 5	XII	W 34	II
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G 1	X	S 1	IX	Noor I	VI
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Pina H.

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